L. HATHAWAY

38 Market-st., cor. Randolph. 1 North Market-st. 267 Archer-av.

Delivered promptly in all parts of the city, and in cars on day of re-ceipt of order.

Orders by mail and AM. DIS-TRICT and BELL TELEPHONES receive prompt attention. CLOTHING.

Rig. Fat, Tall, and Short Men. A Want Long Needed Supplied.

During many years' experience in the clothing trade, we have noticed a large proportion of men cannot be neatly flated with regular sizes of ready-made clothing; and to obtate this difficulty and to give full satisfaction to all we now make irregular sizes a specialty, and role and the state of the size of the size of the size of the late o

CLEMENT & SAYER, 416. 418. 420. 422, and 424 Milwankee-av. SHERIFF'S SALE.

Stine's Department Store, 122 AND 124 STATE-ST., Thursday, Feb. 6, at 10 a. m.,

a continued from day to day until the entire stock sold. This sale affords a fine opportunity for city and mirry merchants. The stock will be sold in lots to thuyers? It consists of Creckery, Japan, Parian, Majolica, Japan ese, Table and Glassware, Pancy and Leather Goods, Jewelry, Books, Bronzes, &c., &c. This is certainly the largest and finest stock ever of gred in the West.

ve and without reserve.
T. E. STACY, Deputy Sheriff. ARTISTIC TAILORING.

DISCOUNT

On all Garments ordered of us during February. Spring Styles Issued. Standard the Highest.

EDWARD ELY & CO., Tailors,

Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st. PROPOSALS.

Office of the Receiver of the Third National Bank of Chicago.

FOR SALE.

Scaled proposals will be received by the undersigned until and including the 25th day of February, 1879, for the following described property:

1. The property known as the Hyde Park Hotel property, astuated upon Lake Michigan, in the Town of Hyde Park, two miles south of the city limits of Chicago. This is one of the most eligible sites for a hotel

6. Lots 31, 34, and so in the frame houses situated to Hoistein, with the three frame houses situated to Hoistein, with the three frame houses situated to Holostein, which have been also for the north yet the southwest in and the north yet of the southwest in t

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL, FORAGE, AND STRAW.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, Office of Chief Quartermaster, St. Paul. Minn., Jan. 5, 1879.

Sealed proposals in triplicate, subject to the usure conditions, will be received at this office and at the offices of the Quartermasters at the following name posts and at Yankton. D. T., until 12 o'clock noon o the 12th day of March, 1879, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders for tunishing and delivery of WOOD, COAL, GRAIN, BRAN, HAY, AND STRAW required during site fiscal year commencing July 1

WOOD, COAL, GRAIN, BRAN, HAY, AND STRAW, required during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1573, and ending June 30, 1880, at the following posts and tastions viz. St. Paul and Fort Snelling, Minn. at Yankton and Forts Pembina, Staseton, Totten, Butord, Stevenson, Abraham Lincoln, Meade (formerly Camp Ruhlen), Yates (Standing Rock Agency), Hennett (Cheyenne Agency), Hale (Lower Brule), Kandall, Sully, and Camp Hancock, D. T.; at Forts Keogh, Custer, Ellis, Shaw, Loyan (Camp Baker), Missoula, Benton, Assinaboine (new post on Milk River), M. T. Delivery of such of the supplies—Grain and Bran—as the Government may need, before June 30, 1879, will be required; and the acceptance of, or execution of contract for the remainder, depends upon appropriation appricable for the purpose by Congress. Separate bids, in triplicate, are required for each cost and for each class of supplies, and should be accompanied by a copy of this advertisement. Bids or supplies and should be a dependent of the specified supplies, and should be a deceived and performed given to articles of domestic production.

Hon.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guaranty that in case the contract is awarded to the person proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by him immediately. This guaranty must be aizned by two responsible persons, to be certified as good and sufficient guarantors by a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer or the United States Government, or responsible person known to the officer receiving the bid.

the bid.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids. In bidding for grain bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds and not per busnel.

Blank probosals and printed circulars stating the kind and estimated quantities required at each post, and tiving full instructions as to the manner of pidding conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office, or the Quartermasters at the several pounds and stations named. is office, or the quartermasses.

stations named.

per containing proposals, shall be marked
als for at ,, and addressed to
migned or the respective post or depot quar
CHAS. H. TOMPKINS.

Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A., C. Q. M.

CIGARETTES.

TRY THE NEW CIGARETTES FRAGRANT VANITY FAIR

"STRAIGHT"-Rare Old Virginia. "HALVES"-Rare Old Perique & Virginia New combinations of these Fragrant Tobaccos.

> FINANCIAL. NOTICE

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24, 1878.
Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the German National Bank or Calcage that the same must be presented to James M. Flower Receiver, at Chicago, Illinois, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they will be disallowed.

Comptroller of the Currency.

T. S. KNAPP. STEPHEN PEABODY. Member of the Stock Exchange. Member of the Stock Exchange.

KNAPP & PEABODY,

Bankers and Brokers. 28. New-st., New York. We
buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, and Securities of all kinds
at the New York Stock Exchange on commission.

Orders solicited. Refer by permission to Francis E.

Peabody, of Chicago; Augustus E. Peabody, of N. I.

THE CIPHERS.

Pelton Put Through His Paces Before the Potter Committee.

He Carried on His Bribery Negotiations Without Authority.

But the Democratic Committee Encouraged Him All the Same.

He Also Testifies to the General Correctness of the Translations.

Marble Intimately Connected with the \$20,000 Florida Offer.

Nephew of His Uncle Proclaims His Honest Intentions;

Claiming that the Purchase of Electors Is a Legitimate Trans-

action. And that Returning Boards Are

of Right a Commercial Commodity.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 .- Col. Pelton was to-day before the Congressional Committee engaged in investigating the cipher dispatches. Question-Can you remember any of the

names with whom you corresponded, or have you destroyed your cipher-key? Answer-I have, and I cannot now remember the names of any persons with whom I conferred. All the telegrams sent by Weed were by my instructions addressed to Havemeyer who at once sent them to me. After this

they were presented to the Committee at the Question-Who opened these dispatches in your absence? Answer-The National Democratic Commit-

The Chairman called attention to the dispatch dated Tallahassee, Nov. 16, and signed, in the translation, "Marble." The dispatch stated that the Canvassing Board may and will purge the county return, and that "our first move will be to require the appointment of a Board of three State officers, one being an able Democrat, for immediate action."

Col. Pelton-I may as well state here that I cannot remember anything about these dispatches. There is no question that the Tribune

GET NEAR THE POINT, yet they are inaccurate. I always understood that Woolley and Fox were one and the same person. Give me a little more latitude and I will testify fully. The witness did not remember whether or

not he used the word "Denmark" as his signa-Mr. Springer, of the Committee, said that several dispatches from Florida, signed "Max."

sent by Coyle in reference to money matters, were explained by the memorandum of the expenses of the Democratic National Committee, submitted by Mayor Cooper.

The witness said that he had an idea that the Returning Board propositions, even if not carried out, would result, if assented to, in a

delay which would be favorable to the Democratic party. He had made no arrangements for raising money, but intended eventually to lay the matter before the Democratic National Committee, and let it decide. In the meanwhite he thought it best to commit the members of the Returning Board to the propositions in question. He acted wholly on his own retponsibility, without consulting with any one. He had no authority to act for the Democratic National Committee in the matter.

"MARBLE."
Pelton examined the original of the dispatch, which was translated as follows: Tallahasses, Dec. 2.—Col. Petton, 15 Gram-ercy Park: Have just received a proposition to hand over at any hour the required Tilden de-cision of the Board and certificate of the Govern-ment for \$200,000.

The witness said that dispatch seemed to be in Marble's handwriting. He knew that he received dispatch from Marble of that tenor. The original had no signature. Whether the translation was accurate in every respect he could not say, but he had a dispatch containing the proposition in question. He sent a dispatch in reply declining the offer, and saying that the amount was

TOO HIGH. He did not communicate the dispatch from Marble or its contents to any person before sending his answer. The following translation of a dispatch to

Havemeyer, dated Tallahassee, Dec. 4, signed Fox." was shown witness:

Board fetch may make necessary expose of half of a hundred thousand dollars. Can you say! Will leposit in bank immediately if agreed. Pelton said be received a dispatch containing such a proposition, which he understood to be a reduction of the original offer of \$200,000. He did not recognize the handwriting, but understood "Fox" to be the name used by Woolley. The following dispatch was then shown:

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—C. W. Woolley, Tailahas-see: [Translation.] Telegram received. Will deposit dollars agreed. (You) cannot, however, traw before the volte of member received. Reply

Witness said that he sent a dispatch of that character. He did not consult any one in regard to it, but acted on his own responsibility There was some telegraphic correspondence between him and Woollev as to the degree of confidence which he placed in the latter. He as sured Woolley
HE CONFIDED IN HIM.

A dispatch dated Tallahassee, Dec. 3, addressed to Col. Pelton was then exhibited, with the following translation:

Proposition received etther giving vote of [one]
Republican of Board or his concurrence in the
court action preventing Ecctor's vote from being
cast, for half hundred best United States documents [for \$50,000 in United States notes].

MARBLE.

Witness said he received a dispatch of that character, but did not remember the exact words. Had a similar dispatch from Woolley, urging harmony of action, and protested against divided councils. He remembered that a disnatch was sent of the following character:

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Manton Marble. Talla-hass ee: Telegram here. Proposition accepted if done only once. Better consult with Woolley, and act in concert. You can trust him. Time very important, and there should be no divided councils. This was sent on his own responsibility.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA DISPATCHES ere then taken up. Pelton said he remembe ed sending a dispatch assenting to a proposition to use \$50,000. He might have asked that part of the money should be payable only after the yote was cast, but he did not remember doing

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1879-TWELVE PAGES. so. He remembered receiving a dispatch from

Weed to the effect that the South Carolina Returning Board demanded \$75,000. The proposition was accepted by him, though he did not remember the exact words of the dispatch which

dispatches, and he was asked if he had any explanation. He replied: "I have not. I can hardly remember these things. I went to Baltimore. The night before leaving New York I met Mr. Cooper and told him about the Weed dence, and that I might need his money. Before I met Weed I was fully satisfied that the money could be forthcoming, but later I received two telegrams-one from Cooper and the other from some one whose name I don't recollect-to the effect that the money

COULD NOT BE RAISED. Met Cooper at his house, and told him Weed had telegraphed me as to the amount necessary to buy the South Carolina Board. Cooper led me to believe the money could not be raised. l'ilden was exceedingly annoyed about the matter, and denounced my action. In fact, he was very severe. I left for Baltimore without his knowledge or consent. and he was very much surprised at my action."

The Chairman-Did Tilden have any idea that you were perfecting or attempting to perfect negotiations for buying the Returning Board? A .- He had not the least idea of what was

Q.-Did you tell or advise him of the correspondence of Manton Marble or Woolley from

A .- I certainly did not. Q.-Did you tell him anything about the Weed correspondence? A .- I did not. The correspondence and arangements were carried out solely by me. By Mr. Stenger-Do you mean to say you had

no conversation with Mr. Tilden on this matter until after your arrival from Baltimore? A .- Yes, sir, that is the fact. Q .- Mr. Tilden was much annoyed, was he

A .- He was, and I don't know that he yet forgets it. He told me distinctly that he wanted no such work, and would sooner die than allow himself to be put into the Presidential chair under false pretenses. When I subsequently showed the Governor the whole correspondence he was still more exercised, and denounced the whole proceeding emphatically.

By Mr. Reed—As Secretary of the National

Democratic Committee, did you not arrange the ciphers? A .- I did not. Q .- Did you fully explain matters before the Committee that investigated the Oregon elec-

tion? A .- Yes, sir, I did; and have nothing to add to it. In further cross-examination, Pelton was unable to state who was the author of the cipher key, but said the same key answered, so far as his recollection went, for South Carolina and

Florida. The Tribune translations, he added, were inaccurate. He gave copies of the key to Coyle and Marble. The same key answered for Louisiana, but witness could not say to whom he gave the key there. Mr. Tilden did not read all the telegrams received. He did inquire as to whether or not there was ANY NEWS FROM MARBLE,

but he never read a single telegram in relation to the negotiations for the purchase of the Returning Board. Q .- Now tell us the exact words of your uncle

A.-I cannot say. All I know is that he strongly disapproved of what I had been doing. Q .- Then your uncl., and Mr. Cooper disapproved of your plans from a moral point of view? Mr. Cooper was Treasurer of the National Democratic Committee, was he not? A .- He was; but as to his morality I cannot

say. Q.-Did the word "Russia" mean Mr. Til-

A.-I guess so. Q.-Did you present the telegram reading, 'Tell Russia to saddle Blackstone," to your uncle? A.-l never did.

Q.-Did he understand what "Bolivia Laura" neant? A .- He did not. In fact, he never saw any of these telegrams. Blackstone was the name of a horse owned by Mr. Tilden. That's all I know about it.

Q.-This was a suggestion that Mr. Tilden should take some gentle exercise? A.—I suppose so.
Q.—These people in Louisiana, Florida, and

South Carolina depended upon your doing what you have shown you could not do. In other words, you led them to believe you had SOMEBODY BEHIND YOU, and that whatever you did would be sanctioned.

and any contracts made by you would be faith fully carried out? A .- That is about it. Q.-Did you intend, if Cooper favored your

plans, to obtain \$60,000 or \$80,000 from the National Democratic Committee? A .- I did.

Q .- Do you make any difference between buying an Elector or buying Returning Boards! A .- I do. There is great difference. Witness said he had not seen Marble since

last August.

To Mr. Hiscock-I do not now reside with Gov. Tilden. Have not lived in Gramercy Park since last August. When secretary to Gov. Tilden witness was looked upon as his accred-

ited agent. Q.-Look at the cipher. Does it not contain

arbitrary words, some meaning thousands and others hundreds? A .- It does. Q.-Explain this

A .- I have no explanation to give. Q .- Is it not a fact that you betraved your onfidential friend Weed when you said you could raise \$60,000 or \$\$0,000? A .- I don't know that there was any betraval.

O .- Why did you tell Cooper not to mention the matter to your uncle? A.—Because the Governor had no knowledge of this transaction whatever, and if he did he would have stopped it. Q .- Are you not entirely dependent on your

Mr. Springer objected on the ground that the question was offensive. Some argument ensued, in the course of which Mr. Reed suggested that just as the Com-mittee were eliciting information from witness

the Democrats objected.

The Chairman remarked—"Let me be explicit. The Democrats have nothing to do with this beyond getting at the truth." Mr. Hiscock remarked he was not satisfied with the answers of witness, and intended to

nake him give proper ones. Q.—By Mr. Hiscock—About this election?
A.—Yes, it was stolen and wrongfully disposed of. [Applause.] The Chairman remarked if this applause was repeated he should order the room to be

INSULTED. Q .- Did you consider the proposition to purhase the Returning Board bonest?

A .- I do not think this is fair question. Q .- Did you not understand that the moneys expended in Oregon were to carry the elec-

A .- I can't remember. You have already insulted me by your questions, and I wish you would refrain from it.

Mr. Hiscock—I bave not insulted you either in word or meaning. I am seeking for the truth, and mean to have it. Do you want the country to believe that without consulting any

leading Democrat or your uncle you took upon yourself to make these contracts involving a large amount of money, whereas you have not

a dollar? A .- You are getting offensive again. Q.—Well, we will see. Don't be particular to a shade. You got \$8,000 from Mr. Jordan, who

has already testified before the Senate Commitmittee. Did you expect to get this money from your uncle?

A .- I did not. Q .- Then from whom aid you expect to get it? A .- From Mr. Scott. Q .- Seeing that Gov. Tilden was not to give

you money, did you not know you were quilty

of an unjust act, or, to say the least, a dish A .- I think nothing of the kind. Mr. Hiscock said he intended to examine the witness more fully, and would insist on every question coming under the rule being answered. Mr. Stenger-I have been passive so far. Nov let me say you shall get ail the answers you want.
Mr. Reed-That is exoctly the object of the Committee—the truth and nothing but the

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session Pelton was cross-examined by Mr. Reed.

Q.—I understand you to say your proposed way of raising this large amount of money to send to Baltimore was by laying the matter before the National Democratic Committee!

A.—Yes, sir; I so intended.

Q.—Notwithstanding your uncle's disapprobation, would you have done so!

Q.—Notwithstanding your unce's disapprobation, would you have done so!

A.—Yes; I intended to raise the money if I could. I had not made up mind when I agreed to furnish the money to whom I should have gone for it. I would have gone to the most active men in the party for it.

Q.—Name any you would have gone to.

A.—Well, I might have laid the matter before Cooper.

A.—Well, I might cooper.
Q.—What, after his action and refusal in the Carolina business?
A.—Yes, I think so; and perhaps I would have convened the National Committee or laid it before them somehow.
Q.—You telegraphed your acceptance to Marble on the 4th of December?

A.—Yes.
Q.—Now, you knew the Returning Board was to declare its result on the 5th, and how could you convene the National Committee or expect to raise that sum of money in the short time, as it would take several days to convene the Committee. A.—I did not suppose it would take so long. I might have laid it before them or

GOT THE MONEY QUICKER.

Q.—Now, under this statement, do you still say to us that the source you expected to get that money from was the National Democratic Committee, and that you didn't expect it nearer

home?
A.—I do, sir. That was the sole source of my dependence for money. I did not expect money from any one else. Cooper and Scott, of the Committee, were here, and I could lay the matter before them.
Q.—Now, what reason had you to suppose Scott would engage in a transaction repudiated and denounced by Mr. Tilden, your uncle?
A.—None, sir. I would only lay it before him.

him.

Q.—Didn't vou know or consider Mr. Scott to
be as reputable and honest a man, for instance,
as your uncle, and that he might scorn such a A.-I didn't consider anything about it. Q.—What in Mr. Cooper's life led you to be leve he would engage in any such evil under

lieve he would engage in any such evil undertaking?

A.—Nothing whatever.

Q.—Do you want it understood that you telegraphed Marble an unconditional acceptance on your own responsibility, without having the money ready to carry it out?

A.—I do; but I expected to get the money, and be ready.

Q.—By Stenger—I understand you to say that you had no assurances, either from Tilden or the Democratic National Committee, that they would supply you with modey!

A.—Yes, sir, I so stated. I knew I could not get money from Mr. Tilden.

Q.—You remember when the leading statesmen on the Republican side weut South to see that matters were conducted fairly, it was thought necessary to send representative men on the Democratic side to see also that the count was conducted fairly.

A.—Yes, sir. I was about the time the Re-

publican statesmen were sent down that we concluded to send leading men down also.

Q.—By Mr. Reed—Then do I understand your position to be that you were the victim of temp-

A.—Well, no; not that exactly. Q.—You sent down the leading and very best men of your party!
A.—Yes; we sent down prominent and repu-

table men as any in the party. BAISED A SMILE. Q .- Was it not a source of sorrow to see them all succumbing to temptation? [Laughter.]
A.—I scarcely understand you.
Q.—Of course, I mean to the temptation of
Returning Boards, not to any original sin on

their parts. [Laughter.]
Pelton and all present smiled at this question. which was unanswered.

Q.—Did you remonstrate with them by cipher A.—No, sir.
Q.—Why not? Was the expense too heavy?

A.—I suppose so. [Laughter.]
Q.—By Mr. Stenger—Was there anything in Tilden's life which led you to believe that he would have loaned you the money needed for the purposes mentioned!

A.—No, sir. On the contrary, I felt convinced that Mr. Tilden would not oney, and would have nothing to do with the

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow, naving no more questions to ask, but told Pelton not to consider himself discharged.

MADDOX. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.-In the Potter Committee Maddox testified relative to the St. Martin affidavit. Every charge embraced therein, upon which witness was questioned, was denied, especially that referring to Maddox as having offered St. Martin money to return home.

CANE-GROWERS.

Convention of the Sugar-Makers of the Country Held at St. Louis-Essays and Recitals.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 6 .- The Cane-Growers' Convention devoted its morning session to the subject of "Machinery and Process of Manu-facture." Mr. C. M. Schwartz, of Edwardsville, Ill., one of the largest and most experienced manufacturers in the West, delivered an essay giving in detail his process of manufacture, and the results accomplished. He was followed by Prof. Stewart, of Murraysville, Pa., who claims to be the discoverer of what is known as the Stewart process, it being the same under which the experiments of the Commissioner of Agriculture were conducted at Washington last fall, and which was quite fully described in an article by Prof. Silliman, in a recent number of THE TRIBUNE Mr. Stewart claims that chemical analysis shows that the juices of all the different varieties of the sorgho and maize families are nearly identical in character, and that they can all by his process be readily converted into sugar of a fine quality. Some of the most experienced growers of cane, including Mr. Schwartz, of Minois, and Miller and Kenney, of Minnesota, heartily indorse Prof. Stewart's process as adapted to overcome the principal difficulty they have had to contend with in the production of granulated sugar of a good

In the afternoon the Committee adjourned to accept the invitation of the Belcher Refinery Company to visit its works in a body. On arriving at the works, the crowd was taken in charge by Mr. George W. Belcher. Superintendent, and conducted over the entire establishment, he explaining every process of manufacture.

The region was devoted to a relation by WASHINGTON.

Appropriation Bill in the House.

Engrafted on the Measure.

Transfer Bill.

Secretary Sherman Voluntarily Furnishes the Bradley Let-

ter for Publication.

Consolidation of the Texas and Southern Pacific Railroad Projects.

The Levee Interest Likely to Rule in the

Mississippi River Commission. THE ARMY.

GENERAL LEGISLATION IN THE APPROPRIATION BILL Special Dispatch to The Tribune WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—The House took an extraordinary position to-day with respect to the Army Appropriation bill. Contrary to expectation, the White-Banning amendment, which is an abridgment of most of the essential features of the Burnside Army Commission bill, was incorporated by the Committee of the Whole into the Army Appropriation bill by a majority of ten votes. More than that, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole ruled that the proposition to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department, which was also moved as an amendment, was in order, on the ground that prima facie it appears that it would result in economy. The question is now pend-ing, and the Committee has to act upon it to-

morrow, the indications being that it will also be INCORPORATED IN THE BILL. It is doubtful whether the army amendment will be retained when the House comes to vote upon it, as a change of six votes would defeat it. The opposition to it will be very pronounced. Indeed, Fernando Wood has openly declared his ourpose to vote against the entire appropriation if the House insists upon making these radical changes in legislation by means of amendment to appropriation bills. If Wood can secure any considerable following, there is some danger that the entire Appropriation bill may be lost and the work have to be done over again, and it is very certain that if the Army Commission Proposition and Indian Transfer bill goes to the Senate as parts of the regular Army Appropriation bill, the con test in that body will be very short, with the

probability of A SERIOUS DEAD-LOCK between the two Houses, The White-Banning amendment contains substantially the reorganization features of the Burnside Commission bill, with a reduction of staff officers, consolidation and reduction of regiments and repractically the entire bill to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department, with the mission of only two or three sections.

THE DEBATE. To the Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—The House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Carlisle in the chair) on the Army Appropriation bill. The pending amendment was Mr. White's offered yesterday, which comprised most of the features of the Army Reorganization bill. The amendment of Mr. Beebe's, authorizing the President to appoint George Foster Rob Paymaster in the army, was rejected-yeas, 60

nays, 84.
Mr. Garfield opposed Mr. White's amendment saving to add it on to the Army Appropriation bill was the most mischievous method of legis

ation that could be devised. Mr. Ewing supported the amendment. He said the army in its present shape was unfit for its purpose. This amendment would save \$1,-000,000 at once, and would gradually save from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000.

Mr. Fort opposed the amendment.

Mr. Banning (Ohio) said that when his colleague (Garfield) had been Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations he had reduced the number of the army on the Appropriatio bill, and he should not complain at an amend ment now which reduced the number of officers. It was not too late in the session to accomplish reo: anization if it was right, and it was right.

asked Mr. White what was meant by the provision that general officers shall be selected from

the army. Mr. White-Just what it savs. Mr. Garfield-That would exclude Washing-

Mr. White-Washington is in heaven. Mr. Garfield-And Grant?

Mr. White-Gen. Grant will be the next Presint, probably. The vote was then taken on White's amendment. Agreed to-yeas, 101; nays, 91. Mr. Whitthorne rose to a point of order on the section of the Appropriation bill which provides that every officer who has been thirty vears in the service may, on his application, be

placed on the retired list. The point of order was sustained, and the section stricken out. On motion of Mr. Hewitt (N. Y.), the se which provides for the resignation of officers prior to the 1st of January, 1880, with two years'

full pay, was stricken out. Mr. Hewitt (N. Y.) moved to amend Sec. 2,002 of the Revised Statutes so as to expunge therefrom the provision that the army shall be allowed to be at the polis on election-days to keep the peace. Adopted—yeas, 93; nays, 90. Mr. Boone submitted an amendment for the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. MR. CONGER

raised a point of order.

Mr. Garfield supported the point of order. This system of tacking on legislation to Appropriation bills was making the Committee on Appropriations a general dumping-ground for all other committees. The committees might as well be abolished, and the Committee on Appropriations be allowed to run the business of the country. Here, in the first place, the House had totally revolutionized the army, and restricted all modes of appointment. It was now propose to cut out one of the great Departments of the Government and fling it, bleeding, broken, and torn, to the Appropriation Committee, and tumble it there, and say, because some technical words declared that it was economy, it was therefore in order. The House had never done a more fatal thing to its business than when it passed Rule 120. If this amendment were ruled in order the House could abolish all Departments of the Government, or break down the Judiclary, or work revolution by vote, and it would be in order. He hoped that the Chairman of that Committee would rule upon this as a matter of discretion and patriotism, and prevent the flood of business being poured upon the Appropriation Committee, The evening was devoted to a relation by members of their methods of manufacture, closing with an exposition by Mr. J. A. Hedges of his experience in building and running a large manufactory of a capacity of nearly 1,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. The interest in the Convention is undiminished, and it will remain in session throughout the day to-morrow.

Consideration of the Army

priations desired it. It was simply made the convenience of all sorts of schemes, but if it did desire it, it would be made the usurper of the authority of the House.

Mr. Kandall (Speaker) said that Rule 120 did not allow any legislation except such as should save money to the people. Prior to the adoption of that rule, the rule had been to permit extravagances to be put upon appropriation bills, but no amendment in the direction of economy. A Democratic House had turned right-aboutface in that respect, and the result is that there had been a saving of between \$20.000,000 and \$30,000,000 a vear during the last three years.

Mr. Garfield—The right-about-face that the Speaker refers to is the right-about-face in the direction of veneering this proposition over with the pretense of economy by making it necessary to enlarge the expenses vastly on account of new machinery. The Reorganization Scheme

An Evident Determination to Attach the Indian Bureau

count of new machinery.

Mr. Randall—The rule compelled it to show an economy upon its face.

Mr. Garfield—It may show an economy on its The Morrill Census Bill Finally face, but not in its heart.

Mr. Randall—You have not much heart for economy on that side, and I shall not charge you with it, but we have the Part and purpose on this side. [Applause on the Democratic of the charge is the charge of the charge is the charge in the charge in the charge is the charge in the charge in the charge in the charge is the charge in the cha Forced Through the Senate.

Mr. Garfield—The heart and pumbse have not managed to make themselves shown of late. [Applause on the Republican side.] Mr. Randall—A saving of money has been Mr. Conger said that he was very careful no Mr. Conger said that he was to bring up political questions on matters of legislation, but he would remark that no man who was not sustained by the confident opinion that he was the absolute leader of the House

TAKEN OUT OF THEIR HANDS. He did not think that the Committee on Appropriations desired it. It was simply made the

would have dared to appeal to the Chairma MERE PARTY POLITICS.

MERE PARTY POLITICS.

and induce him to make a decision on the question of order.

The Chair overruled the point of order and decided the amendment to be in order.

Mr. Page offered as a substitute an amendment authorizing the President to transfer the care and control of any Indian tribes to the War transferent, temperarily whenever he shall deem it advisable, either on account of hostile action on their part against the United States, or in case of any difficulties arising between them and the settlers.

Mr. Scales raised a point of order, pending which the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.-Representative Aldrich this morning secured the passage of a resolution instructing the House Committee n Public Bulldings to investigate the method of the construction of public buildings, to inquire into existing abuses, to report means to correct them, and generally to recommend reforms in the methods of public building.

BANK RELIEF. Representative Fort, of Illinois, this morning ntroduced a bill to authorize the National Bank of Pontiac, Ill., to have issued to it 500 new \$1 notes in place of a similar number which hav never been signed. The Resumption act prohibits any further issue of notes of a smalle lenomination than \$5 to National banks.

RIVER AND CANAL. Representative Hays, of Illinois, this mornin ntroduced a bill for the improvement of the Illinois River and the enlargement of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, which provides that with a view to the future improvement of the River and the enlargement of the Illi nois & Michigan Canal so as to make each navigable for the largest steamers that do business on the Mississippi River, the sum of \$500,000 be appropriated for the purpose of building a dam, with suitable lock, across the Illinois River at or near Beardstown; said dam and lock to be similar to those already built at Henry and Cop-

IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—Senator Morrill carried through the Senate this afternoon the bill reported from the Select Committee on the Tenth Census, of which he is Chairman, which provides for the taking of a census of the population, wealth, and industry of the United States, on the 1st of June, 1880. Senator Conkling had the bill amended in several respects but it was then so unsatisfactory to him and four or five other Republicans that they voted against it. The bill now goes to the House where it will be antagonized by a bill for the same purpose which has been reported by S. S. Cox, and made a special order for Tuesday next. Should the House prefer the Cox bill to the Morrill bill, it may be possible for a Committee of Conference to harmonize the difference, and form a bill which will be satisfactory at each

end of and Capitol. TELEGRAPH RATES.

BUTLER'S AMENDMENT TO THE ARMY BILL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—Gen. Butler, who is the author of the amendment to the Army bill that proposes to enable railroad com-panies to use their own telegraphic lines for the general public and the Government, being asked whether he thought the House would adopt the Whole has agreed, intimated strongly that the stockholders in monopoly telegraph companies or members who had the passes of such cor-porations in their pockets would not be allowed to vote without question. Gen. Butler said: "I will not say now what argument may be used to urge the adoption of the amendment, but I am free to say that it cannot be defeated without my giving very plain reasons for such vote. There is a rule of the House which forbids members voting on measures in which they

How many members of the Forty-fifth Congress can vote under that rule against the proposition which antagonizes monopoly will be a point of order to be tested when the time comes. All I can say now is that points of order cannot be overruled without an attempt or my part to make the fur fly. What I am anxious to accomplish is to secure a provision in the Army Appropriation bill by which our railroads can unite telegraph-lines, and the Government can control them whenever the Government wants to do so. If the railroads were simply to unite or not, at their pleas ure, the Government would have no contro under the existing provisions of the law, and the object to be gained would still be without the grasp of the commercial community, simply because the roads would or would not forward messages at their convenience and pleasure. In fact, just at present I do not doubt that, with the present regulations and condi-tions, you could send a message from Washington to New York or from New York to San Francisco

PERSONALLY INTERESTED.

at most if not quite as promptly as by monop olies, and I am not so sure but what lines ove long distances are not in reality the property of railroad companies, and used by monopolies at a fixed rate. My only purpose is in the interest of a wholesome competition and anti-monopoly, a purpose which will utilize all the telegraph lines in the land, enabling them to unite against and which will make it for their interest to in-

vite the constant use of their wires for com-

which would ere long break down that Commit-tee and array against it every other Committee of the House. The time would not be far dis-tant when other Committees would see their law, it is estimated that it will curtail the receipts of the Western Union Telegraph Company one-third.

THE OFFICES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NOTABLE NOMINATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—There was a Among them is that of Gen. N. P. Banks, present member of Congress from Massachusetts, to be United States Marshal for that State. Gen. Banks' term ends March 4, and he is not re-elected. The term of the present incumbent of the Marshalship in Massachusetts, Roland G. Usher, a noted Butler man, expires about this time, and the Administration has no intention of renominating him. The Massachusetts delegation unanimously, and the people generally, recommend the appointment of Banks, who takes the place because he needs the in-

come which it brings.

Representative Martin I. Townsend, of New York, is also nominated to be United States District-Attorney for the Northern District of that State. The present incumbent of that. office has been elected to Congress, and would have resigned his position in two or three weeks. Townsend desired the position to which he has been nominated, and, as he is a pro-nounced stalwart, and a friend of Roscoe Conkling, malicious persons who are trying to give a

false interpretation to the recent appointments of the Administration are troubled to explain this selection.

The appointment of John Parker to be Marshal of the Western District of Michigan is said to have been made at the instance of Senator Ferry.

Ferry.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—The President has nominated John Parker for United States Marshal for the Western District of Michigan; N. P. Banks, United States Marshal for Massachusetts; J. N. Patterson, for United States Marshal of New Hampshire; Martin I. Townsend, United States Attorney for the Northern District of New York; James Torrans, for United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Arkansas; Sherman Conant, for United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Florida; Decius S. Wade, for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana; and John B. Allen, for United States Attorney in Washington Territory.

REGULARS VS. VOLUNTEERS. HOW JEALOUSY CAUSED A VOLUNTEER TO BE CASHIERED FROM THE REGULAR ARMY—THE

CASE OF CAPT. HUNT, OF MINNESOTA. Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—The Senate Military Committee has decided to recommend that Capt. Thomas B. Hunt, formerly of the Fourth Minnesota Volunteers, and subsequent's of the regular army, ought to be restored to his rank and grade on the rolls of the army; and therefore present a bill to that effect, with the provision, however, that his pay shall commence

only from the date of his reappointment. The Committee, in reporting the case, said that, during the War, important and onerous duties were imposed upon Capt. Hunt, and trusts of vast magnitude confided to him. All these trusts were faithfully discharged.

"It is claimed by Capt. Hunt that there existed an unjust and improper prejuice against. him on the part of many officers in the regular army, for the reason that he was commissioned

army, for the reason that he was commissioned from the volunter service, with all the advantages of his long term of service therein.

The records of the court-martial which sentenced him to be cashiered indicate that this claim is not without foundation. He was charged in substance with the embezzlement of thirty-five cords of wood belonging to the United States, or selling the same without proper orders; with selling or embezzling 12.183 bounds of Government grain to one L. G. Bourret; 9,017 pounds to one C. D. Wheeler; 929 pounds to one E. C. Winne; 315 pounds to one Mr. Gager; and with drawing from the public moneys and applying to his own use 385; also with drawing a check for said sum of 366 (which was recalled by nim before payment), and with failing to show to the inspecting officer that the said \$65 check had been drawn and was outstanding.

ing.
So far as the said charges related to property and imputed crime to Capt. Hunt they were proved to be untrue, and to havehad their foun-dation in transactions that have grown up at all dation in transactions that have grown up at all the frontier posts, of the Post-Quartermasters loaning temporarily to contractors or citizens in distress for the same, who are responsible, grain and forage, to be returned as soon as such parties are expelled. In this case all the contractors are expelled.

in distress for the same, who are responsible, grain and forage, to be returned as soon as such parties are supplied. In this case all the grain and forage were returned. And in all cases where the same was loaned, it was charged to the proper parties on a book in the Quartermaster's office, which book is at all times open to the inspection of all officers. These loans of grain were open transactions, known and approved by Inspectors and all officers of rank, and the custom of so adding citizens in distress on the remote frontier has existed in the army from time immemorial, as appears by the evidence in the case.

"In regard to the thirty-five cords of wood, the record shows that Capt. Hunt claims he was absent from the post of Fort Seward on the day of the arrival of the wood-train, and that his only instruction to the same was for said contractor for relation to the same was for said contractor to receive the same and deliver it to the post, about one-half mile distant. Whatever the instructions of Capt. Hunt to the wood-contractor may have been, it is certain from the record that all said wood was delivered by him to the post, and the Government sustained no loss in connection therewith; and the record in the court-martial case sustains Capt. Hunt upon this point.

"In relation to the charge of misapplication of \$65, it is enough that the Government record shows conclusively that no misappropriation was made and no loss sustained by the United States. The stubs of Capt. Hunt's official checkbooks corresponded with his accounts with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Chicago. In reviewing the proceedings of the court-martial, the Secretary of War uses the following language, viz: 'Upon the recommendations of seven members [the court was composed of eight], based on the fact that the Government has not sustained any pecuniary loss in consequences of the offenses of the accused, the fine impossible for the Committee to comprehend bow the offenses of harged—embezzle-

"It is impossible for the Committee to comprehend how the offenses charged—embezziement and sale of property and misapplication of Government funds—can exist and the Government sustain no loss. It is as difficult to see how such offenses, when found, can justify a sentence of 'cashiering,' when, in the opinion of the Court and the Secretary of War, they are not sufficient to justify a fine."

REBEL WAR-CLAIMS.

SPECIMEN JOB-HOW BEN SUTLER IS TRYING TO BE A GOOD DEMOCRAT,

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—The House Com

mittee on Claims has decided to report favor-ably on the petition for the relief of one William Dadds for property destroyed by military occupation by order of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler. There could be no better illustration of the theory of constructive damages which the humblest Rebels are constantly presenting to the Government than is contained in this petition. The facts, the Committee say, are these:

"Some time in the month of April, 1861, Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, being then in command of the United States troops at and near Aunapolis, took entire possession of the Annapolis & Elkridge Railroad for military purposes. While thus in command, Gen. Butler deemed it advisable to connect this rallroad with tidewater, and thus have a route to Washington from the North without passing through Baltimore. The extension of the railroad, as built by Gen. Butler, passed over the lot of ground of the claimant, and within a few feet of his dwelling-house and blacksmith-shop. This necessitated the removal of claimant's family from the premises, which were entirely given up to military occupation. Besides great damage to his dwelling-house and the destruction of his workshop and outhouses, the claimant's trade as blacksmith and wheelwright was entirely broken up. The claimant represents himself as being a poor man, and that he was never able, after being driven from his old stand, to re-establish his trade as blacksmith, etc.

"At the time of the taking, and at the instance of Gen. Butler, the claimant, Dadds, had his losses appraised by three responsible business men of Annapolls, one a master bricklayer, another a master carpenter, and the third a property-owner, who gave it as their ophilon that the damage sustained amounted to 63, 354. The original papers, showing this appraisament, were presented, with a petition for relief, to the the theory of constructive damages which the humblest Rebels are constantly presenting to

wite the constant use of their wires for commercial matters.

the Evening Star contains the following:

Mr. Alonzo B. Cornell, of New York, is at the Arlington Hotel. He comes here this time as Director of the Western Union Telegraph to defeat, if possible, the amendment of Gen. Butler to the Army Appropriation bill, authorizing telegrams to be transmitted by railroad companies which may have telegraph lines for the Government and for the public. If this amendment should become a

DAGO COAL CO. Washington-st.
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CARD PHOTOS. 1 CARI-and 1 FRAME. ALL FOR H 86, at STEVENS? tudio, 85 and 87 East Madi-cover Hershey Hall. erman Canaries EMPFER No. 127 TABLE

ARTURE OF TRAINS RENCE MARKS. - Saturday ESTERN RAILWAY,

Leave. | Arrive.

and Kinzie-sta. & QUINCY RAILBOAD us. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark.

Leave. | Arrive

Leave. Arrive. Green 7:55 am 7:45 pm gh Day 10:10 a m 4:00 pm lien & 5:00 pm 10:45 am 1.... 9:00 pm 4:00 pm Green d'Ash-des... † 9:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m

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LANEOUS. R.KEAN. ark-st., Chicago. y mail, free of charge, o al-diseases. Dr.J. Kean is who warrants cures or no 203 S. Clark Street, Chicago.
Everybody from Atlantic to
Pactife has heard of his
ronic, Nervous and Special
women. Every means used
aloa, including Electricity.
"Guide to Health." Omce
Sundays 10 to 12 a. m.

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Forty-second Congress, but, bending their examination by the Committee on Claims, to whom the whole matter was referred, the papers were lost somewhere in the files of the House. Since 1861, two of the said three appraisers have died; the other—one Philip C. Clavton—makes oath that he recollects well the circumstances of the case, and that he then appraised the damages, as just stated, at \$3.354.

"Accompanying the petition is the affidavit of many well-known citizens of Annapolis, who state that they are well acquainted with the claimant, and with the fact that his lot was taken for military purposes, and his shop and outhouses destroyed.

"Also accompanying is a certificate of Gen. Butler to the effect that the Annapolis & Elkridge Railroad was by his order extended through the City of Annapolis to tidewater, as claimed, for military purposes solely, and that by the extension private property was occupied for the use of the United States army. The General states that while at this late day he does not recollect that William Dadds was one of those who so incurred loss, yet he distinctly remembers that there were on the line of the extension a blacksmith-shop and other buildings necessary to be removed. It is conclusively shown that this was the property of the claimant, for the damage to which compensation is now asked.

"After a thorough examination of the case, the Committee deem the claima meritarion."

now asked

"Aiter a thorough examination of the case, the Committee deem the claim a meritorious one, and report the accompanying bill, appropriating \$3,000 for the relief of the claimant herein, William Dadds, of Annapolis, in accordance with the facts as shown."

Are there any more decrepit ex-blacksmiths in the Confederacy?

SECRETARY SHERMAN.

THE BRADLEY LETTER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—Secretary Sher no bas furnished a full copy of his personal letter to Arthur in respect to the son of Judge Bradley, which was read in executive session of Senate, and said that in comparatively few cases, and mainly at the instance of gentlemen of great distinction who might not care to have their requests for office put on the public records, he wrote personal letters. did not think it honorable in Arthur, or fair to these gentlemen, to disclose such letters, but so far as he (Sherman) was concerned he ould, under the circumstances, rather have any other personal letters of his disclosed by Arthur he would promptly publish them, and not allow them to be eked out through the

cloak of the secret session of the Schate:

TRASSURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1878.—[Personal.]—Dear Sir: I inclose a letter from Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court, strongly recommending his son for a position in the Castom-House. The young gentleman will call on you and explain more fully. For manifest reasons I would be very glad to oblize Mr. Bradley, who takes this matter greatly to heart, and I hope you may be able to give his son employment, as he no doubt is highly deserving, and would be a meritorious officer. I have promised Mr. Bradley nothing, but leave the matter with you, with the sincere hope that you may be able to comply with his request. Very truly, etc.

John Sherman.

To Gen. C. A. Arthur, Collector of Customs, New York.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—Preparation are making for a reception to Gen. Logan on his arrival here. A meeting was held to night at the Young Men's Christian Association Buildng to arrange for the reception. A meeting of Southern Republicans has been called for to-morrow to meet at the office of Dr. Bliss to ake a similar arrangement. Meanwhile, the Executive Committee of the National Veteran Club of Union Soldiers has held a meeting and termined to give Gen. Logan a serenade. An ttempt will be made to have all the military ganizations of the District join. Col. Burn-de, of the Post-Office Department, Col. Tickener, and Cant. James Smith are active in the

The friends of the New Orleans Mint are no pleased at the action of the Treasury Depart ment with respect to the purchase of silver bullion there. They claim that the regulation are another obstacle in the way of the coinage of the silver dollar. The Treasury advertises for bids for builion to be delivered at the New Orleans Mint for the same price that bullion is to be delivered at the Philadelphia Mint. The Department claims not to be able to pass any more, although, if the profit on the coinage of silver dollars is a fraction of what the Treasury authorities have always insisted it is, the Department transportation of the bullion from Philadelphia to New Orleans out of its alleged silver profit foud. Under the terms of the advertisement. contract to deliver at New Orleans. The conse nce is that the mint at New Orleans will have to depend on a local supply of builion, and as that is very inconsiderable there is no im-mediate prospect that the coinage of silver dolars will commence at that mint

ROBESON. Ex-Secretary Robeson has practically tri-numphed over the Democrats in the Robeson Committee, and to-day Whitthorne, who has been pursuing Robeson for four years with the hope of having criminal proceedings commenced against him on account of alleged maladministration while Secretary of the Navy, on his own motion withdrew from his report the features recommending criminal prosecution. Had this not been done it would have been impossible to get a majority of the Democrats to sign it. THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

There is a great deal of speculation in Wall street over the bill in the Senate Committee to open up the Indian Territory to settlement. It is noticed that leading supporters of the measure frequently visit New York and are in connunication with the street. It is susstock, which is the principal road running through the Territory, would be greatly benefitted by the bill. The Senate Committee has d to report favorably on the scheme, and bers of the Committee think it will pass lenate. It is impossible to forecast, how-the final fate of the bill.

cuer, the final fate of the bill.

DISAFPOINTED.

Capt. Cowden is discouraged at the passage of the Mississippi Commission bill, and thinks that it is a cut-and-dried scheme in favor of the levee job. He believes the managers of the levee plan have already selected the persons who will compose this Board; that their influence will be sufficient to secure their appointment, and that the Commission will report in favor of levees, entirely disregarding the outlet system. Some of Cowden's friends are inclined to take a much less serious view of the matter.

THE CHINESE QUESTION. Senator Jones, of Nevada, is said to have in preparation a speech upon the Chinese ques-tion, is which he will take the ground that the tion, in which he will take the ground that the residence of Chinese in this country must be productive of anti-Republican conditions, and antagonistic to the preamble to the Constitution, which declares that the object of the Government is "to establish justice, promote tranquillity, and maintain the general welfare." An effort will be made to soon bring the House bull restricting Chinese immirration out of the

BAILROAD BILL. The hearing of the representatives of the railroad companies on the Reagan bill before the Sub-Committee of the Senate Commerce Committee is postponed until Tuesday. From all that can be learned, the Sub-Committee will be unanimous in opposition to the bill, and will so report to the whole Committee, and the incications now are that the bill will be killed in Committee, and never be reported to the Senate in this Congress.

Representatives of the Texas Pacific and Southern Pacific say that the consolidation of the interests of the two lines has at last been effected, and that a compromise bill will make its appearance in the House in a few days.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY. Professors at the Naval Observatory have ascertained that the new site selected is open to serious objection; that a railroad company has the right of way along two sides of it. They are now trying to convince the Scuate Committee that this is a serious objection, but some of the members are not inclined to adopt this view of the case. They seem inclined to doubt the statement that the tremor of the ground during the passage of trains would always render the refined instruments in use of no practical value.

Some of Dr. Linderman's friends have made known the fact that Glover's experts and assistants were pursuing Dr. Linderman while he was on his death-bed, and, after his case had been pronounced hopeless by his physicians, one of Glover's experts wrote asking for a

statement of certain transactions in mining stocks. The friends of Dr. Linderman declare ances while the man was helpless hastened death. No sooner was Linderman bu than Glover wrote, or rather one of his as ants wrote a letter and Glover signed it, to esident making grave charges against Mr.
eston, whom the President thought of apniting Director of the Mint, and asking that
be not appointed. These have been examd and found to be utterly without founda-

. MONEY WANTED. To the Western Associated Press
Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—The Secretary
of War, in a communication to the House today, asks for a deliciency appropriation of
\$980,000 for the pay of the men in the army,
the appropriation having been made on the
basis of 20,000 instead of 25,000 men, ST. LOUIS POSTMASTERSHIP.

The Senate Committee to-morrow will consider the nomination of Samuel Hayes for Postmaster of St. Louis.

LAND-GRANT RAILEOADS. The Senate Committee on Railroads to-day suthorized Mr. Dawes to report for passage, without material amendment, Mr. Plumb's joint resolution providing that 50 per cent of the charges of the land-grant railroads for the charges of the land-grant railroads for the charges of the land-grant rainroads for Government transportation be paid them. The joint resolution proposes to establish 50 per cent as a reasonable reduction provided by the Supreme Court decision on account of the stipulation in favor of the Government, until the matter is otherwise settled by judicial determination.

MORE BONDS CALLED.

MORE BONDS CALLED. MORE BONDS CALLED.

The Secretary of the Treasury called the following 5-20s, principal and interest to be paid May 6, coupons bonds, dated July 1, 1867: \$50, No. 75,001 to No. 80,000, both inclusive; \$100, No. 115,001 to No. 130,000, both inclusive; \$500, No. 75,001 to No. 129,000, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 114,001 to No. 129,000, both inclusive; total coupon, \$10,000,000. Registered bonds redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st day of July, 1872; \$50, No. 3,001 to No. 3,100, bōth inclusive; \$100, No. 21,901 to No. 22,950, both inclusive; \$500, No. 10,651 to No. the 1st day of July, 1872: \$50, No. 3,001 to No. 3,100, both inclusive; \$100, No. 21,901 to No. 22,350, both inclusive; \$500, No. 10,651 to No. 11,150, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 40,901 to No. 42,300, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 11,501 to No. 12,150, both inclusive; \$10,000, No. 19,701 to No. 21,300, both inclusive; total reristered, \$10,000,-000; aggregate, \$20,000,000.

DOUBTED. The Navy Department gives no credence the Boston rumor of the foundering of the United States steamer Richmond, and believes that yessel will reach Gibraltar at the expected

The Senate confirmed S. Newton Pettis, of Pennsylvania, as Minister Resident at Bolivia, and John M. Price as Postmaster at Atchison, Kan.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan since yes terday's report aggregate \$9,511,150. The latest dispatches to the Government credit all former advices about Sitting Bull hav-ing recrossed the Canadian border into this

THE FOUR PER CENTS.

The Grand Jury, by a vote of 19 to 4, to-day refused to find a bill against Eppa Hunton for the alleged offense of sending a challenge to Columbus Alexander.

PENSION BILLS. Notwithstanding the passage of the Arrears-of-Pension bill, members are still actively in-troducing pension bills. Among those which have been introduced since the passage of the have been introduced since the passage of the bill are the following for Western soldiers: Ex-Second Lieutenant William F. Kenaga, Com-pany I, Seventy-sixth Regiment Illinois Volun-teer Intrantry; Frederick C. Dunker, of Michi-gan, late private Combany E, Eighth New Jer-sey Volunteers; Isaac Patch late private Com-pany B, Eighty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volun-teers; Joseph H. Crow, late Captain Company F. Chro-hundred-suffity-second Regiment Illiteers; Joseph H. Crow, late Captain Company F, Oue-hundred-and-fifty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteers; John Millett, late private Company C, Eighty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry; William Barnhard, late of Company A, Tenth Minnesota Volunteers; Peter Beaver, late Sergeant Company A, Thirty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; Henry S. Morgan, late private Company D, First Regiment United States Infantry; Joseph P. Wilson, Company I, Second Regiment Himois Volunteers in the Mexican War; William W. Bird, First Wisconsin Regiment; Ephraim D. Canpon, of Iowa, late private Company G, unteers in the Mexican War; William W. Bird, First Wisconsin Regiment; Ephraim D. Cannon, of Iowa, late private Company G, Thirty-eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers; Orrin L. Shioper, late 7 rivate Second Illinois Light Artillery; Charlotte T. Clarke, widow of Capt. Bela T. Clarke, Company D, Forty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; James Mahoney, Company B, One Hundred-and-fifty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers; the surviving officers and members of the Thirty-seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Thirty-seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Thomas as the "Graybeards"; John W. Little, of Company B, Thirty-sixth Indiana Volunteers; William Hamill, Sergeant Company E, Ope Hundred iam Hamill, Sergeant Company E. One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers; and Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers;
Jerome B. Gerrard, late Assistant Surgeon
Thrty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry; Capt. Wellington V. Heusted. Third
Michigan Volunteer Cavalry; Robert Cheatham,
late private First Minnesota Battery; Daniel
Cornwell, late private Third Wiscopsin Volunteer Battery; Nancy Dane, widow of Marshall
E. Dane, late private Company H. Seventieth
Regiment Indiana Volunteers; Patrick Ryan,
late First Lieutenant Company I, Fifth Minnesota Infantry Regiment; Cynthia U. Oliver,
widow of Samuel Oliver, of the War of 1812;
James P. Garlick, late private Company A,
First Wisconsin Regiment; and William H.
Wyman, Company D, Forty-first Illinois Volun-Wyman, Company D, Forty-first Illinois Volu

A GOVERNMENT SCIENTIST'S PLEA. Prof. Townend Glover, for many years con-ected with the Agricultural Department, is

Prof. Townend Glover, for many years connected with the Agricultural Department, is asking the Government to purchase some of his entomological works, and makes in behalf of himself the plea which follows: Prof. Glover is very poor and very feeble, and has done much valuable work in his day. He says:

"Your memoralist respectfully represents that during the past lifteen years he has been the Entomologist of the Agricultural Department of the Government; that, prior to his connection with the said Department, he had commenced a work on Entomology; that, during his professional connection with said Department, he has employed his time, exclusive of that exacted by official duties, in the prosecution of this work; that he has completed said work, which consists of a number of manuscript volumes, and 279 engraved copper plates, illustrating the work, which engraved plates represent the figures of over 10,000 insects.

"Your memorialist further represents that the preparation of the manuscript volumes and the engraving of the copper plates are the result of his individual labor, done at his own residence out of office-hours; that the work so accomplished has caused him intense study and investigation; that, during all the years of his connection with the Agricultural Department and the progress of the work, he has prepared and produced for the benefit of said Department books of reference and colored illustrative plates, exclusive of and in addition to his professional duties; that he possesses the evidence, in the shape of a vast amount of correspondence, of the advantages accruing to the agricultural districts of the country from the possession and use by the Government of such information in practical form."

The principal Entomologists of the United States indorse the memorial of Prof. Glover in the following language:

"Learning that the life-long work on North American Insects of Prof. Townend Glover, late Entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, is offered to the Gouernment at the mere cost of engraving

"We, the working Entomologists of the United States, therefore urge its speedy possession by the Government, that the value of the work may be recognized during the life of the author, and that the cause of American Entomology may be advanced,"

mology may be advanced,"

THE TELEPHONE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Patept-Office, on the 28th of January, reissued to the assignces of Elisha Gray a patent for telephones, first granted to him July. 27, 1875, which is earlier in date than any patent for telephones issued to Prof. Bell. This reissue is claimed to cover the fundamental principle and the substantial mechanism of the Bell telephone and of all other telephones in use. It is controlled by the American Speaking-Telephone Company, a corporation organized in the interest of Mr. Gray and of the Gold & Stock and Western Union Telegraph Companies, and it is said to be their intention to enforce it immediately against all persons making or using other telephones than those of the American Speaking-Telephone Company.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.-An important WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—Ab important circular has been prepared at the Agricultural Department, and will be issued in a few days, reviewing the condition of crops and live stock for the past year. The report states that the crop of winter wheat shows a slight increase over last year in the New England states north of the Ohio River. In Illinois the increase is especially large, there being an extensive change from spring to fall sowing. West of the Mississippi the average of winter wheat has been reduced from that of last season. The condition of crops of crops on the lst of January was not promising. The area of winter-rye has fallen off about 1 per cent. The crop of corn for 1878 was 1,371,000,000 bushels,—an increase of 29,000,000 bushels from 1877; but the average price at which it was sold was about five cents cheaper per bushel than in 1877,—thus reducing the aggregate market value of the crop about \$44,000,000. The crop of wheat in 1876 was greater than that of 1877 by 57,000,000 bushels; but the average price at which it was sold was 80 cents per bushel lower, so that the aggregate market value of the crop which it was sold was 30 cents per bushed in west so that the aggregate market value of the crot was less than that of 1877 by about \$60,000,000. The high price of wheat in 1877 was owing to the war in Europe. In 1878, \$2,000,000 bushels, or one-fourth of the entire crop of wheat, was exported.

WHAT TILDEN PAVORS. Washington, D. C., Feb. 5.-Mr. Tilden's friends seem to be watching the growing differ ences between Northern and Southern Demo cates, and are quietly circulating the statement that he is in favor of reasonable appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippl levees and Southern rivers and harbors, but is strongly opposed to paying the War claims of Southern

GOOD NEWS FOR LETTER-CARRIERS. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—Senator Ferry washisoron, D. C., Feb. 5.—Senator Ferry to-day made a move in the Senate looking to an increase of the pay of letter-carriers from \$700 to \$900 per annum, according to service and the population of the cities in which they are employed. The Senate Post-Office Committee will insert an amendment in the Post-Office Appropriation bill looking to this increase of salary to this very meritorious class of public officers.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—Mr. Blaine pre sented a memorial from the manufacturing companies of Maine, representing \$2,000,000 capital and employing thousands of persons, asking for an appropriation for mail service between one or more of our Atlantic ports and South American ports. The memorialists say that the money will be returned in the increases commerce. The memorial was referred.

Mr. Paddock submitted a resolution instruct ing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire in regard to the reports concerning infectious dis eases among horned cattle. Agreed to.

Mr. Wallace submitted a resolution requesting the Committee on Commerce to report the House bill, known as the "Inter-State Commerce bill," at the earliest possible moment. Laid on the table. Mr. Wallace gave notice

that he would call it up at an early day. Mr. Wallace (Pa.) presented resolutions of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the passage of the House bill to regulate the adjustment of

pensions. Referred.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate unfinished business, being the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the payment of claims to disloyal perhibiting the payment of the payment o

fibiting the payment of claims to disloyal persons for property injured or destroyed in the War of the Rebeilion.

Mr. Bailey moved to postpone the pending and all prior orders, and proceed to the consideration of the bill for the relief of the bookagents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Rejected—yeas, 27; navs, 30.

Messrs. McDonald, Voorhees, and Davis (Ill.) voting with the Republicans in the negative.

At the request of his colleague (Morrill) Mr. Edmunds consented that unfinished business should be laid aside informally, and the bill to provide for taking the tenth and subsequent censuses was taken up. ensuses was taken up.

Mr. Morrill explained the various provisions

of the bill.
Mr. Kernen submitted an amendment providing that Superintendents and Supervisors shall take an oath for the faithful discharge of their take an oath for the fathful discharge of their duties. Agreed to.

Mr. Conkling submitted an amendment providing that upon the compilation and publication of the census, the office of Superintendent shall cease, and the period of service of clerks shall end. Agreed to. He also submitted an amendment providing that the subdivision assigned to any coumerator shall contain not less than 3,000 inhabitants where the last preceding census shows the inhabitants thereof. Agreed

The bill was then passed-yeas, 46; nays, 4. The negative vote was given by Mesrs, Cameron (Pa.), Muchell, Spencer, and Teller.

Mr. Conkling, who would have voted in the negative, was paired with Voorhees, who would have voted in the affirmative.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a necessary from the President indepsing the research. message from the President, indorsing the re-port of the Secretary of State in regard to the

proceedings of the International Monetary Con-ference held in Paris in August, 1878. Ordered Mr. Conkling, from the Committee on Com-

merce, reported adversely on the House bill to constitute Portsmouth, O., a port of entry. Indefinitely postponed. After executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE. Mr. Hays introduced a bill appropriating \$500,000 for the improvement of the Illinois River.

Referred.

Mr. Cummings presented a resolution calling on the Commissioner of Pensions for statements in relation to the amount required to pay arrears of pensions. Adopted.

Mr. Eden, Chairman of the Committee on War Claims, reported back a bill making appropriations for payment of claims reported allowed by the Commissioners of Claims.

Mr. Waddell asked Mr. Eden if he would rield to an amendment providing that hereafter no more claims of any sort should be paid to anybody.

Mr. Eden declined to yield, stating that the amendment would not be germane to the bill.

The bill then passed.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7-1 a. m.-Indicaon-For Lower Lake regions, southerly to westerly winds, slight rise in barometer, partly loudy weather, and stationary or slight rise in emperature, followed by falling barometer in the western portions during Friday evening. For the Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising followed by falling barometer, partly cloudy reather, winds shifting to westerly and southerly, and during the day a slight rise in temper-

of and Lower Missouri Valleys during Friday, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly from west to south, slowly rising temperature, rising followed by falling barometer in the Upper Lake region, and during the day falling barometer in Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, Feb. 6.

Time. Bar. The Hu. Wind. Vel. Sn. Weather							
Time.	Bar. 7	hr H	u. Wind.	Vel. Sn	. Weathe		
6:58 a. m.	29 933 :	25 8	6 N. W	4	Cloudy.		
11:18 a. m.			9 W	8	Fair.		
2:00 p. m.			1 8. W	9	Clear.		
3:53 p. m.	29.942	36 6	1 S. W	9 .	. Clear.		
9:00 p. m.			0 S. W	6	Clear.		
10:18 p. m.	make blem his	-	9 S. W	7.	. Clear.		
Maximum		BAL O	BASSTATIO	NS.			
Stations.	Bar.	market and	Wind.	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF	-		
Stations.	Bur.	Inr	nina.	Rain	Weather		
Albany	29.94	22	Calm		Clear.		
Alpeua	29.90	20	S., gentl	e	Cloudy,		
Bouse City.		30	S. W., fre		Fair.		
Buffalo		23	8. W., fre	esh .05	ill. snow		
Cairo	30.24	37	Caim		Fair.		
Cheyenne.		28	W., fresh		Cloudy.		
Chicago		32	8. W., free	n	Clear.		
Cincinnati .		25	W. gent	ic.	Cloudy.		
Davenport.		29	8. W., free		Chondy.		
Denver	20 81	17	S., gentie		Glear.		
Des Moines	30.09	26	Caim		Chan.		
Detroit		24	W., fresh		Clear.		
Douge City.	24.85	23	S., fresh.		(licar		
Duiuth	25, 90	21	W., fresh		Cloudy.		
E.rie		80	W., gentle		Cloudy.		
FL Garry		- 2	W. gent	e	Pair.		
Fort Gibson	36.23	27	Calm		Clear.		
Grand Have	en 30.01	27	N. W., bri	alg	Clear.		
Indianapoli		33	S. W., gen!	le	Clear.		
Keokuk		32	W., gent	e	Clear.		
La Crosse		29	N. W., ger		Hair.		
Leavenwort		50	S., fresh.		Cliear.		
Louisville		36	N. W., gen		tlear.		
Madison		36	N. W g . 1		Clear.		
Memphis		37	N. genale		Gloudy.		
Milwaukee.	31.05	21	N. W. fre				
Nashville New Orlean	30. 18	37	Calm		Gloudy.		
North Plate	0 90 70	52	N. Tresh		Gloudy.		
maba	20.01	26	N., fresh N. W., fre S. W., fres	· · · · ·	diear.		
Bwego	20 00	33	S.W., Ires		Clouds.		
embina			W. M. Hgn		Gloudy.		
noche	29.70	29	S. W., ligh N. W., ligh S., brisk.	ne	Cloudy.		
litsourg		30	N. W., fre	. Oc	Pair.		
Port Huron	21.00	22	S. W., fre	.02	Close		
Bachestas			Se Healte	*******	Great.		

MARINE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 6.—The steamer Anna mith was sold to day to Mr. R. K. Window for \$21,000. The new owner proposes to and tow the Bright Eye with her next se

FOREIGN.

President Grevy's Address to the French Legislative Chambers.

He Announces a Most Liberal Programme of State Policy.

Gambetta's Speech on Assuming the Presidency of the Deputies.

Pere Hyacinthe Branded Insane by the

A Disease Resembling the Plague Nov

Prevailing in Thessaly.

Archbishop of Paris.

Civil Strife Becoming General Throughout Afghanistan.

FRANCE.

PRESIDENT GREVY'S ADDRESS. VERSAILLES, Feb. 6.-President Grevy, in his message to the Chambers, says:

"The National Assembly, in raising me to the Presidency of the Republic, has imposed great duties upon me. I shall apply myself unremittingly to their accomplishment, and shall be happy if, with the co-operation of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, I do not remain below the level of what France has the right to expect from my efforts and my devotion. Sincerely submissive to the great law of parliamentary government, I shall never enter into conflict with the national will as conveyed through its constitutional organs

"In the bills which it will submit to the vote of the Chambers, and in questions raised by parliamentary initiative, the Government will be guided by the real wants

UNMISTAKABLE WISHES OF THE COUNTRY. Inspired by the spirit of progress and appeasement, it will devote particular attention to the maintenance of tranquillity, se curity, and confidence, which are the benefits France most ardently desires and most imperatively needs. In the application of the laws which give to our general policy its character and aim, the Government will be influenced by the spirit wherein those laws were dictated. It will be liberal and just towards all, the protector of all legitimat interests, and defender of all interests of the State. In its solicitude for those great nstitutions which are the columns of the social edifice, the Government will be stow a large share of attention upon our army, whose honor and interest will be the constant objects of its most cherished preoccupation. Now that the two great powers of State are animated by one spirit which is the same that actuates rance, the Government, while taking an account of the rights acquired and services endered, will take care that the Republic is served by functionaries who are

NEITHER ITS ENZMIES NOR ITS DETRACTORS It will continue to maintain and develop the good relations which exist between France and foreign Powers, and thereby contribute to the consolidation of general peace. It is by means of this liberal and truly con servative policy that the great powers of the Republic, ever united and animated by one and the same spirit, and, proceeding always with wisdom, will cause its iral fruits to be borne by the Govern ment which France, taught by misfortune, has conferred upon herself as the only one that could secure her repose and usefully labor for the development of her prosperity, strength, and greatness."

GAMBETTA. VERSAILLES, Feb. 6.-In his inaugural address to the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Gambetta eulogized the great citizen whom he had succeeded in the Presidential chair. and whose footsteps he was to follow. He promised impartiality in the discharge of his duties, and a zealous regard for the freedom of debate. He would protect the minority and exact respect for the Constitution. He said the Republic has issued victorious from party conflicts, and must now enter an organic and creative period. The Chamber must devote itself to the scholastic, military,

financial, and commercial reforms. The Deputies adjourned until Tuesday and the Senate until Thursday next. GAMBETTA.

Paris, Feb. 6.-Gambetta occupies his official residence at the Palais Bourbon. PERE HYACINTHE.

Paris, Feb. 6. - Monsigneur Guibert, Archsishop of Paris, replying to a letter from Pere Hyacinthe notifying him of the opening of a Reformed Church in Paris, writes that he regards his correspondent as deranged, and a dreadful example of Divine hastisement for infidelity.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 6.-The question of amnesty has been referred to the bureaus of the Chamber of Deputies.

ALBERT GREVY. The Bureaus of the Republican Left have unanimously selected Albert Grevy, brother of the President, as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies.

WILL NOT BE AMNESTIED. London, Feb. 6 .- A Paris dispatch states that amnesty to the Communists will exclude Henri Rochefort, Felix Piat, and Jules Fallis.

AFGHANISTAN. MUCH MIXED.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.-Mahomed Khan, son of Whali Mahomed, has been imprisoned by Yakoob Khan. The property at Cabul belonging to Sirdas, now at Jellalabad, has been plundered by Yakoob Khan's orders. Snow is falling heavily in the Sufeid Koh and Ghilzai Passes.

FIRING CEASED. LONDON, Feb. 6 .- The Vicercy of India telegraphs that Yakoob Khan has ceased shelling the Kizilbash portion of Cabul, because of threats of a general uprising.

THE PLAGUE. BITTERLY DENOUNCED.

Sr. Petersburg, Feb. 6.—The journals here bitterly denounce Austria and Germany for adopting precautionary measures agains the plague. Their action is declared to be inspired by hostility to Russia and a desire to ruin her trade.

FRANCE. Paris, Feb. 6.—The Governor is taking neasures to prevent the introduction of the Hussian plague.

TRIESTE, Feb. 6.—The authorities of this city have received a telegraphic dispatch from the Austrian Consul-General at Salonica, stating that a disease has appeared near Xanthi, Thessaly, the diagnoses of which has presented symptoms of metastasis bu-bonica. The Sanitary Board of Trieste has declared that this disease is very probably identical with the plague. Precautionary measures have been ordered against all vessels from Turkish Ægean ports which have sailed since Feb. 4, and the next Aus-

show that it is spotted fever, and in one case

ROME, Feb. 6.—The quarantine at Italian ports has been increased to twenty days, and the importation of certain articles is forbid-

trian steamer from these ports will probably

be quarantined several days.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PRINCE LEOPOLD. LONDON, Feb. 6 .- It is again reported that Prince Leopold will take orders in the Church of England.

Works in Egypt point to the same conclusion.

M. Waddington was married in November, 1874, to his second wife, a New York lady, Miss Mary, to his second wife, a New York lady, Miss Mary, his designation as Prime Minister cannot but give satisfaction to every friend of the French

cates at the Bar of Lyons, toward the close of the Orleaus monarchy. During the Empire his liberal opinions prevented him from figuring in national posities, but upon the occurrence of the revolution of September, 1870, he was appointed by the Government of National Detense Procuror-General at Lyons. He was elected to the National Assembly from the Denartment of the Rhone, Feb. 8, 1871, became a prominent member and officer of the Left Centre, and was, in 1876, chosen to the Senate. He became Vice-President of that body, and was recently prominently; mentioned as the suc-

APPOINTMENT. LONDON, Feb. 6.-Lord Augustus Loftus has been appointed Governor-General of New South Wales. PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Senator Elie Le Royer, who succeeds M. Dufaure in the Ministry of Justice, is an accombished lawyer and a politician of great induence, though it dates from a comparatively recent period. The new Minister of Justice was appeared among the cattle at Bootle, near Liverpool. FAILURE. LONDON, Feb. 7.-Miller & Higginbott born at Geneva, of French parents, in 1816. Having completed his legal studies with great distinction he became one of the leading advo-cates at the Bar of Lyons, toward the close of extensive dyers at Cathcart, have failed. It is believed that the liabilities are large.

LONDON, Feb. 6.-Pleuro-pneumonia has

ROUMANIA.

THE CONTROVERSY WITH RUSSIA. LONDON, Feb. 6 .- A correspondent Vienna says Russia proposed as a compro mise, before resorting to force, that Rouma nians should withdraw a distance of two kilometres from Arab-Tabia. This Roumani refuses to do, as the matter is under consideration by the Powers.

SOUTH AFRICA.

became Vice-President of that body, and was recently prominently mentioned as the successor of the Due d'Audiffret Pasquier in the Presidency of the Senate.

M. Emile Louis Gustave Deshayes de Marcere, the Minister of the luterior and Minister of Public Worship, ad inferim, was born at Domfront, March 16, 1828. He is attached to the Ministry of Justice in 1850. He was the author of a number of brochures which the claim him an advanced Regubtican. In February, 1871, M. de Marcere was elected to the Chamber of Deputies. At first he joined the Feray movement, but he finally became a member of the Left Centre, of which faction he was chosen Vice-President. He always sought to demonstrate the necessity of the definite THE PENDING WAR. LONDON, Feb. 6.-Cape Town advices say the Zulus offer but slight resistance, withdrawing into the interior as the troops advance. The column under Col. Glyn had an engagement Jan. 12. The British loss was trifling. Skirmishes are reported from different points.

AUSTRIA.

to demonstrate the necessity of the establishment of the Republic. to demonstrate the necessity of the dennite establishment of the Republic. During the long controversies concerning the Magistracy, municipal laws, budgets, and electoral schemes while M. Thiers was in power M. de Marcere was frequently in the tribune and made strenuous efforts in favor of justice and enconomy. In February, 1876, he was elected Deputy from the second circonscription of the arrondissement of Avesnes. On the 12th of March following he became Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of the Interior, succeeding M. Ricard. Dec. 13, 1876, M. de Marcere was succeeded in the Interior Department by M. Jules Simon. It had been the intention to make him Minister of Justice, but his attitude in regard to the question of "military honors" caused his retirement. He was recently elected President of the Left Centre in the Chamber of Deputies.

Jules Francois Camille Ferry, the new Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, was born at Saint Die April 5, 1832; studied law at Paris; wrote for the legal journais; took part in the latter form the 1841. FAVOR RETURNED. LONDON, Feb. 6.-A Vienna dispatch say t is reported that Germany, in consequence of Austria's consent to the recent treat; concerning North Schleswig, has rnder taken not to interfere with an Austrian advand upon Salonica.

DENMARK. TO BE RECALLED.

London, Feb. 6.-A dispatch from Copennagen says the Danish Ministers at Berlin and Vienna will probably be recalled.

CUBA.

MARTINEZ. HAVANA, Feb. 6.-Captain General Mar tinez Compos sailed yesterday for Spain, to confer with the King on matters relating to

GRANT.

ister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, was born at Saint Die April 5, 1832; studied law at Paris; wrote for the legal joursais; took part in politics from about 1861 as a Liberal; was one of the authors, along with Herold and Floquet, of the celebrated "Eiectoral Manual," which had a circulation of 100,000 copies; was imprisoned for sedition in 1864 in the celebrated case of the "Thirteen"; wrote for the Temos; was elected a Deputy for Paris in 1869, and organized the opposition to the pibecite of May, 1870. As member for Paris he was ex-officto member of the Government of National Defense, and became Prefect of Paris Sept. 6, 1870. He was chosen Deputy for the Vorges February, 1871; was again Prefect of Paris on the fail of the Commune; was Minister to Greece 1872-73; resumed his seat in the Assembly on his return, and became President of the Republican Left.

Edme Charles Philippe Lepere, the new Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, was born at Auxerre, Feb. 1, 1832; studied law at Paris, practiced at his native town, where he was elected to the Municipal Council in 1860, and to the Council General of Yonne in 1867, edited there a Democratic journal L'Yonne, and was defeated at Paris Parismentary election of HIS DEPARTURE FOR BOMBAY. LONDON, Feb, 6.-Ex-President Grant and party have left Aden for Bombay.

SAMOA. CIVIL WAR. LONDON, Feb. 6. -Civil war is reported

mminent at Samoa.

BY MAIL. THE NEW PREMIER OF FRANCE. New York Herald, Feb. 5.
William Henry Waddington, who has accepted the responsibility of organizing the first Parliacame President of the "Republican Union group, which sat at the extreme left. He was chosen President of the Council General of Yonne in 1874, re-elected Deputy in 1876, became Vice-President of the Chamber and member of the Committee of Ways and Means, and was Under Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture in the Cabinet of M. Dufaure. He is mentary Cabinet under President Grevy, is as suredly one of the most remarkable men not only of France but of the world. Scarcely less distinguished as a classical archeologist than as a statesman, and possessing a thorough prac-tical knowledge of the Turkish Empire and other regions of the Levant, his accession to the chief post of responsibility in the French Gov

M. Leon Gambetta.

Jean Bernard Jaureguiberry, the Minister of Marine, was born at Bayonne, Aug. 26, 1815.

He entered the Naval Academy at Brest in 1831. eroment is a sure omen of an enlightened and vigorous foreign policy, which will restore France to the position she lost by the disastrous schemes of the Imperial regime. After scouiring the various subordmate grades, he was promoted to the rank of Vice Admiral May 21, 1889, and was placed in charge of the fleet at Toulon. In 1832-'3 he took part in blockading the ports of Holland, and in 1839-'40 was in service at La Plata. During the campaigns in the East M. Jaureguiberry achieved signal success, and frequently received appeal mention. William Henry Waddington has the advantage of being almost equally an Englishman and a Frenchman. He was entitled to choose either nationality, but the course of events has oriliantly justified that instinct which led him to designate himself from the land of his birth rather than from that of his education and ancestry. He was the son of a wealthy English cotton-spinner, and is descended from a hotel-keeper at Brighton, who aided the flight of Charles II. to France, and was rewarded by a pension, which was paid to his descendants down to the present century. His mother was a Miss Chisholm, whose brother would have inherited the vast estate of the Chisholm family but for a curious and intricate train of circumstances. Mr. Waddington, who married Barron Bunsen. He established large cotton-spinning works at St. Omer, became naturalized as a French citizen, and took up his residence at Rouen. The new Premier was born at Paris in 1826. He received his university education at Cambridge, where he was highly distinguished for his classical attainments, and displared a special fondness for numismatics and Gredan archaeolory. Choosing at his majority the French nationality, he devoted his leisure for some years to the study of classical inscriptions, and became an active member of the Society of Antiquaries. After a course of travels in England and Germany, he croceeded to the Fast in 1850, devoted himself to the geography of Asia Minor, and on his return published "Travels in Asia Minor, and on his return published "Travels in Asia Minor (1853), which were "crowned" by the Academy of 10 his right and Belles Lettres. One of his "Numismatic Point of Vice" (1853), which were "crowned" by the Academy of the Academy of the Asia has a sample and the Academy of the Asia has a language of the Asia has a first easily in inscriptions of the Himvarites and the Nashtheans. In 1894 M. Waddington published inscriptions which established the fact that the Koman Empire attained its maximum power under that Emperor. Other results of his journey were embodied in the "Archaeological Journey in Greece and Asia Minor" (1804-180), his high the his magnificent work, "Th in service at La Plata. During the campaigns in the East M. Jaureguiberry achieved signal success, and frequently received special mention in published reports. In 1871 he replaced Gen. Faidnerbe as Governor of Senegal, but in less than two years Faidherbe was called on to relieve him, in order to avoid a serious crisis. When war was declared against Prussia Admiral Jaureguiberry was placed in command of a division of the squadron of the North Sea, and was subsequently charged to superintend the lines of Carentau. Afterward being placed under the orders of the Minister of War, he was called to the command of the First Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps, and distinguished himself at the battle of Patay on Dec. 1. He was replaced in his command by Gen. Chanzy. In February, 1871, Jaureguiberry was selected to represent the Basses Pyrenees, and took his place with the Right Centre. May 29, 1871, he was made Naval Prefect at Toulon, resigning his seat in the Chamber in order to retain his office. In September, 1876, he was called to the chief command in the Mediterranean squadron. He wears the ribbon of a grand officer of the Legion of Honor, which was conferred on him Nov. 17, 1870.

SENATOR INGALLS. The Bitter Disappointment of the Many Statesmen Who Wanted to Be Senator from Kansas Takes the Form of an Investigation.

edited there a Democratic journal L'Yonne, and was defeated at the Parliamentary election of 1869. Chosen Deputy in February, 1871, he be-came President of the "Recublican Union"

TOPEKA, Kas., Fob. 6.—The resolution intro-duced to-day by Representative Clapp for an investigation of the late Senatorial election was ed by a vote of 68 to 56. A number of the friends of Senator Ingalls voted for the resolution, and without their aid it could not have passed. Their votes were actuated by a desire to exonerate themselves from the suspicions that have been cast upon them, as well as to exculpate Ingalls. The discussion over the resolution was very earnest, and took a wide range. The principal advocates of the resolution were Eggars, Clapp. Hodge, and Stumbaugh, all of whom voted against Ingalls last week. The opponents of the measure were led by Manuing, Seaton, Biddle, Eckles, Smith, Ballard Clarke, of Montgomery County, and Legate, of Leavenworth. The latter was one of Ingalls' trongest opponents in the recent election. he was willing to abide the result, and said the proposed investigation was not prompted by any desire to purify the State. The ruitings of the Speaker throughout the discussion were miserably hostile to the Ingalis side of the controversy, so much so as to excite great indignation. All the preliminaries for the investigation proceedings were arranged in secret caucus last night by the enemies of logalls, who thirst for revenue, and are desirous of destroying his influence in public affairs. It is not believed that the investigation will disclose anything of an irregular nature in the election, and the only effect will be to cast reproach upon the State. No specific charges of bribery or corruption have been made, but only a general assertion of fraud, based on current rumors and newspaper gossip. A meeting to make the investigation a joint affair of the Senate and House was voted down, the Senate being entirely ignored. The Committee will probably be announced to-morrow. It is understood that Judge Hinton, the unsuccessful candidate for Senator, is opposed to this investigation, and cautioned his friends against it. e was willing to abide the result, and said the

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 6.-This forem

Many useful measures were initiated by M. Waddington in the Department of Public Instruction, most of which, however, were nextected by his successor. Mr. Brunet, who was too much occupied with the fine arts to care for the advancement of education. M. Waddington was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet formed by M. Dufaure in December, 1877. This selection caused general surprise, M. Waddington having been identified up to that time chiefly with education, and being, moreover, a Protestant. The appointment soon justified M. Dufaure's choice. The new Minister established at once the most cordial relations with England, Italy, and even Germany, and as chief representative of France at the Berlin Congress last year he won golden opinions from all his associates. It was chiefly to his influence that the favorable decision upon the claims of Greece is to be attributed, and that interesting country will count Premier Waddington among its greatest benefactors. The recent diplomatic incident with the Bey of Tunis revealed M. Waddington as a determined upholder of the honor of France in the East, and the Egyptian negotiations which resulted in the appointment of a Frenchman as Minister of Public Works in Egypt point to the same conclusion. M. Waddington was married in November, 1874, were united in marriage by the Rev. I. N. Beard, of the Centénary Methodist Church, at the residence of the bride's father, isaac Beachamp, on South Sixth street. It was a very quiet affair, with only the near relatives present. The groom is a very prominet member of society here, and holds an important, position the Nail Works Company. The bride is a charming leader in our highest circles, and is a noted singer.

POLITICAL

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 6.—There is another development to-day as to the prospective fusion between Democrats and Nationals for the spring campaign in this State. Moses W. Field, Chairman of the State Committee of the Nationals, publishes this afternoon a public address re scinding the previous call for a State Conven-tion of his party at Lausing on March 4, which he supposed would be one day ahead of the Democratic Convention, and now calls it to meet in Lansing on the same day as the Democrats, Feb. 28. In so doing, he says: "While no agreement, either in fact or im-plied, exists in regard to the matter of holding the Convention on the same day, yet, noticing Mr. Copeland's call for a Convention to meet on the 28th inst. at Landing, I hereby, for obvious reasons, change the date for the National Greenback Convention to the same day, to meet at Mead's Opera-House to commit any one to any coalition or fusion nor have I power so to do; but I deem it a dut to change the date in order to make it conven ient, should a majority in either Convention de sire to take action having to view the adoption of sire to take action having in view the adoption of a union ticket to be supported by both parties in the coming election. Furthermore, I make the change for the purpose of showing on our part a fair disposition in the whole business, and to exhibit an earnest desire to carry out the wishes of numerous friends, who, by correspondenes and in persou, have expressed a sincere desire to array all their forces against a corrupt and contemptible Administration—against Republicanism and misrule." It is generally believed here to-day that the whole affair is a mere trick by which it is hoped to hold on to the Hard-Money Democrats. Keen observers do not doubt that this public quarrel conceals an intrigue to disarm and capture the extreme Hard-Money Democrats.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 6 .- The publica an interview with Judge Taft, in which he an interview with Judge latt, in which as stated that he would not decline the Guberna-torial nomination if offered him, has had the effect to bring his name to the front in Repub-lican calculations. It seems likely now that the contest will narrow down to Tat and Fester, The sentiment among Republicans is that Ga field is more valuable to the party in his present place in the House of Representatives than he would be in the Gubernatorial chair, and ther is no reason to think that his chances for the is no reason to think that his chances for the Senatorship would be improved by his mining in the canvas. Sterman's wishes are not known mit it is not thought likely here that he will care to contest for the Governorship. Judge Tail represents, to some extent, the "sualwart" wing of the party, but he has conducted himself in a manner not calculated to prejudice him is the Republican Convention. Foster is widely possibly a faction which charges him with bargining away Louislaua to make Hayes President A campaign with Taft, at the head of the ticket would have a decided flavor of Gratabout it. Howland, of Ashtabula, is now prominently mentioned for the second piece of the ticket. the ticket.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribune.
Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 6.—The Hon. Josep Pittsburg Post, returned to-night from a brief visit to Washington and New York. While in the latter city he called on and had a long conversation with Samuel J. Tilden in regard to the political outlook. Mr. Barr says Tilden is in good health and spirits, and takes as much interest in public affairs as ever as much interest in public affairs as ever, During the conversation Tilden said he was is receipt of letters from all parts of the country urging him to permit his must to go before the National Convention next year, saying his momination is necessary to vindicate the principles of popular suffrage, which, he says, was stricken down in 187d. Tilden informed Mr. Barr that he would go before the Potter Committee and testify concerning the cipher business, believing would go before the Potter Committee and se-tify concerning the cipher business, believing that he could convince the Committee and the country that he had been unjustly accused of complicity in the alleged plot to buy Electoral votes. Mr. Barr pronquinced for Tildes some time ago, and says he has no doubt Peausylva-nia will cast a solid vote for him in the National Convention in 1880.

FIRES.

CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 344 at 10 o'clock yester day afternoon was caused by a fire on the of the two-story frame building No. 200 Carpenter street, owned and occupied by Utto. Wolf. Damage, \$25; insured for \$500 in an

wolf. Dainage, unknown company.

The alarm from Box 584 at 4 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by a fire in the two-story frame building No. 945 Madison street, owner by Field, Leiter & Co., and occupied by N. L. Houlbridge as a notion and toy store. Danage, \$15, fully covered by insurance.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 6.—At Ovid, Mich. Sowers & White, bankers; Beebe & Covert, druggists, and Mrs. Kate Beattle, milliner, were burned out last night. Their gross loss is about \$7,000.

OBITUARY. JUDGE VILAS.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 6 .- The community was startled this morning on learning of the sudden death from pneumonia of Judge Levi B. Vilas, at 5 o'clock a. m. Judge Vilas was 68 years of age. His early life was spent in Vermont, where he figured as a prominent lawyer. He had served in both Houses of the Vermont Layrellature; was Judge of Probate there, and meaislature; was Judge of Probate there, and meaber of two different State Constitutional Conventions; was once candidate for Congress, and
also for United States Senator. With this record he came to Wisconsin in 1851, entering upon
the practice of his profession at Madison, where
he had always been a very prominent citises.
He served three terms in the Wisconsia Assembly, had been Mayor of the city, and in 1871
was a prominent candidate for the Democratic
nomination for Goyernor. He was owner of the
Vilas House and a large personal estate. Judge
Vilas House and a large personal estate. Judge
Vilas House and Ed P. Vilas, prominent
lawyers of this city; Levi M. Vilas, a well-mows
lawyers of this city; Levi M. Vilas, a well-mows
lawyer of Eau Claire; and Charles H. Vilas, 2
Chicago physician. He also leaves a daughter
13 years of age. Judge Vilas was a man of
wide and general culture, and widely known
and respected throughout the State and the
North and West. The Legislature passed appropriate resolutions this morning, and ordered
the State flag to be floated, at half-mast.

away peacefully at 5:30 this morning. He had been suffering for many years from consumption, and his death was not unexpected. Mr. EL Paso, Ill., Feb. 6 .- John T. Harper t Harper figured quite conspicuously is Illiness politics, and was a man of unusual ability and shrewdness. While Collector of Internal Resemble from the collector of Internal Resemble from the collector of the c shrewiness. While Collector of Internal Re-enue, from this district, he got into trouble caused by a deficit in his office, for which, how-ever, he was not tried, as it was generally be-lieved that he was not responsible therefor. He was a genial gentleman, loved by all who knew him, and in this community, where he was bes-known, he is deeply regretted. The fuorai will take place from the residence here at 3 p. m. next Saturday.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. New York, Feb. 6.—Arrived, State of Georgia, from Glasgow, and Humbert, from

Boston, Feb. 6.-Arrived, Mary Louiss, from New York, Feb. 6.—Arrived, Imbress, fr

Liverpool.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 6.—Arrived, Lake Nepignon, trom Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The steamship Celtic, for Liverpool, due at Queenstown on Sunday last, is not yet reported. Disabled machinery is supposed to be the cause of the delay.

MOVILLE, Feb. 6.—Arrived, Devon, from New York.

The Testimony for AH I

MAJ. R

That for the Defense B gation Nearing

The Reno investigation The witness of the Mathey, was recalled, and tions by Mrs. Gilbert.

was the next witness. He a Captain in the Seventh C

CAPT. THOMA

manding in the seventh C manding in the pack-train the Little Big Horn, under described the march of the As they neared the "Rene Reno's troops for the Indi volleys fired, while on his river. At the time of the him bareheaded, and told ! attack upon the Indians, a moved down the stream which they heard the firing mile. He was in the rear or remained down there but they returned to Reno's o hill. He saw Reno when saw him on the day of the witness to take a walk were flying pretty thick at ceased later on that day. In reply to a question by what preparations his comeans of defense, witness were ordered by himself to er knives and throw up disons to offer some slight heads. He did not thim present who showed the pleast, and he thought cool enough, and was the made a pretty and probably did the best number of men against as He might not have encour as some of the other office ence in men in this respecting and made a better shome went through an eng quiet way. It was difficate most efficient; it deperament of an officer how he thought more of Ren when he asked him to wit slow and easy, continual danger from He saw the Indian vill should judge there were as riers, and at least 1,000 wo lieve there were any childr. The Recorder asked wit was the general sentiment and men regarding the fat replied that he thought it that Custer had either got or else that he had gone of He nimself had been unde. On the cross-examination to know at any time of a minds of the men of his cand his troops were destregard Custer in any worn were in themselves, and it son why Reno should go the treath that Custer should of Reno. The firing was at the line, and they had all care of themselves and hold see a man that showed any In regard to the alleged Reno, witness said he saw mand at any time. He sa times on the night of the indication that he had thought it would have bee

to be drunk, staggering a out somebody in the com-He had never heard any al-from the officers. Capt. Dougal was dism stated that he had stated that he had

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to call. He would like, ho
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fight; also another report is
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ties of those two days' fight.
The Court took a short r
upon reconvening, Mr. Gil
had no objection to the re
official report by the Re
that it would consume cour.
The Recorder then read a
Maj. Reno to Gen. Smith,
published in full in The Th
and also the report submits
and dated June 27, 1878. and also the report submits and dated June 27, 1876.
After the reading of the addressed the Court, statin desire to make any formal fense, but he had a few and he thought he could grant afternoon.

LIEUT. WAL was then called for the def if he kept the itinerary. H on the 25th of June, 1876. it, which he did, giving the each halt and start was ma

nt, which are the giving the each halt and start was mather time of going into the. He stated that he had not the made of Reno having? 2d day of the present mont in the hotel (the Paimer Hoccupied by Reno on the piece of ground, with a rismen were disposed around division could only see a mand. He did not notice part of Maj. Reno any his duty as a cowhile on the hill, there we person could see the who except by passing over the Reno say at one time that go over the ridge and see you the other side. He was then passed up on the ridge this the firing commenced ber.

In reply to a question by there was another way by officer might know of the sthan by going over the groreports of the officers was no great necessite that time to give any countited that it was necessing officer to know what I fing all the time. He said expected that a company his command in time of fil his commanding officer.

COL. M. V. as COL. M. V. as Was next called and sworn was a Lieutenant-Colonel army, on detached service ion of the Missouri, and 1 the staff of Lieut.-Gen. P. He was asked if he had battle-ground, and, upour tive, he was asked to descould remember it. He is the ford near the dry racrossing, and the ground ty-five or thirty men cound revent a large number of long. This was the ford deas "B," which Custer was evidently desirous Custer's command was in zation, and that, had a linging time and a proper marsacre might have be least that Custer was in the termination with had a command that the care of himself, and that it pearances that Custer's as much precipitation as said there did not appear all the way from "A" to Gen. Merritt desired to from the north. He was ford at "A." He though impracticable for troops that point in face of a lary impracticable for troops that point in face of a lar the condition of forus in from year to year. Witness replied that the times, but in this particulation, but in this particulation, but in the particulation was composed of grant them adjourt to the particular than adjourned that adjourned that adjourned than adjou

The celebrated physic Villiam Jenner, has retir rofessor of Morbid Anat-ige and Hospital, London tr thirty record

000 francs (about \$240,000 with the Palace of the E

by the Rev. I. N. Beard, dist Cnurch, at the resident, Isaac Beachamp, on was a very quiet affair, wes present. The groum per of society here, and oosition the Nail Works a charming leader in is a noted singer.

CICAL.

IGAN. 6. There is another the prospective fusion Nationals for the spring Moses W. Field, Chair on a public address refor a State Convenone day ahead of the and now calls it to

by both parties in trmore, I make the

owing on our part e business, and to arry out the wishes

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ntatives than be chair, and there

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6.-The Hon, Joseph

and proprietor of the

d New York. While in ed on and had a long

and spirits, and takes public affairs as ever, on Tilden said he was from all parts of the permit his name. National Convenying his nomination e the principles of populars, was stricken down med Mr. Barr that he otter Committee and teacher business, believing

pher business, believing he Committee and the seen unjustly accused of

ed plot to buy Riectoral nunced for Tilden some as no doubt Penusylva-e for him in the National

344 at 10 o'clock yester-ed by a fire on the roof

D, MICH.

UARY.

6.—The con

building No. 235 Car-

6.-At Ovid, Mich.

kers; Beebe & Covert. Kate Beattle, milliner, ight. Their gross loss is

6.—The community was on learning of the sudden a of Judge Levi B. Vilas,

dge Vilas was 68 years of was spent in Vermont,

was spent in Vermont, prominent lawyer. He uses of the Vermont Leg-f Probate there, and mem-State Constitutional Connection in 1851, entering upon fession at Madison, where a very prominent citizens in the Wisconsin Asor of the city, and in 1877 date for the Pemocratic nor. He was owner of the gre personal estate. Judge graduate from the State hem still live, named Cot. Ed P. Vilas, prominent twi M. Vilas, a well-known and Charles H. Vilas, the also leaves a daughter the Vilas was a man of ittre, and widely known from the State and the Legislature passed aphis morning, and ordered at half-mast.

in.—John T. Harper passed
30 this morning. He had
nany years from consumpas not unexpected. Mr.
conspicuously in Illinois
nan of unusual ability and

Collector of Internal Re-rict, he got into trouble his office, for which, how-as it was generally be-tresponsible therefor. He an, loved by all who knew munity, where he was best

6.—Arrived, State of

rrived, Mary Louisa, from

-Arrived, Imbress, from

b. 6.-Arrived, Lake Ne-

6.—The steamship Celtic, it Queenstown on Sunday rited. Disabled machinery cause of the delay.

Arrived, Devon, from New

al J. Tilden in regard

Mr. Barr says Til-

party in his present

to the front in Repub-

was the next witness. He testified that he was a Captain in the Seventh Cavalry. He was commanding in the pack-train during the fight at the Little Big Horn, under Capt. Mathey. He described the march of the command on the 25th.

As they neared the "Reno" hill, he mistook Reno's troops for the Indians. He heard two he says: " While fact or imrolleys fired, while on his way up, down the river. At the time of the fight Benteen came to opeland's call for him bareheaded, and told him he must make an attack upon the Indians, which he did. They th inst at Lans. moved down the stream in the direction in reasons, change the which they heard the firing, about a quarter of a ack Convention to mile. He was in the rear of the column. They Mead's Opera-House, not, in this, presume remained down there but a short time, when they returned to Reno's original position on the alition or fusion,
I deem it a duty hill. He saw Reno when they returned. He saw him on the day of the 26th, and he invited nake it convenwitness to take a walk around. The bullets were flying pretty thick at that time. The firing r Convention dethe adoption of a

witness to take a walk around. The bullets were flying pretty thick at that time. The firing cassed later out that day.

In reply to a question by the Recorder as to what preparations his command made as a means of defense, witness stated that the men were ordered by himself to take cups and butcher knives and throw up dirt and make a trench, so as to offer some slight protection for their heads. He did not think there was an officer present who showed the white feather in the least, and he thought Reno appeared cool enough, and was not a coward. He made a pretty stubborn resistance, and probably did the best he could with a small number of men against a great body of Indians. He might not have encouraged his men as much as some of the other officers; there was a difference in men in this respect; some were more dashing and made a better show that others, while some went through an engagement in a cool, quiet way. It was difficult to say which was the most efficient; it depended upon the temperament of an officer how he acted. He said he thought more of Reno the next afternoon, when he asked him to walk around. He took it slow and easy, while he was in continual danger from passing bullets. He saw the Indian village moving off. He should judge there were as many as 3,000 warriers, and at least 1,000 women; he hid not believe there were as we children.

The Recorder asked witness what he believed was the general sentiment among the officers and men regarding the fate of Geo. Custer. He

MAJ. RENO.

All In.

gation Nearing an End.

The Reno investigation was resumed at half-

past 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

The witness of the previous day, Capt.

Mathey, was recalled, and was asked a few ques-

CAPT. THOMAS DOUGAL

tions by Mrs. Gilbert.

liere there were any children.

The Recorder asked witness what he believed was the general sentiment among the officers and men regarding the fate of Gen. Custer. He replied that he thought it was generally believed that Custer had either gotten into a tight place, or else that he had gone off to join Gen. Terry. He nimself had been under this impression.

On the cross-examination, witness said he did not know at any time of any impression in the minds of the men of his command that Custer and his troops were destroyed. They did not regard Custer in any worse position than they were in themselves, and there was no more reason why Reno should go to the support of Custer than that Custer should come to the support of Reno. The firing was general on all parts of the line, and they had all they could do to take care of themselves and hold their own. He did not see a man that showed any signs of weakness.

In regard to the alleged drunkenness of Maj. Reno, witness said he saw no whisky in the command at any, time. He saw Reno about three times on the night of the 25th, and he saw no indication that he had been dirinking. He thought it would have been impossible for him to be drunk, staggering and stumbling, without somebody in the command finding it out. He had never heard any allegations of this sort from the officers.

Capt. Dougal was dismissed, and Lieut. Lee

from the officers.

Capt. Dougal was dismissed, and Lieut. Lee NO MORE WITNESSES

NO MORE WITNESSES

to call. He would like, however, to submit an official report made by Reno of that two days' fight; also another report made by Reno and addressed to Geo. Terry; also a list of the casualties of those two days' fighting.

The Court took a short recess to stretch, and, upon reconvening, Mr. Gilbert stated that he had no objection to the reading of Maj. Reno's official report by the Recorder, further than that it would consume considerable time.

that it would consume cousiderable time.

The Recorder then read the official report of Maj. Reno to Gen. Smith, which report was published in full in The Tribune at the time, and also the report submitted to Gen. Terry, and dated June 27, 1876.

After the reading of the reports, Mr. Gilbert.

After the reading of the reports, Mr. Gilbert addressed the Court, stating that he did not desire to make any formal opening for the defense, but he had a few witnesses to examine, and he thought he could get them all in by Saturday afternoon.

LIEUT, WALLACE was then called for the defense. He was asked if he kept the itinerary. He replied that he did on the 25th of June, 1876. He was asked to read it, which he did, giving the exact time at which each halt and start was made on that day up to

each halt and start was made on that day up to the time of going into the fight.

He stated that he had never heard any mention made of Reno having been drunk until the 2d day of the present month, when he heard it in the hotel (the Palmer House). The ground occupied by Reno on the hill was an elevated piece of ground, with a rise in the centre. The men were disposed around this rise, so that each division could only see a portion of the command. He did not notice at any time on the part of Maj. Reno any failure to perform his duty as a commanding officer. his duty as a commanding officer. While on the hill, there was no way in which a while on the fill, there was no way in which a person could see the whole command at once except by passing over the ridge. He heard Rene say at one time that he thought he would go over the ridge and see what they were doing on the other side. He waited for a lull, and

then passed up on the ridge. As soon as he did this the firing commenced again in a lively man-In reply to a question by Mr. Gilbert, he said In reply to a question by Mr. Gilbert, he said there was another way by which a commanding officer might know of the action of his command than by going over the ground himself,—by the reports of the officers under him. There was no great necessity, he thought, at that time to give any commands, although he admitted that it was necessary for a commanding officer to know what his command was doing all the time. He said it was hardly to be expected that a company officer should leave his command in time of firing to go to report to his commanding officer.

was next called and sworn. He testified that he was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the United States army, on detached service in the Military Division of the Missouri, and Military Secretary on the staff of Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan.

He was asked if he had been over the Custer battle-ground, and, upon replying in the affirmative, he was asked to describe it as well as be could remember it. He stated that he thought the ford near the dry ravine was a very good crossing, and the ground so situated that twenty-free or thirty men could easily hold it and Drevent a large number of Indians from crossing. This was the ford designated upon the map as "B." which Custer was supposed to have attempted to cross when repulsed by the Indians. The inference which Mr. Gilbert was evidently desirous of drawing was that Custer's command was in a state of demoralization, and that, had a line been formed at the right time and a proper resistance made, the massacre might have been prevented; or at least that Custer was in fully as good—if not a better—situation with his five companies to take care of himself as was Reno to take care of himself as was Reno to take care of himself as was Reno to take care of himself, and that it was evident from appearances that Custer's column retreated with as much precipitation as did Reno's., Witness said there did not appear to be a good crossing all the way from "A" to "B."

Gen. Merritt desired to know from what direction witness approached this ford. He replied from the north. He was asked to describe the ford at "A." He thought it would have been impracticable for troops to attempt to cross at that point in face of a large body of Indians, on account of the state of the banks.

Col. Royal asked whether it was not true that the condition of fords in that country changed from year to year.

from year to year.

Witness replied that this was the case many times, but in this particular instance he did not think there would be much change, as the bottom with the control of the om was composed of gravel.

The Court then adjourned until half-past 10

Retired. The celebrated physician and surgeon, Sir William Jenner, has retired from the position of Professor of Morbid Anatomy in University Col-lege and Hospital, London, which he has held for thirty year.

Salary of the French President. The salary of the French President is 1,200,-000 francs (about \$240,000 in gold) per annum, with the Palace of the Elysee as a private resi-

foot up 8,400,000 francs, or nearly \$1,700,000; so that a thrifty Chief Magistrate may lay up something for the days when he is out of office. It is not believed that MacMahon has saved much, if anything, the contingent outlay required of the President being large, especially in the way of State dinners, entertainments, and so on. The Marshal spared no expense in keeping up the semi-royal state which pertains to his office. The Testimony for the Prosecution That for the Defense Begun-The Investi-

> RELIC OF BY-GONE TIMES. Letter of Horace Greeley upon Wade's

Prospective Cabinet.

New Fork sun.

The original of the subjoined letter is in our possession. It was written after the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson had been going on for about a month, and when all good Republicans thought it certain that he would be con-victed and removed. His removal was expected to install B. F. Wane, the President of the Senate, in the White House as President; and it was thought almost equally certain that when the Republican National Convention should meet, a month later, Mr. Wade would be nominated for Vice-President of the United States on the same ticket with Gen. Grant, who was already universally agreed upon as the Republican

candidate for President.

The great interest of this letter, however, rethe advice it proffers to Mr. Wade respecting the construction of the Cabinet to carry on his Administration:

OR his Administration:

New YORK, April 27, 1868.—FRIEND —: I have yours of the 26th, and had hoped to be in Washington to-morfow, but shall wait, as my wife has decided to stay in Washington till our skies become brighter and the season more advanced.

Let me tell you what I think about the Cabinet

Let me tell you what I think about the Cabinet that is to be.

Hannibal Hamlin has more of the public confidence than any other New England man. I think it would be a calamity to leave him out.

I judge that not more than one or two members of Congress should be taken. It would prejudice us if the enemy could say that Congress met and turned out Johnson to make room for its own members.

members.
I think Gov. Fenton the man from this State.
Morgan is ciever, but he would not put out Weed's tools who now hold the offices here, and that is indispensable. Morgan cannot afford to make so many enemies, as he must make if he goes into the Cabinet.

to millions, diverting himself with an increasing collection of beautiful pictures, and the delight-ful exercise of a contest at billiards every even-ing, if he can get a friend to play with him. As for politics, both Mr. Weed and Mr. Morgan for

collection of beautiful pictures, and the delightful exercise of a contest at billiards every evening, if he can get a triend to play with him. As for politics, both Mr. Weed and Mr. Morgan for the most part leave, that game to be played by younger and less experienced heads.

It is proper to add that the recipient of this letter was a very intimate friend of Mr. Wade, that it was duly read by Mr. Wade himself, and that he considered it wise and judicious. Very likely, then, if Johnson had been turned out and Wade had been brought into power, Mr. Fenton would have been Secretary of the Treasury, and Durell, of Louisiana, who subsequently obtained such unenvisible notoriety during the high tide of plunder in that State, would have been Attorney-General of the United States; while the ancient Hannibal Hamlin might have figured as Secretary of the Navy, and as the foe of all disnonest claims against that Department. But all these brilliant prospects were spoiled by the acquittal of Johnson, poor Wade himself being utterly overslaughed, while Schuyler Colfax carried off the prize which Wade—the most upright of men—had so fondly fancied would be his own. upright of men—had so fondly fancied would be his own.

Moise, a prominent Democratic lawyer of Sumter County, and brother of Wade Hampton's Adjutant-General of the State of South Carolina. We take it from the Washington Repub-

By Mr. Kirkwood.—Q.—"Now, you say on the 12th of October everything was quiet up to the time the Republicans passed along with the banners?" A.—"Yes, sir."

time the Republicans passed along with the banners?" A.—"Yes, sir."
Q.—"And with a band of music?" A.—"Yes, sir; one band."
Q.—"And banners. What kind of banners did they have?" A.—"They had some transparencies, and the United States flag, which is an unpopular emblem there."
Q.—"Did you see them when they came along with the band, and banners, and flag?" A.—"Yes, sir."
Q.—"Your brother remarked that that was calculated to excite young men?" A.—"Yes, sir."

sir."

Q.—"What were these colored men doing at the time?" A.—"They were marching along."

Q.—Then what excited them?" A.—"Well, the fact of their having a meeting down there, which was a failure, and the fact of marching through the streets, as if they had obtained a victory, instead of going home to work, made them excited."

Q.—"Therenpon you asked your broken.

them excited."

Q.—"Thereupon you asked your brother to stop the row!" A.—"Yes, sir."

By the Chairman.—"Distinguished Democratic speakers were present?" A.—"Gen. Hagood, the Comptroller-General of the State, who came there at the request of the Governor, and others, were present."

Q.—"Did he speak?" A.—"He did, at the Democratic meeting. I did not hear him, however." Q.-"What became of the flag?" A.-"I

don't know."
Q.—"Did they pull down the flag?" A.—" Yes, sir."

sir."

Q.—"You say it was an unpopular emblem?"
A.—"Only to this extent: that the Republicans always displayed the United States flag, and the Democrats namer ald."

By Mr. Kirkwood—Q.—"You noticed a number of red shirts at this cross-street?" A.—
"Yes, sir."

Q.—"And you were afraid of trouble?" A.—
"Yes, sir."

"Yes, sir."

Q.—"You stated you were afraid of trouble because the procession were carrying banners, had music, and you mentioned some transparencies, and you said they carried the United States flaq?" A—"Yes, sir."

Q.—"And that is not popular here?" A.—"No, sir. The Democrats of Sumter have no flags; they have never used any. When they see it at Republican meetings, where it is an emblem of oppression, it excites them. I hope some time it will be otherwise."

Comment upon this statement would be superfluous. It needs to be remembered that it is the testimony of a leading Democrat of his county, a lawyer; a man of education, who represents the "high-toned" gentlemen Democrats of South Carolins. There is no land under the heavens, except parts of the United States, where the flag of the Stars and Stripes is not honored. There are no people in all the earth, except Democrats in part of the United States, who hate and slander the flag of the United States, who hate and slander the flag of the United States, as "an emblem of oppression," or who do not regard it as the emblem of liberty and freedom from oppression.

Ohre Logan's London Letter to Cincinnati Enguirer. In the midst of the chatter and badinage which is going on about us, I find myself apart which is going on about us, I find myself apart from the others and talking in quiet tones with Gen. Grant. "Are you going to be the next President of the ask, point-blank. "No, I am not," he replies, more pointedly and more blankly. Then, after a pause, and in the self-same tone of voice in which were uttered the world-famous military laconisms that stirred the people's blood when they were first repeated, and which will go ring-ing down the aions as long as mankind wages war, he adds: "But I'm going to be their most independent citizen.

South Carolina's Strait. There is no money in the State Treasury except what is put there to be paid as interest on the public debt. All the appropriations made by the last Legislature are exhausted, and the various salaried officers of the State will have to wait for their next month's salaries till the taxes come in, in April or May, or borrow money at 1 or 1½ per cept a month at the banks. CURRENT GOSSIP.

MAC MARONE AND GAMBETTA. There was a Mongseer MacMahone,
Who was lord of the Seine and the Rhone;
He fought for the Right,
And gave the Left not a bite.
Did this same Mongseer MacMahone.

And there was an old Leon Gambetta Who was good as a pointer and setter: He told MacMahone He told MacMahone
To let go of the bone,
Did this stuffy old Leon Gambetta. Then this same old Mongseer MacMahone Made use of the State telephone, And shouted ''Alas! I must go to Grasse!'' Au revoir! Mongseer MacMahone.

ARTEMUS AND HIS ADVANCE AGENT.

Baltimore Every Saturday.

Artemus Ward was lecturing, with his fano-

was good he was in corresponding high spirits, and his pockets were full of coin. The day before they were to leave, Smith, his advance agent, told Ward that as silks were so much cheaper in the British Possessions than in the United States he had purchased a large piece of silk, and was going to take it to his wife as a present. Ward was pleased with the idea, and n the same confidence told Smith that he had also purchased a piece of melton cloth, and both conferred with each other as to the best way to secrete the goods as to pass the Custom-

rama of Salt Lake, in Canada, and as business

Ward suggested to Smith to wrap the silk around his body, and Smith in turn advised Artemus to place his cloth within the folds of his panorama of Salt Lake. They each agreed to take each other's advice, and Smith left the next morning to gd over to the States in advance. The bundle of silk wound around him made him feel quite uncomfortable, especially when he came to the Custom-figure and com-

menced interrogating about his baggage.

The official was very polite and passed his baggage without a murmur, and then invited him into his private office, handed him a cigar, and begged him to take a seat.

The heat of the room began to make Smith The heat of the room began to make smith very uncomfortable, and he rose to go.

"Be seated, sir," said the official. "I want to have a little chat with you."

"No; I must be going," said the genial John. "I can't stand sitting so long, and then

John. "I can't stand sitting so long, and then I've a great deal to attend to."
"You seem to be a very stoutish kind of a man," said the officer.
"Yes," said Smith, his face getting red and 'the warmth from the silk increasing, "I'm pretty solid, but I can't stand a hot room,"
"An!" said the Inspector, "what's the trouble! Anything the matter with your chest or lungs!"
"Only a slight congression," registed Smith

"Only a slight oppression," replied Smith.
"Oppression about the lungs!" exclaimed the officer, rising and advancing towards the suffocating agent. "Let me make an examination for you, sir; it may be dangerous. Please remove your coat."

"It's nothing; it will soon pass away," replied Smith, inwardly praying for a chance to escape.

"My dear friend, you should not allow yourself to suffer a moment," said the officer, "and I insist upon examining your chest. Doubtless I can relieve you of all your trouble."

The Inspector insisted, and the discomfited agent, after vauly trying to escape from his solicitation, finally acknowledged the corp, and confessed to having the concealed silk upon his per-

fessed to having the concealed silk upon his person.

The officer laughed heartily, and said: "I knew it all the white. Here's a letter I received this morning." And he handed Smith a letter written by Ward, informing the Inspector that a smuggler would endeavor to pass a quantity of silk, describing Smith's appearance, and claiming one-half of the reward for the information. Smith was indignant, of course, but determined to get even with the incorrigible joker, so he told the officer about Ward having the roll of cloth conceated in his panorama.

The Inspector appreciated the joke and let Smith go with a small penalty.

The next morning lartemus Ward arrived at the Custom-House with his panorama, when the Inspector commenced interrogating him, and insisted upon his letting him have a glimpse of his beautiful pictures.

Ward tried every excuse, but the official was importunate, and finally he was compelled to have his man unwind one section of the panorama before the Inspector.

rama before the Inspector.

Artemus stood by and explained the views until suddenly the cloth came to light, and as it slowly unwound in front of the pictures Ward struck an attitude like his performance upon the stage and in the drawl of the exhibitor said:

JOHN PHŒNIX AND JEFF DAVIS. New York Correspondence Indianapolis Journal. When Frank Pierce was President, Jeff Davis, then Secretary of War, issued a general invitation to officers of the army who were skillful draughtsmen to send in suggestions for the new uniform which it had been decided to adopt. One such invitation was sent to each officer. Lieut. Derby ["John Phœnix"] was very ready with his pen, -a really ingenious artist. In reply he sent to the War Department a design for new uniform, -or rather a peculiar addition to the old uniform,-the amendment consisting merely of a ring attached to the seat of the trousers of each private soldier. Each officer was to carry, instead of a sword, a long pole. with a hook in the end, like a shepherd's crook. The pole and the ring enabled officers to keep privates from running away in pattle. Fugitives could easily be caught by it and ought back. Stragglers could be kept in line. reover, the ring would be very useful in the cavalry service to fasten soldiers to the saddle cavairy service to lasten soldiers to the saddle to prevent them from falling off; and in the ar-tillery service the rings were to be used for draught purposes in the absence of mules. These specifications were accompanied by the most grotesque pictures, representing officers hauling back cowardly recruits by the service-

able ring, cavalry securely fastened to the top of their steeds by the same device, and artil-lerymen harnessed to cannon, drawing them through narrow deflies or up an acclivity inac-cessible to mules, by cables attached to the poserior staples.
On another sheet of bristoi-board was an illustration in gaudy colors of "Derby's Rotary Mule-Howitzer," accompanied by the following description: "Upon the back of a young and vigilant mule, strap a mountain howitzer, the viginal finite, strap a mountain nowitzer, the muzzle pointing towards the tail. A similar piece of ordinance is fastened with iron bands under the animal's abdomen, the muzzle aimed between his fore-legs to the front. There are tour gunners—two to each piece—and a 'persuader,' as he is called, whose business it is to persuade the mule to stand firm and not retreat, by stuffing him with outs after, each discharge. by stuffing him with oats after each discharge with a tip sausage-stuffer. When Indians, of with a tin sausage-stuffer. When Indians, or other legitimate game, appear in view, the mule is, by a crank movement on the tail, limbered to the front. It don't make any difference which way the mule faces (and here is where my patent comes in), one gun is always pointing towards the front. At the command 'Fire!' the top howitzer is discharged. The recoil throws the mule on his back, bringing the second gun into position. This is discharged, which suddenly throws the mule to his feet again, when the gunners swab out the mule's throat with hay and reload." The accompanying illustrations (in brown, red. blue. accompanying illustrations (in brown, red, blue, and gold, and still on file in the War Depart-ment) represented—the rotary mule in seven different attitudes, looking contented and happy

all the time.

This was felt to be outrageous audacity on the part of a subaltern. The clerks in the War Department laughed at the funny letter immoderately, but their superiors looked serious. Jefferson Davis, the head of the Department, was terribly indignant, and he resolved to defend his wounded dignity. Charges and specifications were drawn up against Lieux. Derby, and the officers were actually named for his court-martial, when William R. Marcy, Secretary of State, a man of more sense and self-poise, said to the irate Secretary: "Now, see here, Gen. Davis, don't do it. This Derby has neglected by a superfluore development of here, Gen. Davis, don't do it. This Derby has undoubtedly a superfluous development of humor. But he is shrewd and ingenious, and really a fine draughtsman. He has valuable qualities. You can organize a court that will convict him, but you will be a butt of ridicule on account of it all your life. Better file the suggestions of the hook-and-ring and the lively rotary mule, and say nothing." And he did.

FRENCH NEWSPAPER WIT. New York World.
"Wagner's music must annoy you," said som one to an old musician. "Oh, bless vou, no; you can say or do anything you like while it is

being played." Dog story: "I have a wife, sir, a model o all the wifely virtues, one whose fidelity I have never had occasion to suspect. Faithful, sir! Faithful was no word for it. Why I had a dog, a very intelligent and observing dog, that was fondly attached to me. Well, sir, that dog was as faithful as any dog could be, but he noticed my wife's fidelity, and found that he couldn't begin to be as faithful as she was, and so he just gave up and went and hanged himself. How is that for fidelity, eh?"

Magistrate (to husband)—"You are accused of having on several occasions maltreated your wife." Husband—"Don't believe a word that she tells you, your Honor; towards her I have always been as sweet as sugar." Wife—"Ye-es, you have; as sugar-cane, you wicked creature." A dame was carrying at a ball a robe of gauze green, affrightfully unnecked. A young man here demanded that which was symbolizing her toilette. "The sea," responded the dame, with a smile. "Oh, it is just," replied the young man, in inclining himself, "but the sea at low tide."

There had been a rumor that a lady of noble There had been a rumor that a lady of noble birth had eloped with a distinguished stranger, but a categorical contradiction thereof that could not be doubted was speedily put forth. "What! Not a word of truth in it?" fairly shricked a female friend of the standered lady. "She denies it! That's the sort of consideration she has for me, after I've been telling every one it was true. Leave me in the lurch this way!"

way!"

Of New Year's Day: Waiter to Guest—
"Don't forget my tip, sir. Hope you were satisticd with the way I waited on you last year,
sir. Never found any hairs the color of mine in
your soup, I know, sir."—Of the same: Gentleman calls at mansion of lady, and is met by
smiling maid, who says: "Oh, if you please,
sir. missus doesn't receive. But I do," she adda
softly, rubbing her finger and thumb together in expressive pantomime.

Joseph bad been engaged as man servant the night before, and at 7 a. m. was still in bed, enjoying a pleasing waking dream, when his master rang the bell, rang it again, rang a triple bob-major, and finally, receiving no anser, burst into the room like a whirlwind. "Here I've been ringing for you for the last hour, you lazy brute; what do you mean, sir, by this conduct! What do you mean?" "I was waiting for you to—"" "Waiting for me! Dashblank you, I hired you to wait on me." "You hired me and agreed to board, lodge, and clothe me. I was waiting for you to come up and clothe me. Hand me them pants, will you, now that you're here." Joseph had been engaged as man servant the

LAMARTINE AND THE BEAUTIFUL RUSSIAN WOMAN.

Puris laper.
Once upon a time, when Lamartine was in the neyday of his fame, and was at St. Point, his wife being in England, there rolled into his court-yard a huge traveling carriage with four horses, armorial bearings on the panels, courier, a footman, and a lady's maid, trunks of solid sole-leather everywhere,—the equipage of a beautiful and noble Russian woman who had come all the way from Moscow to see the author of "The Lake and the Harmonies." She must

see Lamertine or die.
She was slender, fine, dainty, witty, spirited,

She was slender, fine, dainty, witty, spirited, with delicious tosses of the head, and gracious sweeps of her drapery, and the prettiest accent in the world,—suave, silvery notes dropping from an ivory key-board.

One can readily fancy what a banquet was set for the poet's voracious self-esteem. When, after having contemplated him during an ecstatic haif-hour, the lady rose to command her carriage, the biscovery was made that at the carriage, the discovery was made that, at the order of her host, the horses had been sent back to the post-house, and the carriage was pufully installed in the coach-house. What! possible! O dear, what an indiscretion! what would people say! etc., etc.; but the lady finally agreed to stay till dinner-time.

finally agreed to stay till dinner-time.
"Till dinner-time to-morrow, at least," implored the poet; and he added, gallantly, "and then forever."

The afternoon passed in charming chat, in the action of the state o sentimental recitations, in promenades in the still, sultry air. Lamartine was fairly intoxiated; the woman went to his head like spark

ling champagne.
An hour before dinner-time his beautiful An hour before dinner-time his beautiful guest went into cellpse for the purpose of her toilet. The cook had been ordered to distinguish herself, and the garden had been plupdered of cart-loads of flowers. While awaiting his guest's appearance, the poet, wandering almiessly through the house, stopped before the housekeeper's door.

"I am sorry we have none," his housekeeper was saving to his visitor's maid: "are you

rant sorry we have hold; "are you troubled with corns?"
"Dear, no!" replied the maid; "but my poor mistress—oh! she's a marty! Sometimes, poor thing, she can hardly set foot to the ground. I aiways bring core-plasters with me when we travel, but this time Pre forgotten them. Mercy me! what shall I do?"

Ten minutes later, Lamartine, mounted on his fastest horse, was galloping down the road

THE OLD: FLAG.

the stage and in the drawl of the exhibitor said:

"This view is slightly incumpered with twenty yards of melton clott. That Smith told you all about it. What's the damage?"

The following testimony was given before the Teller Committee, in South Carolina, by Charles

The caught by his own joke.

The committee in South Carolina, by Charles

The caught by his own joke.

The committee in South Carolina, by Charles

The caught by his own joke.

following note:

Pity me, Madame! A sufferer sends to implore my help, and I fly to his rescue. Ab, Duty. Duty! not till this moment have I known how cruel and inopportune thou caust be! My house is yours; dispose of it as you please—as you would of me.

LAMARTINE. The visitor waited till next day at noon; then as she had received no news of her host, and as she was, after all, a woman who, though she would throw herself at her favorite's teet, would not remain there for an indefinite period, she ordered her post-horses, left a Royal tip for the servants, and departed.

BELGIAN ART-COLLECTORS.

New York World.

Meissonnier's great picture of "The Cuiras siers" has just been sold to a Belgian amateur n Brussels for 300,000 francs. The purchaser, who is one of the wealthiest and at the same time one of the most intelligent collectors in a land full of rich and well-chosen collections, does not wish his name to be made public at present, as the picture will not be sent to him for some time to come. Meissonnier has taken it into his atelier for the purpose of retouching and in fact repainting the foreground. Those who saw and admired this noble ground. Those who saw and admired this noble work of art in its place of honor at the upper end of the grand salon of French art in the Exposition of 1878, will remember that the foreground lacked that exquisite finish in the treatment of the details which is characteristic of the master. Meissonnier found it necessary of the master. Meissonnier found it necessary to sacrifice this in order to send the picture to the Exposition in time. It is not flattering to our own collectors, but it is true, nevertheless, that Meissonnier exhibited great satisfaction on learning that this picture, which he regards as one of the masterpieces on which his reputation is to rest, had been bought for Belgium, and not for the United States. The sale was negotiated by M. Arthur Stevens, of Brussels, who also purchased Meissonnier's picture of "The Two Friends" for another Belgian collector, M. Van den Evude, who paid 120,000 francs for it. M. Van den Evude, who paid 120,000 francs for it. M. Van den Evude, who paid remaining works, "The Charcoal-Burner's Hut," for which he paid 90,000 francs, and "The Banks of the Oise." The latter he bought at the Laurent-Richard sale some time ago. Prince Demidoff, who coveted it, offered him a fabulous sun if he would part with it. To whom M. Van den would part with it. To, whom M. Van den Eynde, with a spirit worthy of the good days of these old Flemish burghers, who were in truth merchant princes, made reply: "We Belgians buy pictures to keep them—and leave them to sure philage to. them to our children.'

QUIPS. A grand shell race-The ovster. Foot-ball practice is studying play toe. Does an intellectual savage have a mental reservation? The way to make six cents go farthest-Buy

stamp and put it on a foreign letter. Ginger is not considered a very sleepy combound, but we have all heard of a ginger's nap. Which two letters of the alphabet are like one of the most cruel of the Roman Emperors N and P. Why N and P! Because they are

Probably there is nothing in the world that man resents so quickly and so deeply as to find you awfully busy when he is perfectly at

Said a very good old man: "Some folks are always complaining about the weather, but I am very thankfu! when I wake up in the morning and find any weather at all." At the menagerie: Visitor-"How old are those elephants!" Keeper—"Twenty years old, sir." Visitor—"Ah, I see; they are yet in their elephantines." His money was refunded.

"What's your occupation?" asked a visitor at the Capitol of a bright boy whom he met in the corridor. The boy happened to be a page in the House. "I'm running for Congress," was the reply. A police officer in New Haven has been fined

two days' pay for taking off his boots and going to sleep. Will a policeman ever learn to never pull off his boots until after he has gone to

A real-estate dealer who died recently said that he was afraid that he had committed the unpardonable sin. If he could but recall those

words, so many times repeated, "within five minutes' walk of the depot," he might die happy.

Among other recipes, an exchange gives one to change red hair to vellow. Well, yellow hair has its advantages. Among others, it is an excellent match for butter, and that's something, surely.

When a man is hanging by his toes from the cornice of a high building, and expects momentarily to drop, nothing so completely reassures and so thoroughly satisfies him as the sudden discovery that he is safely at home in

A bright little 3-year-old, while her mother was trying to get her to sleep, became interested in some outside noise. She was told that it was caused by a cricket, when she sagely observed: "Mamma, I think he ought to be

THE COURTS.

Bank of Chicago Receiver_Record of Judgments, New Suits, Etc. Solomon Barnett, a tobacco dealer at 162 Water street, began a suit by capias yesterday against Rudolph Wolfson and Theodor Wall stein, of this city, to recover \$4,336.58. He says that, about the 27th of September last, the defendants, in order to procure credit, represented that they were worth \$16,000 above all liabilities, and, on the strength of such representations he sold them a bill of goods. He now claims the time of the purchase; that, during the months of September, October, and November last, they bought of various parties \$25,00 worth of stock, on which they have as yet made no payments. They, however, claim now that they have no assets except \$6,000 of doubtful claims, while their liabilities exceed \$42,000. About two or three weeks ago they made a pretended sale of their whole stock to one Ferdinand Neuberger, at prices much below cost, and about the same time made a payment of \$3,300 to Rachel Wolfson, sister-in-law of Rudolph Wolfson, though they were not indebted to her in any amount. On the 20th ult. also they paid to R. Goldstein, brother-in-law to Wolfson, \$4,860 without consideration. On the 10th of December last they sent to Stoughton, Wis., 7,269 pounds of tobacco to one Willendorf, one of the partners of the firm. They offer 15 per cent in settlement, though they have promised plaintiff 25 per cent if he would help them make the settlement, and threatened to leave the State if they did not succeed in their compromise. An attachment in aid was also

THE BANK OF CHICAGO. The old case of Cunningham vs. The Bank of Chicago came up again yesterday morning be-fore Judge Moore. The Judge wanted to know if the parties had agreed on a Receiver. Mr. Shufeldt had not. Mr. Mason suggested one or wo names, which were not satisfactory, and the Judge, of his own motion, appointed Mr. Au-Judge, of his own motion, appointed Mr. Augustus Jacobson, ex-Clerk of the Superior Court, as Receiver, under a bond for \$50,000. Mr. Jacobson had not been consulted, and it is not known whether or not he will accept.

UNITED STATES COURTS. The National Bank of Illinois began a suit for \$1,000 yesterday against Elijah M. Haines. SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Lyman Coleman filed a bill yesterday against George R. Clarke, Eliza Hammond, Oswell A. Bogue, administrator, L. M. Bogue, W. S. Bogue, and Jone H. Bogue, to foreclose a trust-deed for \$3,375.13 on the S. ½ of Lot 5, Block 8, in Walker & Stinson's Subdivision of the of the S. W. 1/4 of Sec. 2, 38, 14. CIRCUIT COURT.

Benjamin B. Cunningham began a suit for \$1,000 against Samuel F. Wright.
William W. Cameron commenced a suit against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company, claiming \$10,000 damages.
James Bates brought suit to recover \$5,000 damages against James Mountcasel.
R. M. Scruggs et al. sued William P. Jones, Jr., for \$1,000.
Theododre H. Curtis began a suit for \$1,500 Theododre H. Curtis began a suit for \$1,500

CRIMINAL COURT. Theodore Poole, one of the late associates of "Hoosier Bill," was found guilty of robbery and given three years in the Penitentiary.

John Jacobs was tried for assaulting an officer

and accquitted. JUDGE DRUMMOND-Set cases and general busi-

ness.
THE AFFELLATE COURT—Opinions at 2 p. m.
JUDGE GARY—186, 190, 201, 207, 210, 211,
212, and 216 to 237, inclusive, except 225, No.
191, Manning vs. Becker, on trial.
JUDGE JAMESON—Assists Judge Gary. No 206,
Gray vs. Lomax, on trial. UDGE MOORE-8, 9, 10, 11. No. 7, Rinehart

JUDGE MOORE—8, 9, 10, 11. No. 7, Rimehart vs. Riley, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—468, 478½, 482, 483. Set case 5,969 on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—534, 538 to 541, inclusive. No. 532, Hobart vs. Eest, on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—2, 089, Moore vs. Cash. No. 1,053, Kimball vs. Lincoln. on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—Nos. 1,070, 1,089, 1,093, 1,102, 1,103, 1,106, 1,117, 1,120, 1,121, 1,123, 1,125, 1,130, 1,135, 1,139, and 1,140.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Nos. 836, 837, 870, 815, 627, 628, 198, and 274. JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—Ole Olsen vs. Henry S. Jaffray, \$296.31.—John H. Ray vs. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company; verdict, \$7,500, and motion for new trial.—W. C. Wilson et al. vs. Obadiah Huse, \$2,909.07.

JUDGE JAMESON—JOSEPH B. Quinn vs. Fred Poesbell, \$448.—Peshtigo Company vs. Peter Downey, \$104.69.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BOOTH—Cornelius Van Schaack vs. Arthur McKee Rankin, \$300.

KANE COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. GENEVA, Ill., Feb. 5.—The February term of GENEVA, Ill., Feb. 5.—The February term of the Kane County Circuit Court, Judge Cody presiding, convened on Monday with thirty-nine criminal cases, 135 common law cases, and 113 chancery cases on the docket. The Grand Jury will be engaged all the week. The two cases against the Garrity boys for maybem and conspiracy, and the half-dozen cases against Clem Periolat and others of Chicago, will be continued. The seven cases of trespass, etc., against David D. Spencer and the Directory of the State Savings Institution are continued to the next term by agreement. y agreement. A number of important Kane County cases

MOUNT VERNON. MOUNT VERNOS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MT. VERNON, Ill., Feb. 6.—The following students, examined in the Appellate Court years are certificates: Henry W. Alexander, William R. Armstrong, Jesse Beals, T. W. Burtou, John T. Barlow, M. P. Berry, F. E. Collicott, Joseph C. Gienn, W. E. Hendricks, George S. Holliday, Mahlon H. Mandy, F. M. Myers, John H. Packard, W. C. Rich, Jr., Warner N. White, Frank E. Wright, E. C. Clarke, Daniel D. Goodell, Alfred M. Warden, and William W. White.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 6.—At the semi-annual neeting of the Board of Normal Regents, held here last evening, there was presented the report of Messrs. Chandler, Hay, and Evans, the Committee appointed at the last annual meeting

EXONERATION.

the Board to investigate the charges of Pres dent W. F. Phelps, formerly of the chool, against Profs. Rockwood and Salisbur Thereupon the Board unanimously adopted the

Thereupon the Board unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

WHERKAS, The Committee who were appointed to investigate the charges made by President Phelps against Profs. Rockwood and Salisbury, of the Whitewater School, have made their report; now, after a thorough examination of said report, and the testimony taken by said Committee.

Resolved, That the charges are not sustained, and said Professors are fully exonerated therefrom.

Resolved, That the answers of said Professors to said charges, together with the written statements of the three higher classes of said school, and all other parties, relating to said matter, be placed on tie, subject to public inspection.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrap should be kept in every family. A slight cough, if unchecked, is often the forerunner of consumption, and a timely dose of this wonderful medicine has rescued many from an early grave.

early grave.

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52.000—3-story brick, 422 south Jenerson-st.

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5100 per foot, south front, Warren-av., near Paulina-

Also wanted to purchase 3 good frame-houses to move near Union Park.
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A in Marion Township, Lee County, Illinois—340 acres well fenced, good inprevenments, good house and out-buildings, orchard, and four wells of water. Will sell on reasonable terms. For further information apply to GEO. KEITH, Box 343, Dixon, Lee County, Illinois. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. POR SALE—AT DOWNER'S GROVE—TEN-ROOM I house, with 3½ acres—a fine place. Seven-room house, 1½ acres. 19 acres untimproved, 30 rods from depot, cheap. J. H. LYMAN, 17 Portland Block.

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alcoveroom on first floor, with first-class board.
Terms for the winter \$6 per week. References.

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Baisted, farms in Illinois, Wiscondip, Michigan, lowa,
and Kansas, in exchange for Chicago property.

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Bernard dog, weight 185, unusually well propor-

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Copying-Book, by which letters are written and
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Blank-Book Makers, 158 Clark-st., Chicago. W ANTED-STREET MEN, CANVASSIRIS, PED-diers, auctioneers, and the trade to call and exam-ine my stock and prices on chromos, needles, station-ery, notions, cutlery, jewelry, watches, revolvers, nov-cities, etc., etc. The largests srock and lowest prices in America. Inducements to all unequaled, Catalogue free. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-sk., Chicago.

WANTED-SHORT-HAND WRITER AND AC-countant; age 20 to 25 years; must give refer-ence; salary \$55 per month. Address P. O. Box 156, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. WANTED-TWO BOYS TO FOLD AND ADDRESS circulars and do general office work; must have good references. Address, in own handwriting, C 41, Tribune office. Tribune office.

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Our goods, and four salesiadles to bandle our
and fair salaries paid, one of our men made \$77.80 in a
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man that is willing to work and lend the firm
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WANTED-FEMALE HELP, WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON in a private family. Apply at 365 Superior-at.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl for kitchen and general housework. 145
State-st., up stairs. WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK AND TO do general housework in a small family: good wages. Inquire of GEORGE RAPP, 168 East Van Buren-st., near Rock Island Depot.

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· Miscellaneous,

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CITUATION WANTED - TO TAILORS AND Clothlers - A young man wishing to learn the cutting of genter garments would be willing to give part services as clerk. Address C 50, Tribune office. Miscellaneous, man of business habits in any capacity; willing to work and commeace small. Address Bes. Tribune.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN of from England, age 35; has a large experience in the wholesale lace trade, both buying and selling. Address D. R. LEAN, Forty-fourth-st., Pittaburg, Pa

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Situation wanted—by a competent Girl.
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TO RENT-HOUSES. West Side. O RENT-\$12 PER MONTH-FINE TWO-STORY brick houses, 424 Irving-place and 13 Fillmore-st.; \$ second floor 10 Harvard-st.; \$12 before May 1, and 15 thereafter, two-story frame, 30 Harvard-st. indire at \$25 Western-av.

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To RENT-FURNISHED, 543 WABASH-AV., ONE front alcove, one front parlor, and large library room, three of the finest rooms on Wabash-av. Call and examine for yourselves. TO RENT-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AT a Dearborn-st.; gas and closets; also a few cheap Miscellaneous.

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BOARDING EXCHANGE, MOOM STRIBUNE BUILD-

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WANTED-TO RENT-A HOUSE SUITARLY LOcated and not over twenty minutes' ride from
State-at,: will take long lease if location and amount
of rent is antisfactory; references given; North or
bouth Side preferred. Address B 67, Tribane office. FOR SALE—CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS GENTLE-man's rig.—horse, harness, side-bar top-wagon; horse is not afraid of cars, by years old, and can tres in 2:45 or better. Can be seen at 79 Dearborn-st.

In 2:45 or better. Can be seen at 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME LITTLE BAY MARE, sound and kind, good in harness or saidle, a years old, with good single narness, only \$50. Call at or address 412 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE TEAM, IN PART pay for a nice house and 60-foot lot, barn, etc., at less than present prices; balance casy. J. C. MAGILL, 86 Washington-st. FOR SALE—CHEAP—PORTABLE ENGINES 4 TO 20-horse power; stationary engines 4 to 125-horse power; yacht engines ats cylinder; shafting, pulleys, celting, and other machinery. L. D. POLLARD, 12 touth Canal-st.

South Canal-st.

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Haverly's Theatre. street, corner of Monroe. Engagement mic Opera Company. "Le Petit Duc. Hooley's Theatre.

olph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Enter of the Criterion Comedy Company. "Whims."

Academy of Music. Hamlin's Theatre. Clark street, opposite the Court-H

Hershey Music Hall. ion street, opposite McVicker's The he Wizard. Metropolitan Theatre. ark street, opposite, Sherman House, cyender of Germantown."

McCormick Hall. Hazeltine's Art Gallery.

165 Wabash avenue. Braun's Autotypes.

SOCIETY MEETINGS. LINCOLN PARK LODGE, No. 611, A. F. and A. J. are hereby notified to appear at the hall in moon, to day (Friday), to attend the funer brother, L. D. Owen, Visiting brethre invited. Carriages to Graceland.

H. E. HAMILTON, W. M.

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A. F. and A. M.—Hall, 122 LaSalle-st. Stated communication this (Friday) evening at 7:30 o'clock prompt, for business; important to all members. Visitors cordially invited. By order of the Master.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1879.

The bill providing for the taking of the United States census of 1880 passed the

Senate yesterday.

It is stated in a Washington dispatch that consolidation of the interests of the outhern Pacific and Texas & Pacific Railroads has been effected, and that evidence of fact will be shortly furnished in the form of a bill satisfactorn to both parties.

Archbishop Henni's golden jubilee, cele brating the fiftieth anniversary of his elevation to the priesthood, occurred yesterday in Milwankee, and was made an event of great interest by the participation of eminent ecclesiastics of the Roman Catholic Church and of a large number of civic organizations. The jubilee sermon was preached by Arch bishop PUBCELL.

The Illinois Senate yesterday adopted, by a nearly unanimous vote, a resolution presented by a Democrat, requesting Illinois Senators and Representatives in Congress to favor such legislation as will forever prohibit the appropriation of money for the payment of Southern war-claims. There was no party division on the question, and the two negative votes were cast, one by a Republican and the other by a Democrat.

Nearly a year ago Owen Murphy, Excise oner in New York City, absconded with \$40,000 of the people's money. He has found it convenient to remain an exile. but appears in the person of a "next friend" ings suit in the Supreme Court to recover the amount of salary he would have received if he had not stolen the \$40,000. There may have been cooler things than that during the winter, but the thermometers have falled to indicate them.

The agitation of the question of the imrovement of the Illinois & Michigan Canal has finally found its way to Congress. Mr. HAYS, of Illinois, yesterday introduced a bill appropriating \$500,000 for the construction of a dam and look at Beardstown similar to those already at Henry and Copperas Creek. The object named in the bill is the enlargement of the canal and the improvement of the Illinois River so as to make both navigable for the largest Mississippi River steam-

Nephew Perron was yesterday before the Cipher Committee, and having told his story on the direct examination he was put through a severe and searching ordeal by rs. Hiscock and REED, the Republican members of the Sub-Committee. PELTON attempted to give himself airs with his examiners, but he was soon made to feel the absurdity of the situation of a mar who, baving engaged in a conspiracy to buy up a Returning Board and one or more ential Electors, pretends to be insulted when asked to explain his conduct and mo-

The inaugural message to the Chambers of M. GREVY, the new President of the French Republic, which was delivered vesterday, is in tone calculated to gratify the Republican majority, whose representative he is. He announces himself sincerely submissive to the great law of parliamentary government,-the law which MacManon found it so hard to obey when the majority was against him, -and promises never to oppose the national constitutionally expressed. He also proposes to weed out the enemies of Repubm, and to take care that France i served by "functionaries who are neither ies nor her detractors." GAMBET TA's address on assuming his office as President of the Chamber of Deputies was mod erate and conciliatory.

The Democratic practice of incorporating new and specific legislation in appropriation the better to force its adoption and beat down opposition was brought into play yesterday in the consideration by the se of the Army Appropriation bill.

but under the specious plea of ec Speaker RANDBLL allowed the interpol tion of two important measures, of which should be considered esparately and carefully. The BURNSIDE Commissi bill for the organization of the army and the bill for the transfer of the Indian Service from the Interior to the War De partment have been hitched on in the expectation that these measures will be take along with the main bill, instead of receiv ing the attention their importance dema This is Speaker RANDALL's idea of Reform

The Secretary of the Treasury, having suc ceeded in ridding the public service of the great protection of the sugar and other wholesale frauds in the New York Custom House, and having got a Collector and other officers who are cognizant of all the means which render such frauds possible and the means necessary to break them up, can now demand of Congress the proper legislation. The change of Collectors in New York will probably prove a loss to the dishonest sugar-refiners of several millions of dollars a year. It will also probably, secure to the Government, with the proposed change of law, several millions of dollars additional revenue without any increase of taxation. The Secretary of the Treasury has officially reported to Congress that the present scale of sugar duties is unjust and dishonest, and under them the Government is deprived of its just revenue. He has furnished Congress with an equitable and a distinct classification of sugar duties. The Committee of Ways and Means, though strongly in the interest of the sugar-refiners, has been compelled, in consequence of the clear case presented by the Treasury, to report a bill readjusting the sugar tariff. While this bill is not what it ought to be, nevertheless it is in the direction of honest importation and an honest collection of revenue. It should be passed. The strong lobby which labored so hard to defeat a change in the New York Collectorship opposes this Sugar bill, and it remains to be seen how many Representatives and how many Senators will be controlled in their votes by this lobby, and vote to sustain one of the greatest frauds ever perpetrated in the history of the dishonest execution of the revenue laws. The only question involved in this bill is the substitution of an honest law for a fraudulent one; of an honest collection of honest duties for the fraudulent evasion of legal duties. A vote against this Sugar bill will be a vote to continue a gigantic monopoly, nade more infamous because enabled by the present law to defraud the Government of millions of revenue annually, and defraud the consumers of sugar of other millions by poisonous and diabolical adulterations of

sugar palmed off on the public as pure food.

THE CIPHER INVESTIGATION

The investigation of the cipher dispatche opens well. The first witness to be called admits enough to show that the extent of Democratic rascality touching the proposed purchase of the Presidency, by Mr. TILDEN for Mr. Tilden, or by Mr. Tilden's proxy. out of Mr. TILDEN'S bar'l for Mr. TILDEN, has not been overstated. Mr. SMITH WEED is a very glib and brisk witness, with no objection to talking. Unlike most of his class. he appears to be fond of notoriety, and so delighted with reaching that elevation achieved by Mrs. JENKS, ANDERSON, and St. MARTIN, that he told all he knew and a good deal that he does not know. What he does know we have no reason to doubt, for it tallies exactly with the contents of the cryptograms, nothing more, nothing less, invent some new motive for their opposition. es no violence to the methods of re form which Mr. TILDEN has been practicing for some years past, and which he first inaugurated in political partnership with the ate "statesman," Boss Tweed.

Mr. SMITH WEED tells a very straightforward and consistent story. He went first to North Carolina, taking with him a cipher under instructions from the Everett Houseparenthetically, the Everett House was the neadquarters of the Democratic Executive Committee. Not being wanted in North Carolina, he went to South Carolina, and the first man he met was Mr. Cox-parenthetically, again, it is never very difficult to avoid meeting Mr. Cox when there is any dirty political work to be done. The first use to which he put his cipher was to inquire of Mr. HAVEMEYER if any money could be had. Finding that money could be had, it is not markable that a proposition was made to him to sell out the State to the Democrats for \$80,000. The negotiations, however, fell through. The telegram sent on the 22d gives the reason : "The goods could not be delivered and the bargain or agreement was off." When asked if he supposed that the \$80,000 could be raised, the witness replied: I know that the Executive Committee of the National Democratic party would have given the money, if asked for it." The money was not forthcoming because the goods could not be delivered, but SMITH WEED, still hoping that they might, naively confesses that he kept Solomon, the gobetween, in New York, and says: "I kept him here that they down South might give us votes in expectation that he would money." This little scheme, however failed. It is evident enough from the tenor of SMITH WEED's evidence and of the ciphers why the conspiracy failed. In the first place, WADE HAMPTON, having made sure of the State ticket, cared very little what became of the National; and, in the second place, the size of the pile was too steep for he bar'l which TILDEN says belonged to PELTON, and PELTON says belonged to the Committee, and WEED says belonged to Mayor Cooper, and Mayor Cooper says he never heard of. The details, however, matterlittle. It is substantiated that a proposition was made to sell out the Canvassing Board to the Democrats; that this proposition was discussed and favorably considered; that SMITH WEED, representing -, was the party of the first part, and Solomon, repre enting the Canvassing Board, was the party of the second part, and that, when the ticame, the party of the one part could not deliver and the party of the other could not pay. That is all that has ever been alleged. The only point remaining unexplained is. Who is the - represented by SMITH

WEED? WEED himself says he was acting

under instructions of the Democratic Exec-

utive Committee. Pelton was the Secretary

holds him responsible, saying that he had

the key to the ciphers, that he made the

proposition to purchase, visited him at Balti-

more to complete the negotiations, and tele

graphed to Coopen for the \$80,000; and that

Mr. TILDEN was very angry when he heard

Perron had been engaged in this business

and gave him a piece of his mind! A

against this touching exposition of injured

innocence and indignant virtue, it is to be

remarked that PELTON was not only Secre-

tary of the Committee but Secretary of Mr.

THEREN; that he had two headquarters, one

of the Committee, and WEED, therefore

at the Everett House and one at Gran Park; that a telegraph wire ran from the Everett House into Gramercy Park; that the cipher dispatches were delivered at Gramercy Park and that PELTON had the key to them that TILDEN had a "bar" and PELTON had nothing but his salary; and that SMITH
WEED, a lobbyist by profession and political
adventurer, was a confidential friend of both
Peliton and Thiden. Putting this and that together, is it likely that PELTON, after having been threatened with expulsion from Mr. Tilden's house, would have kep on negotiating with reference both to South Carolina and Florida? Does any one believe that PELTON would or could have kept these corruptions from the knowledge of TILDEN? When TILDEN became aware of them, why did he keep PELTON any longer as his confidential agent? After Pelton had been caught in his wickedness, why did the Committee continue him in his important situation? If Mr. TILDEN had been an honest man, his first official act would have been to kick his nephew out of doors, request ed the Committee to expel him from any further connection with them, and notified the country of the infamous use that was being made of his name and of the dastardly at tempt to injure his reputation. It is too thin, too thin,-thinner than water-gruel Men have been hanged before this upon slighter testimony than that which has laid this burden of corruption at the doors of

Gramercy Park. SMITH WEED says that he destroyed both the key and the copies of the dispatches, but he is sure that the dispatches in the New York Tribune with reference to South Carolina are mainly correct, If these are correct, then there is no reason to doubt that those relating to Florida and Oregon are mainly correct also. If they are only half correct, they will do. Let us hope that when "Fox" Woolley and "Moses" MANTON MARBLE are brought to the stand, they will be mainly as truthful as SMITH WEED has been, and let us know how the negotiations that slipped up in South Carolina were completed in Florida.

CONFEDERATE AND COPPERHEAD HATRED

OF THE ARMY.

Neither time nor circumstances are of avail
in mitigating the Confedo-Copperhead hatred of the army. It may slumber for a time. but any allusion to it on the Republican side of the House, or any accident that calls their attention to it, has the same effect upon them that the red rag has upon the bull, and they go over the same old ground of malignant vituperation and bitter hatred that they have been traversing ever since the War of the Rebellion. The consideration of the Army Appropriation bill in the House on Tuesday was the signal for another outburst of calumny, malice, and venom, principally from the Northern doughfaces, whose concern for the liberties of the Confederates is even keener and more persistent than that of the Southern Brigadiers themselves, who are perfectly satisfied with that degree of freedom which allows them to bulldoze Republicans, kill negroes, stuff ballot-boxes, and dely the Government authorities to execute the laws, with perfect impunity from penalty.

The cause of these periodical outbursts against the army by Democratic members is their old hatred of it for the effective part it played in putting down the Rebellion and saving the Union intact. The talk about danger to the liberty of the South, which runs all through the debate, is the veriest twaddle, and so transparent that it is astonishing these venomous army haters did not The army has been gone from the two years, upon the promises of the Southern leaders that they would secure all their citizens, black and white, in the undisturbed enjoyment of their rights. These promises have been deliberately violated over and over again, and the Administration would have been justified in returning the troops to their old quarters, but not a soldier has been sent there. The United States laws are continually violated and the local Government anthorities are powerless to enforce them, but not a soldier has been sent to their aid. Republicans have been stripped of their property and their rights, have been denied justice in the courts, have been hunted down and killed for political reasons, but not a soldier has been sent there to protect them in the boasted rights of American citizenship. The whites have control of the last State in the South, and they are running them to snit them selves without any reference to the rights of citizens or the rights of the General Government; and, having secured absolute control over them and made them solidly Democratic, they are now coolly dictating to the North. Having crushed out the Southern Republicans by bulldozing and ballot-box stuffing, they have now shown a disposition. encouraged by Democratic doughfaces in the House, to bulldoze Northern Republicans. They have secured provisions in the law forbidding the use of the army as a posse comitatus. They have everything to suit them, and nothing of which to complain. This does not look as if Southern liberty

was very seriously threatened! When these haters of the army can show that 25,000 men are not needed to garrison the forts all round our coasts, to guard our long Texas frontier against the predatory incursions of the Mexican thieves and greasers, to subjugate wandering tribes of Indians over a million square miles of territory, to regulate the tribes on widely-scattered reservations, and to answer the imploring appeals for help to save life and property, such as were made by Democrats during the labor riots, then it will be proper to reduce the army. Until such time their opposition is simply malicious and illustrative of their determination to punish it for its service in suppressing the Rebellion. Each time, however, that they make the attempt it is feebler. The venom remains, but they have not the backing. The people of this country will never consent to the abolition of the army, which s their safeguard against foreign foes and domestic dangers, and will remain so until the Millennium comes, when it will be safe to beat our swords into plowshares and our spears into pruning-hooks. The North is almost a unit on this point, and the coolerheaded men in the South have no sympathy with this hatred, which is largely confined to the Northern doughfaces. Last year the army was saved from being crippled by the Texas Democrats. This year, twenty or thirty Democrats joined hands with the Republicans and defeated the hot-headed Southern Brigadiers and their Northern dough-

face allies. It is not remarkable that in this list of army-haters Shoo-Fly Cox, of New York, appears to be the chief, for he has played this role many times before. He was on his kness to the slaveholders before the War, and he has been on his knees to the Southern Brigadiers ever since. Servile by nature, he

ther the demands of the South, and has ear ed not only the contempt of the North as the sleekest and most fawning doughface in Congress, but has also earned that degree of ontempt in the South which a master always feels for the dog whining round his heels and licking his boots. He has shown himself to be unfit to represent any State in Congress. His chief competitor in this style of business appears to be Townshend, from Illinois, whose dirty doughfaceism received a fitting rebuke from the Townsend without an "h" from New York. If ever a member of Congress was out of place it is this man TOWNSHEND, hailing from a State whose military record is so renowned, whose sons did so much to crush out the Rebellion, and who furnished the President and General who led the armies of the Union to final victory.

THE INVIOLABILITY OF TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

The unauthorized and wholesale manner in

which Congress has seized upon private dispatches in the possession of the telegraph companies has called public attention to this great wrong, and it is now being dis cussed with much earnestness in the leading public journals, as well as by the Bar Associations of our larger cities. The events which preceded and followed the last Presidential lection have brought this outrage more prominently into view than ever before, and the time is now an opportune one for the definite establishment of the legal status of telegraphic communications. The Government has recently seized hundreds upon hundreds of private dispatches and dragged them into Congress to be investigated by committees. By what authority can it take these dispatches when it cannot take private letters? The Western Union Telegraph Company carries on its business under a charter from the State of New York, with some rights from the General Government. Do these rights give it any more authority to seize dispatches than its carrying of letters would give it to seize them? It is simply an act of justice to the business community and to private citizens that their communications by telegraph should be as secure from seizure and protected by the same safeguards that are guar anteed to their communications by mail. Under the recent resolutions of Congress demanding all the dispatches that passed between certain dates, a general drag-net has been thrown out, and scores of dispatches of private nature, having no bearings upon the partisan investigations, have been read and printed. Have we not been sleeping over this great outrage upon private rights? Have we not tolerated it for purely partisan purposes, careless of individual rights, if only one side could administer telling blows to the other? If this state of things is allowed to continue, how long will it be before the public will be afraid to send dispatches of a private nature at all, not knowing how soon an order from Congress may seize them for partisan purooses, although they have no bearing upon them? The telegraph companies swear their employes to secrecy and place themselves upon their honor not to divulge the contents of the dispatches intrusted to them for transmission. But what safeguard does this afford the public, when Congress may at any time seize the contents of a telegraph office, without reference to the nature of the dispatches, and turn them over to committees for examination, careless of what ecomes of them after they have obtained what they want, or leaving them to be bandied about from one politician to another? The seizure of the cipher dis patches should be the last of these outrages. It is time now that the people demand an understanding on this subject. Either the elegraphic companies should resolutely defy the right of Congress to seize its property,

espect, and it should make its sentiment known in such a manner that Congress will give heed to it.

which it holds in trust, and which it is sworn

to preserve inviolate, or public sentiment

should demand the passage of some law

definitely fixing the status of dispatches, and

defining the duties and obligations of the

companies, so that the public may know the

exact extent of its rights in the premises.

The public certainly has some rights which

even Congressioual partisans are bound to

THE COAST-SURVEY JOB. The first effect of handing the public-land surveys over to the Coast Survey, as contemplated in the General Appropriation bill, would be to unsettle all existing titles in the Western States and Territories. These titles now rest upon surveys ordered by the Land Office. That the descriptions and boundaries fixed in this manner would be affected by a new survey under the direction of the Coast Survey is admitted even by the advocates of the change. This is, indeed, one of the main arguments used by them in favor of the transfer. They desire, they say, to fix the boundaries of States, counties, townships, and sections more accurately. The proposition to run new State boundary-lines, apart from the consequences that would remotely flow from it, is in itself mischievous and impracticable. It would involve many State Governments in costly and interminable disputes, and embroil the people possibly in serious quarrels. Until there is some general demand for such resurveys on the part of the States most immediately concerned. there seems to be no good reason why the General Government should inter fere at all in the matter. would be impossible to change the point from which all reckonings are made without altering the value of the reckonings themselves. It is desirable, of course, that mathematical accuracy should be attained in fixing the great landmarks of the country; but the changing of all the land-titles rest ing upon previous Government surveys would be too heavy a price to pay for this purpose. Whatever new surveys may be ecessary for geographical reasons can be made at comparatively small expense, and there seems to be no reason why they should not be made in the future, as heretofore, under the direction of the War Department and the Land Office.

Another objection to the proposed new survey, if it is to be a national suris the enormous expense that it would involve. Gen. HUMPHREYS estimates that a rough topographical survey based on astronomical determinations would cost \$49,200,000; a rough topographical survey based on triangulation, \$62,400,000; and a thorough cadastral survey of all the States admitted before 1860, exclusive of California. Texas, and Oregon and the Territories, about \$168,000,000. These figures—even those for the low-priced survey-are startling; but, it will be observed, they make no account of that part of the country which mos needs to be surveyed, namely, that which lies between the Mississipp River and the Pacific Ocean. The exp of surveying this territory, particularly the Rocky Mountain part of it, would be much greater than that of a survey over the sur-

robably be within limits in estimating it at ing twice as much money; so that the otal cost of the "cheap" survey would be about \$150,000,000, and of the cadastral the neighborhood of \$500,000,000. These are staggering figures, and we cannot feel that the people are prepared to look them calmly in the face just at present.

A third objection to the proposed tran is that it would cause the dismissal on the 1st of June of about 500 persons now em ployed in local land offices under the Su veyors-General, who are fully acquainted with all the intricacies of land affairs in their districts. In their places would be put appointees of the Coast Survey ut-terly ignorant of the duties of the offices. The confusion that would be caused by this change should be alone a sufficient objection to it. For it involves not only the placement of a number of worthy men but the putting of the Government at a seri ous disadvantage in the prosecution of many important cases under Indian and Mexican

The advocates of the Coast Survey have changed ground so many times since this matter came before the Appropriation Committee that it is impossible to say where they are now,—whether they are arguing for a national survey, or for a survey of the territory not included in land surveys, and lake and river surveys as far as prosecuted. But, whatever the nature of their proposition may be, it is impudent and impracticable. There is no reason why the system should be changed. All the competent surveyors in the country are not contained in the Coast Survey. The army has many them. The Land Office has many others. The survey of the national domain should naturally be intrusted to one of these Departments or the other. If they have not officers competent to carry on the work, those they have should be discharged and others employed in their places. There is a suspicion of a job in this extreme anxiety of the Coast Survey to spread its triangles all over the country. Triangulating work, we fear, contains unusual opportunities for crookedness. In no other way is it possible to explain the "cadastral" zeal of Congress men, who ordinarily are not enthusiastic dev otees of science, for the prosecution of this

CHARITY RUN WILD. The list of State charities already sup-ported by taxation in this State has long ince become formidable, and the tendency of legislation is not only to increase but to make Illinois a general asylum and hospital for the unforunate of the country. In addition to these nstitutions there are the Penitentiaries, the Reform School, the Industrial University, and the two Normal Universities. Here is list of the charities and the money asked for their support for the next two years :

......\$1,429,541 Total In addition to these are the following institutions:

ndustrial College. .. ormal University outhern Normal University 582,000 outhern Penitentiary ... These institutions are located geographic

ally throughout the State so as to secure th largest possible legislative support. It is not extravagant to say that several of demands for State buildings and institutions for the benefit of certain real-estate owners. and to give prominence to certain towns an localities, than to mere charity. Jacksonville was once the great centre for Stat institutions. Then Bloomington, Joliet, Aurora, Carbondale, Elgin, Pontiac, and Champaign successively demanded some of the State patronage. At the last session of the Legislature there was a grand move for Southern Penitentiary, but as an offset to this an Insane Hospital at Kankakee was also demanded. Separately, neither institution had merit enough to command favorable action, but united, the Legislature established the State Prison at Chester and the Insane Hospital at Kankakee. Thus were added to the permanent expenditures of the State two institutions which will strengthen for all time the Public Building Ring. Other institutions will of necessity be demanded. Some years ago there was a strong effort to establish a State Normal School in the neighborhood of Dixon. This county has been guilty of the wasteful folly and extravagance of establishing and maintaining a Normal School, with costly grounds and buildings. The offer was made to transfer this Normal School, with all the buildings and the grounds, free of charge, to the State, but it was declined. If there was to be no appropriation for land or for buildings, then the

State had no use for the institution. Whatever occasion there may have been twenty-five years ago for a Normal University, it has long since passed away. Normal chools exist in every neighborhood of the Northern States; every county in Illinois has, or is authorized to have, such a school: we have a large one in this county utterly useless. But the demand for "equalizing the State expenditures geographically manded a "Southern" University, and, of course, one was built and is maintained by the State. To make things more even, there ought to be another at Danville and one at Quincy, besides an Insane Hospital at Shawneetown, a Blind Asylum at Galena, and something else at Wankegan, Peoria, Carmi, and Paris. No one objects to a reasonable

liberal expenditure for the insane and otherwise afflicted poor who have no means of support. But the State of Illinois is offer. ing attractions to the insane and idiotic of the whole Northwest. We are providing hospitals and asylums for the unfortunate of the whole Mississippi Valley. This county has an Insane Hospital and Asylum where several hundreds of unfortunates are main tained at the public expense. Nearly all these persons have been brought into t State expecting that they would be provided for by the State. The State institutions are filled, as they would be if there were ten more of them, and the as may be had in the fails alms-houses all over the State. For every 400 persons who are able to find provision i the State institutions 1,200 are brought into the State expecting to find homes in the public institutions, and, failing, are left to find such horrible care as is furnished in jails and alms-houses. Building additional hospitals, therefore, only increases the evil. Every new institution of the kind brings into Illinois three times as many additional insane as such hospitals can take care of, and, at this rate of progression, an additional insane

espital every year will not keep pace the incoming insane population attracte the widespread fame of our State charitie The Matron of the Soldiers' Orph

Home, in the report two years ago, lookin forward to the time when the pretense of a home for the orphan children of the soldiers of the last War would the to be abandoned, put forth the claime that the institution should not be abandoned. She argued that the State should establish a general for the orphan children of Illin such institution would not equal the demand this charity opens up a grand scheme calling for the purchase of thirty or forty sites, a the erection of as many buildings in as many places in the State, to dra hither all the orphan or abandon children of the Western States, to educated, clothed, and supported by the people of Illinois. The tendency of our public charities is all in the direction of supporting everybody at the public expense, converting Illinois into one grand eleemosynary institution, and laying broad and deep the foundation of Communism,—the confiscation of the substance of those who labor to maintain those who do not labor and produce, and who never will labor and produce so long as the policy of the State is to encourage pauperism and put a premium

It is time for the State to call a halt in this business. Charity is all beneficient, but charity may be abused and made a pretext for plunder and dishonesty.

The Chicago Medical Journal and Examin for the current month calls for a thorough r vision of the law relating to the commi the insane. Its objection to the present law is that it often sets at liberty persons suffering from insidious and dangerous forms of insanit not recognized by unprofessional jurymen; that it makes a public spectacle of the insane; that it drags into court aged and infirm person who cannot be moved except with great incon venience to their friends; and that it foster the feeling among the people that insanity is not simply a disease,—an affliction,—but a dis-grace. For these reasons the *Journal* advocates missioners in Lunacy, whose findings might be supplemented by jury-trials before the courts as at present, if requested by the parties inter-ested. There is much to be said in favor of this plan. But it should be distinctly under stood that any new law on the subject would not have the effect of depriving a person sur posed to be insane of a jury trial, if desire The evils of a system of exclusively private exmination and commitment bave been proved to be, on the whole, greater than those of public

Dr. EDWARD EGGLESTON, of the Church of the Christian Endeavor, celebrated also as a novelist, has introduced in his pulpit the perilous practice of "preludes," or current COOK. But there is this difference between COOK and EGGLESTON: the former is only a ner has no congregation, the latter has one Few congregations will stand "preludes.'
There are not many good Christians either who care to go to church to hear BEACONSFIELD compared to a Chatham-street Jew. or to be informed that, if the cipher dis-patches should convict TILDEN, be ought not to be a candidate for office again, that CONKLING is not exactly the proper for a Senator, and that TALMAGE's way of paying church debts indicates as low a state o ensationalism Dr. Eggleston may soon be able to give "points" to TALMAGE, If the have become preachers, who will be able to tell us apart? We would prefer not to be mixed up

A Paris paper relates that a man dressed like peasant and bearing a heavy burden on his and broke a sheet of plate-glass worth at least 500 francs. The proprietor seized him, but h averred that he had no money to pay with. Two passers-by advised the shopkeeper to search him, which was done, and on him was found a bank-note for 1,000 francs. He averred with feigned grief that it belonged to his employer, but the shopkeeper insisted on paying himseli out of it, and to that effect gave him 500 france was forged, the advisers were confederates, and the victim not only lost his prate-glass window. out 500 francs into the bargain. It is not yet decided whether BARRON, Treasurer of the Dexter (Me.) Savings Bank, was a hero or a thief. Some persons, who have looked closely into the affair, think one way, and some

another. Among those who still have faith in Barron's honesty is Mr. Wiggins, the detect-

ive of Boston, who worked up the case at the

is noticeable that the New York Tribune which

ecently published the other view of the case

nder the heading of "Not a Hero, but a Thief,"

ne of the supposed murder and robbery. It

is now profuse in its expressions of doubt. libel suit on the merits of the case, supposing BARRON really to have been a hero, would be very awkward affair for some newspapers. The Brooklyn Presbytery's examination into Mr. TALMAGE's methods of conducting his busi ness will certainly be thorough. This is the Presbytery before which our Prof. PATTON. afterward famous in the Swing case, won hi spurs in the prosecution of Dr. CUYLER for ermitting Miss SMILEY to preach in his pulpit. It may be imagined that this body will have litle sympathy with the antics of the Rev. Mr. TALMAGE. Good Presbyterians generally, who old their dignity to be next to, if not a little before, their salvation, will heartily wish the

Brooklyn Presbytery godspeed in their new up The Virginia Confederates in the State Senate have exhibited their Calhounism again. That body has adopted by a unanimous vote a series of nullification resolutions. They deny the right of the General Government to protect a citizen in life, liberty, or property, or the exercise of rights where the State claims jurisdiction; declare the legislation which has grown out of the onstitutional amendments to be null and veid; deny the right of the General Government to enforce the decisions of its own judiciary where he State interposes its veto, etc. They are evidently firing the Virginia heart for another war.

Women are admitted this year, for the first time, to all the examinations and degrees of the Iniversity of London, without exception, on recisely the same terms as men. At the winer matriculation, two weeks ago, there were nearly 600 candidates altogether, and eleven o them were young ladies. One lady presented nerself at the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws. These are the first twelve ladies who have been admitted to the regular examination of any English university.

The day of CONKLING's "great effort" in he Senate Collector MERRITT spent an unusually quiet day in his office in the Custom-House It was noticeable that he had very few callers "If I am confirmed," said the Collector, sr ing, "there will be plenty of callers and congratulations to-morrow." Which shows that fair-weather friends occasionally move even the limpid depths of New York politics.

The Lancaster (Pa.) Examiner relates the folowing War incident: "The other day a stranger, visiting Lancaster, called with a friend upon a clergyman settled here. Both having been in the army, the conversation turned upon the War, and in discussing the battle of Char ville the stranger cited, as the best example of bravery he had seen in that ung staff officer who sat upon his white

for ten minutes in the midst of a destructive arthe position and strength of the enemy in order to report the same to his superior. The elergynan went up stairs to his study and, brin down a photograph of a beardless boy in uni-form, asked his visitor if it resembled the staff officer whose conduct he had described. The instant answer was that the picture was that of the officer in question. It was the clergyman

Relations of Jonas, the new Senator Louisians, are turning up in all parts of the country. Another nephew has been discovered in Cincinnati. The new Senator was nearly ected in 1877, when Sporrond was chosen as against Kellogo. He has been a member of both Houses, and attorney for the City of New orleans, and is said to be a cultivated man an ble lawyer.

Ex-Senator ARMSTRONG, who was filling exenator Boer's term by appointment, and was inceremoniously turned out to grass by the dissouri Legislature, is "hopping" mad. He wants to break something, and it is to be e will get after Cockeell. As he is an infinential Democrat, and has a little leisure to de-vote to the subject, he may be heard from again

The consumption of beer in the whole German mpire last year was 841,058,768 gallons, or nearly 20 gallons per month of pop The importations amounted to 3,333,814 gallons and the exports to 19,008,266 gallons. Bavaria leads—52% gallons the manufacture of the second try falls behind the "faderland" in the control of the second try falls behind the "faderland" in the control of the second try falls behind the "faderland" in the control of the second try falls behind the "faderland" in the control of the second try falls behind the "faderland" in the control of the second try falls behind the "faderland" in the second try falls the sumption of beer it makes up in drinking whisky.

JACK WHARTON, the Marshal of Lo who was kept in office when the other Feder officials were dismissed, looks like a prin chter, and, in some important respects, is like one. But he can tell more and better stories than any other man of his age in the State, and he has the courage of a fighting-cock. will be apt to bulldoze him.

There were reported in New York during the nonth of January fifty-three failures, with a gregate liabilities of \$1,412,394, and assets estimated at \$354,000. In January, 1878, there were 129 failures, with liabilities of \$7,500,000. This shows a decided business improvement, and the outlook is for a continuance.

Poor men who dream of felicity no loans think of being street-car or gas Directors. uckiest men now going are said to be bloo lations of Edison and members of Craus W FIELD's elevated "Pool of Fifteen

We beg leave to advise our excellent contemporary, the Springfield tepublican, that it should print a newspaper on Sunday if it prints are thing on that day. It has made a great mistake n going into the tract business

A member of Congress who voted the times in favor of the Brazilian subsidy problem procured a copy of "Songs of the Santary (at Government expense) to ease his

Late information from the Free-Lunch Kra dition in Mexico is to the effect that three mine pies and a boned turkey have been found in region never before visited by a white man The electric light is said to be much bette

than gas for matching colors. No prudent dry goods dealer will want to have one of the sast Steam has been tried on the Second Avens Horse-Railway in New York. The elevated roads are knocking stocks down in a most heartree

The most inexpl'cable cipher in this whole business, according to SMITH WEED, was SAN TILDEN himself.

ng way.

SAM TILDEN is not the only public character

Jonas also declares that the best way to keep the Mississippi down is to build it up.

TILDEN can neither palliate nor deny PERSONALS.

Mr. Gould's U. P. stock makes him hard Gen. Grant and party have left Suez for

Senator Conkling's machine needs more rease than his hair. Paul Boyton, we believe, is the sweet wimmer of New York.

The Rev. W. H. H. Murray denies that he is the author of "Whoa, Emma." The soldiers in the late War fought for the Union, \$13 a month, and back pension

Horatio Seymour has accepted the Presidency of the New York State Agricultural & Wade Hampton feels that he might never

ost his leg had he filled Mr. Tilden's order for If Mr. Tilden is innocent we may well exclaim: Innocence, what crimess are comm

Jo Cook calls fashionable churches Sunday clubs; but what does Jo Cook know ab hurches, anyhow? One of Mrs. Cobb's little poems begins

"Had I the wings of a bird." But unfort indeed, jail-birds have no wings. Dr. Carver would make an excellent French inelist. His aim is so perfect that he could always

hoot without hitting his opponent

Hard times in England, small-pox in Ire land, plague in Russia, rinderpest in Prusia, and Clarkson N. Potter in America. The competition of prima donnas is so successful that the mule is fast sinking into obscurity s an able and secomplished "kicker.

The difference between William Ser and the old sexton appears to be that the gathers them in and the former doesn't. We believe that the editor of the New York Dramatic News is bullet proof. Later-M Clars Morris hasn't been able to find him.

Prof. Lubbock recently resuscitated a vasp, and the wasp, believing that one good turn serves another, resuscitated Prof. La Horatio Seymour looks as young as he did twenty years ago. He attributes it to the fact that he acquired, early in life, the cheese-eating

"Joaquin Miller," says the New York Herald, "loves to hold a woman's hand in his own,"-rather than have her pull his hair with it,

Tom Scott has regained his health, and he will soon return to enter heart and soul into the Grant movement. We refer, gentle reader, to the land-grant movement.

Mr. Conkling makes a good many misrep-resentations, not the least of which is his mis-representation of the State of New York in the Inited States Senate. They are said to be making eggs now by

patented process; and, if this is true, hens will hensforth be of no use except to pass off at res-Mr. F. Hassaurek, the well-known editor

of Cincinnati, who was United States Minister to Ecuador under President Lincoln, has written a romance called "The Secret of the Andes." A man in New York with a wooden leg stumps any other man in the country, similar endowed, to walk a hundred-mile match with him

We are afraid both men would soon peg out. The price of mules is advancing in the recently been unknown, may, perhaps, be in that section of the country negotiating fresh purchases. Mr. Talmage says that "God made 400,-000,000 Chinamen and only one Rearney." The thoughtless man might see no reason why Kearney was not omitted altogether, but the reasoning man knows that he was created to inspire us with gratitude and thankfulness because

SPORT The Games in th iard Tourna

Rudolphe Defea

Slosson Confident Both Games f

Close of the Entries

of the Chicago NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—T tournament, which has furnished the public with of skillful and scientif sides recording the larg yet made, closes to-m eagerly-anticipated game Schaefer. Slosson feel cannot only win this for the champions says pothing, as game with Gallagher to-average and runs than 8c ton last night. It was 1 however, & Slosson's p test with Rudolphe. Sl opened with fine promi to get his favorite ra on a "kias-off." Gallag in three inuings, and Slos two goose-eggs in tur thirty-four, and Slosson three when an amus Slosson struck his ball to ject balls, as Gallagher a lagher insisted that t position, and, this be whereupon Slosson sexolaimed that Gall the cue-ball. Gallag always get the worst of Gallagher made the large 187,—and took a lead th he only scored 11 points innings, Slosson fooled nning, when he gained difficulties resulting bis 116th, gained scored 221. He units before running t 236, made by very pre Gallagher spurted in counting 62, but his after that, he score the six minings 31 the game. He was great baste to finish, allo

masses and banging of noon games between I Whatever these round the cloth, they could not cushion, which respond every touch as on the f SLOSSON-61, 0, 1, 0, 2 4, 4, 236, 0, 15, 15, 6 3-61. GALLAGHER-1, 2, 0, 34 8, 2, 0, 0, 0, 62, 4, 9, 1, The afternoon requirement and a vast amount of made 600 when Rudolph nier gathered 22 goslin highest run was 97, by G was nothing, proving the rapid and large-run ga the-table, however prill The betting on the gan without odds. There is

that the cloth bad b

Jockey and Trotting meeting next June, clo Owing to the fact that I das, many of the entrie the present week, and great that it has been them until the present takes are a success is a fact which is apparent a fact which is apparent to filled in a manner that he nine stakes no less than a or an average of fort. This very fact alon notify everybody that American thoroughbred on the occasion of the recognize the fact that tion as the racing centr such entries,—comprisin famous horses of all as meeting is beyond que l'acific Hotel Stake, for are 41 entries; for the Lold fillies, there are 33 e Stake, for 2-year-old cold for and Illinois Derby, for Stake, for 3-year-old cold for and Illinous Derby, for and Illinous Derby, for are 45 entries; for the II old fillies, there are 48 stake, for 3-year-old cold for the Inter Ocean Sudd not win previous to 55 entries; for the Aller there are 35 entries.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 6. Exypt won the mile das Dillon third. Time, 1:3 The two-mile beats, Hampton, beating Judg Time, 3:43, 3:44.

Little Reb won the a second, Rappahance the

PEDEST The record of Mn for the twenty-four box quarter at 7 a. m., in 4 ter at 12 a. m., in 4:10; quarter in 4:00. At 8 made his appearance on one-half miles and one l

and twenty-eight laps

corners, together with side, the performance weighed last night nin completed the 1,180th in 4:01. Madame's he and eggs constitute her BOYTON'S
PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. of aquatic fame, launch legheny River at 11 o'cl intended journey is fre above Pittsburg, to the pects to reach here some noon. The water's ten below freezing, and the Capt. Boyton's recen down the river by a composed of representation

A Meteor H About balf-past 2 c About balf-past 2 o an enormous meteor; The accounts given by conflicting that it is dit thing definite in regard ent size. We have hadit of the compass, and s varied in size from a pi struck in the bay and it if traveled "as fast as it "flew like lightning." selves. We were asle should be at that tin who did see it were existence it closely. Wi it was an immense the darkness was day, and that followed its appearance poseems to know who it Hannah, Lay & Co. plode, and that it flew star dust. The one this the explosion. This wi ness and with like effect miles south of this place in the effect directions. The effect

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LL. As he is an infuas a little leisure to deay be heard from again

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recently resuscitated a lieving that one good turn citated Prof. Lubbock. poks as young as he did attributes it to the fact

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ained his health, and he ter heart and soul into the refer, gentle reader, to the

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United States Minister to int Lincoln, has written a Secret of the Andes." Tork with a wooden leg

an in the country, similar ndred-mile match with him would soon peg out. is is advancing in the

n, whose whereacous have n, may, perhaps, be in that negotiating fresh purchases. that "God made 400,d only one Kearney." The it see no reason why Kear-altogether, but the reason-he was created to inspire and thankfulness because

SPORTING. The Games in the New York Billiard Tournament Yes-

Rudolphe Defeated by Garnier and Gallagher by

Slosson.

Slosson Confident that He Can Win Both Games from Schaefer.

Chose of the Entries for the June Meeting of the Chicago Jockey Club.

BILLIARDS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The Brunswick & Balke tournament, which has for nearly two weeks furnished the public with most brilliant displays of skilful and scientific billiard-playing, be-sides recording the largest run and average yet made, closes to-morrow night with the eagerly-anticipated game between Slosson and Schefer. Slosson feels very confident that he cannot only win this game and make a tie the championship, but that he also win the tie game. Schaefer pothing, as usual. Slosson's average and runs than Schaefer's play with Sex ton last night. It was not nearly so brilliant. however, as Slosson's perfect eight-inning con-test with Rudolphe. Slosson won the lead and opened with fine promise, playing sixty-seven open-table shots in his best style. Failing to get his favorite rail-position, he retired on a "kiss-off." Gallagher made three counts in three innings, and Slosson scored one point and two goose-eggs in turn. Then Gallagher ran thirty-four, and Slosson had counted twentythree when an amusing incident occurred. Slosson struck his ball twice, and spread the object balls, as Gallagher shouted "Time!" Gallagher insisted that the balls be replaced in position, and, this being done, shot away; whereupon Slosson shouted "Time!" and exclaimed that Gallagher had mistaken the cue-ball. Gallagner gave up, and nothing was heard from him except when "I always get the worst of it!" In his fifth inning Gallagher made the largest run of his life,— 187,—and took a lead that made him so nervous he only scored 11 points in the ten succeeding innings. Slosson fooled along until the ninth linning, when he gained the rail, conquered the difficulties resulting from a freeze in bis 116th, gained the rall again, and scored 221. He took five innings of units before running to a second large run of 236, made by very pretty and careful play. Gallagher spurted in the sixteenth inning, counting 62, but his nerve was gone, and, after that, he scored units throughout the six innings Slosson took to win the game. He was evidently in no great baste to finish, allowing Gallagher to count a total of 231. Slosson complained that the cloth had been badly abused in the masses and banging of the interminable afternoon games between Rudolphe and Garnier. Whatever these round-the-tables had done to the cloth, they could not injure the "Monarch" cushion, which responded as quick and true to every touch as on the first day. 236, made by very pretty and careful play. Gallagher spurted in the sixteenth inning.

GALLAGHER-1, 2, 0, 34, 187, 1, 2, 0, 1, 2, 0, 8, 2, 0, 0, 0, 62, 4, 9, 1, 8-331; average, 15 2-7. 8, 2, 0, 0, 0, 62, 4, 9, 1, 8-331; average, 15 2-7. The afternoon required sixty-seven innings and a vast amount of muscular force. Garnier made 600 when Rudolphe had scored 505. Garnier gathered 23 goslings; Rudolphe, 18. The highest run was 97, by Garnier, and the interest was nothing, proving that the audience preter a rapid and large-run game to the slow around-the-table, however brilliant the shots may be. The betting on the game to-morrow night is without odds. There is no favorite in this case.

THE TURF. The entries for the stakes of the Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club, to be run at the meeting next June, closed last Saturday night. Owing to the fact that nominations were made from all parts of the United States and Canadas, many of the entries did not reach here until the present week, and their number was so great that it has been impossible to arrange hem until the present time. To say that the stakes are a success is a very mild statement of a fact which is apparent to everybody. They have filled in a manner that has no parallel. In the nine stakes no less than 377 horses are entered, or an average of forty-two to each event. This very fact alone is sufficient to notify everybody that the very cream of American thoroughbred horses will visit Chicago on the occasion of the Jockey Club's inaugural meeting, and shows that the breeders and owners of thoroughbreds in every part of the land recognize the fact that Chicago has taken position as the racing centre of the country. With such entries,-comprising as they do the most famous horses of all ages, -the success of the famous horses of all ages.—the success of the meeting is beyond question. For the Grand Pacific Hotel Stake, for 2-year-old colts, there are 41 entries; for the Ladies' Stake, for 2-year-old fillies, there are 33 entries; for the Criterion Stake, for 2-year-old colts, there are 48 entries; for and Illinois Derby, for 3-year-old colts, there are 46 entries; for the Illinois Oaks, for 3-year-old fillies, there are 48 entries; for the Trial Stake, for 3-year-old colts, there are 52 entries; for the Allerton Stake, for 3-year-old sthat did not win previous to Feb. 1, 1879, there are 55 entries; for the Allerton Stake, for all ages, there are 35 entries.

55 cutries; for the Allerton Stake, for all ages, there are 35 entries.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 6.—In the races to-day Egypt won the mile dash, Hattie F. second, Bill Dillon third. Time, 1:49.

The two-mile heats race was won by Gov. Hampton, beating Judge Hancock, the favorite. Time, 5:43, 3:44.

Little Reb won the mile heats race, Pioneer second, Rappahance third. Time, 1:47/4, 1:49.

PEDESTRIANISM.

The record of Mme. La Chapelle's progress for the twenty-four hours ending at 12 o'clock last night is as follows: Completed 1,100th quarter at 7 a. m., in 4:09; made 1,120th quarter at 12 a. m., in 4:10; at 7 p. m. made 1,148th quarter in 4:00. At 8:30 p. m. George Guyon made his appearance on the track and made six and one-half miles and one lapin an hour. Considering and twenty-eight laps to the mile and the sharp corners, together with giving Madame the in-side, the performance was excellent. Madame weighed last night ninety-eight pounds. She completed the 1,180th quarter at 11:45 p. m., in 4:01. Madame's health is good. Beef-tea and eggs constitute her principal diet.

BOYTON'S COLD SWIM. FISBURG, Pa., Feb. 6 .- Capt. Paul Boyton of aquatic fame, launched on his trip on the Allegbeny River at 11 o'clock this morning. His intended journey is from Oil City, 150 miles burg, to the latter port, and he ex-Dects to reach here some time to-morrow after-noon. The water's temperature is one degree below freezing, and there is but little ice in the

river.

Capt. Boyton's reception in this vicinity has been very cordial. He will be accompanied down the river by a sleighing party, largely composed of representatives of the press.

A Meteor Hits Michigan.

About half-past 2 o'clock Tuesday morning menormous meteor passed over this region. he accounts given by the few who saw it are so offlicting that it is difficult to settle upen anyling defined. thing definite in regard to its direction or apparent size. We have had it coming from every point of the compass, and straight up and down; it varied in size from a pint bowl to a hogshead; it struck in the bay and it struck all along the shore it travaled the first struck all along the shore struck in the bay and it struck all along the shore; it traveled "as fast as a horse could trot," and it "fiew like lightning." We didn't see it ourselves. We were asleep, as all good editors should be at that time in the morning. Those who did see it were evidently too startled to observe it closely. What is known is that it was an immense ball of fire, and that the darkness was made light as noonday, and that a terrible explosion followed its appearance—or disappearance, no none seems to know which. The night watchman it Hannah, Lay & Co.'s says that he saw it explode, and that it fiew into minute pieces like star dust. The one thing that all agree upon is the explosion. This was heard with equal clearness and with like effect at Mayfield, thirteen miles south of this place, and at Williamsburg, twelve miles east. We have not heard from other directions. The effect was of an earthquake

shock. The houses were shaken, windows shook, and dishes rattled upon the shelves. A swaying motion seemed to be given to the buildings as an unheaval and settling back. If the meteor had not been seen it would have been thought an earthquake shock. It was a big thing anyway, and that fellow that was close by it when it fell or exploded must have thought "something drapped."

LATER.—We have just seen Mr. R. S. Bassett, who has a fishing shanty within a few rods of Fouch's dock at the head of Carp Lake, seven miles northwest of this place. Mr. Bassett was awake and saw the flash, and was almost immediately destened by the report of the explosion. The next morning a large hole, fifty feet or more in diameter, was discovered in the ice about 600 feet from shore. The ice was solid in this spot the day before. For a long distance around the surface was cracked and broken, and the ice around the hole itself, being twelve or of fitteen inches in thickness, had the appearance of being driven down. The water at this spot is only eight or ten feet deep, and the bottom of the lake is soft and muddy.

CASUALTIES.

FATALLY BURNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 6.—Mrs. Malloy, Hving on Trumbell avenue, went to a grocery this morning, leaving a 4-year-old boy at home to amuse himself. During her absence he kindled a fire with kerosene, as he had evidently seen his elders do. The result was that his clothing caught fire, and the unfortunate child was wrapped in flames. The little fellow seemed to have had a presence of mind very rarely encountered in one of his tender years Running first to the bed, he pulled the quilts over his body and endeavored to smother the flames, but the terrible agony wouldn't allow him to lie still, and the bed-clothes soon caught fire. He then ran to the closet where he had got the jug of kerosene, and finally emerged from the house and ran accessing down abbott street. By this time his clothing had been burned entirely off his body, and his lower limbs were so shockingly blistered that those who saw him running from a distance and his lower limbs were so shockingly blistered that those who saw him running from a distance thought his tather had been whipping him, and had driven him out of doors with only a pair of brown pants on. A butcher met the sufferer and took him into a house, where he received surgical aid. There is no hope of recovery. The mother is enceinte, and it is feared that the shock will cause a fatal result.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
WATERTOWN, Wis., Feb. 6.—This afterno the body of August Erdmann, a resident of the Seventh Ward, who has been missing since No vember, was found in the flume of George B Lewis' sash factory. A Coroner's jury ren dered a verdict of accidental drowning.

CRIME.

AN ABSTRACT CONSPIRACY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 6,-Intense excitement has prevailed during the day over the arrest of Albert Brown, on the charge of arson in setting fire to the records and books in the vault of the County Recorder last Saturday morning. Congressman-elect George L. Converse and others have been retained by the prisoner, who is now in jail. His brothers, composing the firm of Brown Brbs., abstractors, decline to go on his bond for \$5,000. Already the plea of insanity has been brought up, and will probably be one of the chief arguments of the defense, should the evidence against the prisoner be as strong as the police say it will be. The preliminary examination will be held on Saturday. The farmers throughout the county are much excited, many of them having left their deeds and mortgages with the Recorder for safe-keeping. The county offices are besieged with people making inquiry as to whether their farms are safe, and asking what course to pursue. is now in jail. His brothers, composing the

WESTERMAN ON THE INSIDE. PEKIN, Ill., Feb. 6.—John Herget, of this city, left for Springfield this evening to bail H. P. Westerman out of jali, where he is now con-

P. Westerman out of jail, where he is now confined for trying to tamper with Government witnesses.

Special Dispatch to The Tribums.

Springffeld, III., Feb. 6.—H. P. Westerman, ex-Boss of the Pekin Whisky Ring, was arrested here to-day on an indictment charging him with conspiring to obstruct the administration of justice and interfering with Government witnesses. He was taken before United States Commissioner Adams, who held him in \$5,000 bail, Gov. Palmer going on his bond. The charge made is that Westerman induced one Waydlaw, an ex-Gauger of Pekin, who had been summoned before the Grand Jury, to postpone his testimony until he could go home and been summoned before the Grand Jury, to post-pone his testimony until he could go home and get a certain memorandum-book. Wardlaw ob-tifned leave, and went off with Westerman, who filled him up with whisky, ran him up to Lin-coln, and robbed him, according to Wardlaw's story, of this morandum-book.

TAX FRAUDS. CINCINNATI, Feb. 6.—An Urbans, O., dispatch says that the County Commissioners have refused to release Caldwell, one of Treasurer Blose's bondsmen, until a new bondsman

secured. New discoveries of irregularities in tax collections are still being made. The Commissioners have ordered the refunding on over charges to cease for the present. COMMUTATION ASKED. COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 6 .- A strong pressure has been brought to bear to-day by a delegation from Cleveland and elsewhere to induce

Gov. Bishop to commute the sentence of Charles McGill, sentenced to be hung for murder. The Governor's decision will not be made public for several days. ARRESTED. RAWLINS, W. T., Feb. 6.-J. R. Brown, President of that Seminole Gold & Sliver Mining Company, was arrested here to-day by Special

Agent Adams, of the Post-Office Department, for using United States mail to defraud. Indictment was found by the United States Grand Jury at Laramie City. MONUMENTAL CHEEK. New YORK, Feb. 6.—Owen Murphy, Excise

Commissioner of this city, who ran away with \$40,000 a year ago, has brought suit through one Walters in the Supreme Court for back salary. The action is looked upon as a piece of monumental cheek. FRANK GOES. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. St. Paul, Feb. 6.—Samuel Frank, who was

recently released from the custody of Deputy-Sheriff Burke, of Chicago, by a writ of babeas corpus, has left the city. It is reported to-night that he took a train for Winnipeg yesterday morning, and crossed the border this afternoon.

ARRESTED. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 6 .- A dispatch from Buffalo, N.Y., to Judge W. B. Hoke, of this city, the head of the Order of American Foresters, announces the capture of Griffin, the absconding Treasurer of the Order. He will be taken

REFUSED TO INDICT. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 6.—To-day Jennie Manuel, recently arrested charged with the muider of her husband by poison, was set free by reason of the Grand Jury refusing to in-

JAILED. CINCINNATI, Feb. 6 .- F. Friley and P. S Skeins, belonging to a gang of counterfeiters that have infested the region about Maysville, Ky., were arrested and jailed at that place yester

PEASE. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 6.—Esquire Pease, of Twin Grove, one of the oldest residents and vealthiest farmers, died this morning, aged

ANTEMPTED ASSASSINATION. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6.—The steamboat John Wilson was fred into above Waterioo the other night by parties on shore. The mate was

SUICIDE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 6.—A special to he Grand Rapids Times says that Mrs. Adolphe King, of Little Traverse, tried to commit sulcide by taking an overdose of morphine last evening. She was found three hours later, and now hopes of her ultimate recovery are enter-tained. Domestic troubles were the cause. OHIO POLITICS.

Interviews with Deacon Smith, Judge Taft, and Field-Marshal Haistead.

Taft Willing to Accept the Nomination for Coverner, though Not Anxious to Be a Candidate.

Cincinnati, Feb. 2.—Descon Richard Smith sat before his desk in the Gazette office this afternoon and pleasantly accorded me an hour or so

noon and pleasantly accorded me an hour or so of his time. Politics was the topic, and in answer to my first question Mr. Smith said:

"The coming fight will be one of the most bitterly-contested campaigns ever experienced in Ohio, hardly excepting the Vallandigham canvass. If the Republicans or Democrats carry the State it will place the party winning in good position for the campaign of 1880. It is the duty of the Republicans in the campaign to put forward their strongest man to lead them. This is not a year to pay compliments or to reward post not a year to pay compliments or to reward pc.it party services. So much depends upon the re-sult this year that the Republicans are bound to put their best men forward." " How nearly does Judge Taft answer that de-

"Judge Taft is a first-class man. A good man in every respect. It is doubtful whether he would accept the nomination, however. He has a good law practice now, and it is a

"Another of your citizens, Judge Force, is poken off"

"Judge Force is a fine man. But he has just been elected to the Bench here, and is a great favorite with the Bar. He has no political aspirations, and I think it very doubtful about his acceptance. He is a very popular man, how-ever, and would poll a large vote. He was nominated and ran for Congress from Butter-worth's district two years ago. He ran against Sayler, and received more votes than Butter-worth got. But, you know, in that year there was an extraordinarily large vote cast, and Sayler went in."

"How about Garfield?" "My idea is, that Garfield is worth more to the party in the House of Representatives than he would be in the Gubernatorial Chair. I cannot see why he should want the Governorship unless it would be as a sort of stepping-stone to the Senate; and I believe the party has shown itself opposed to anything of that kind. The Republican party can be better served by Mr. Garfield in other ways than by his election as

"Foster would run very well. He would receive as many votes here as if he resided here.

"And Foster?"

ceive as many votes here as if he resided here. I have also heard Senator Howland mentioned as being a good man for the position."

"Of those mentioned who do you consider the best man to lead the campaign?

"Well, most of them are good men. Either Foster, Taft, or Force would do; and I think Senator Howland could carry the State, and would make a good man for the nomination."

"What of Thurman as the Democratic candidate for Governor?"

"If the Democrats induce Thurman to run, it will be for the purpose of securing the Legisture; and it would be understood that, if they carried the State, Thurman would be the nominee for 1890. In that case I think there is no doubt as to what we ought to do, and that is to nominate John Sherman for Governor, and with the same understanding that we should in this canvass be fighting the Presidential battle of 1880."

"Now, in regard to the Senatorship. What are your views on that?"
"Seeing how many times the contest for the Senatorship has given rise to bitter jealousies and disgraceful fights, I am in fayor of nominating the Senator in the State Convention, and letting it be understood that the nominee there was to be the man to be voted for when the time of election came." election came."
"What are Garfield's prospects for the Sena

torship?"

"They would be good, I think. There is this to be said about Garfield. He was connected with the Credit Mobilier and other operations to a certain extent; and, although Garfield is a thoroughly honest man, these matters would be brought up against him. While it wouldn't hurt a Democrat at all, it would hurt a Republican considerably. That is one point to weaken Garfield as a candidate."

"What do you think of Sharmer's a state of the said of the s ueld as a candidate."
"What do you think of Sherman as a candidate for Senator!"
"I do not know that Sherman wants to go

back to the Senate."

"It is stated that he does."

"It he wisnes to, I have no doubt but what he could. But his place is certainly in the Cabinet."

"Who will be the Democratic nominee for Governor?"
"It looks now as if it would be Bishop. He certainly stands well down here. The leaders of the party, I believe, don't want him, but I think there is no doubt but that he will get a second term."

second term."

"How does Ewing appear as a candidate?"

"Well, you see that, if Ewing were nominated, the money question would be again brought to the front, and he would have many opposers on that grannd."

brought to the front, and he would have many opposers on that ground."
"And Durbin Ward!"
"Durbin Ward would lose with the softmoney men. As for myself, I would that we have Bishop for the Democratic nominee."
"Is Onio to furnish the Presidential timber for the hewing of 1880!"
"Well, I cau't say. You know that there are objections to Ohio men. Yet Ohio is in a good position to furnish men. She lies as a sort of middle ground between the East and the West, and men can often be found hers who will be and men can often be found here who acceptable to all sections of the country.

JUDGE TAFT.

JUDGE TAFT.

In a plain, unpretentious house on Mt. Auburn avenue, surrounded by pleasant grounds, lying above the smoke that hangs like a heavy olack pall over the city, resides Judge Taft. I climbed Mt. Auburn late this afternoon, and called at the Judge's residence. With a courteous welcome the Judge acknowledged the seli-introduction of the Herald correspondent, and, in answer to the question as to whether he would allow his name to be used in connection with the Governorship, replied:

"Two years ago I refused to allow my name to be used. I had reasons which stood in the way of my acceptance. Those objections are removed. If enough of the people wish me to take the nomination, I am willing that my name should go before them. I do not wish to place myself in antagonism to any other candidate. In fact, I do not wish to be a candidate, but, if the people see fit to offer me the nomination, I shall not refuse it, but shall do all in my power to aid the Republicans on to victory in the fall."

This was said in the modest, half deprecating sort of a way in which Judge Taft always talks of himself. The Judge expressed himself as confident of Republican success this fall. He says that he has paid but little attention to politics in the past, being engaged by his law practice, which has grown very large of late years.

MURAT HALSTRAD. The Field-Marshal of Americal politics, Murat Halstead, sat in his den in the rear of the Commercial office at 10 o'clock Sunday evening. I called on him and broached the subject of politics. He wheeled around and fixed his keen black eyes on me, let down his eyebrows into a condensed thunder-cloud, smiled pleasantly with his month, and said:

condensed thunder-cloud, smiled pleasantly with his mouth, and said: "I don't know as I have much to say in regard to politics. The declination of Thurman to become a candidate has taken the interest out of the coming campaign. It is not very important; it is not going to be a campaign of any sensaional consequence."
"But it is said the friends of Thurman are renewing their entreaties that he be a candi

"It is not the riends of Thurman who are urging him to become a candiate; it is his enemics. Those who are anxious to have Thurman run for the Governorship are working his destruction, and are doing it knowingly. Thurman knowsit."

"What influence will the present year's campaign have upon the Presidential campaign?"

"None. It has nothing to do with it at all."

"What of Sherman as a candidate for Governor?"

date."
"It is not the friends of Thurman who are

ernor!"
"Sherman is not going to be a candidate.
He'd see the party damned first. I have no
idea that he would leave the Cabinet to come
down here and take the office of Governor of Ohio."
"Who would be a good man for the posi-

"I think of the Governorship as I do of the Presidency: that any man who is fit to be a good Justice of the Peace is good enough for the position."

"What do you think of Garfield as a candi-

Senate?"
"That would be different, but I do not think

"But if he goes there as a step toward the Senate?"

"That would be different, but I do not think he will do it."

"It is said that Sherman is anxious to go back to the Senate."

"I do not think Sherman is wise to go back there. The greatest victory since the surrender of Richmond is the resumption of specie-payments. To John Sherman is due a great part of the credit of this, and he should realize on it."

"What do you think of Garfield as a Presidential candidate?"

"He will nordo. His record is good enough, but a man to run for President must have his name associated with some great event. There is no startling event in the life of Garfield to thus recommend him to the people. There was no statesmanship about Grant, but he sat on his horse at Appomattox and received the surrender of Richmond. Any man could have done the same thing. But the man who received the sword of Lee must be made President. It was the same way with Jackson. He was at the battle of New Orleans. John Sherman is not a statesman; but, when you consider the frugality of the people, the great balance of trade now moving in our favor, and the condition of business, John Sherman gets the credit more than he ought, to doubt."

"Do you consider him a stronger man than Grant as far as the Presidency is concerned?"

"The events of the last few years would tend to make him stronger. The cry for Grant is from those people who expect Grant to do what he didn't do when he had the opportunity, namely: put down frand and intimidation at the South. They call him the 'Iron Man,' and tell what he will do in certain cases. I don't see but what the people settled the railroad riots without the aid of the Government or an 'Iron Man.' The talk in relation to Grant and a strong Government is made by and Rings,—the Whisky Rings whom he protected. Grant did not steal himself, but he would always protect his friends."

"Who besides these men would make a good nominee?"

"But he has been connected with no great

nominee?"
"Well, there's Jim Blaine."
"But he has been connected with no great
event, which you say is necessary to every man
running for the Presidence."
"No, but he is a man of strong personal qualities. His personal influence is great."

"No, but he is a man of strong personal qualities. His personal influence is great."
"Would it be thick enough to spread over the United States as a candidate?"
"Oh! thick as apple-pie. It would be found that, if he were in the field, he has a great many supporters."
"What do you think of Foster as a candidate for Governor?"
"Foster is abundantly able to be Governor of Ohio if he was nominated. The Stalwarts would "Foster is abundantly able to be Governor of Obio if he was nominated. The Stalwarts would oppose him, of course, but he is strong and sincere, and would not have much trouble with them. In regard to Judge Taft, he would also make a good nominee. I don't know what Mr. Taft's views are as to a third term, and don't know how he feels about running. If he says that he will run, I have no doubt but that he can get the promission?"

an get the nomination."
Talking with Mr. Halstead in regard to the commercial and its independent position, I Talking with and its independent position, I asked him:

"To what party do you belong, anyhow?"

Turning with a sweet smile and a flash of his eyes, he said:

"I could be happy with either were t'other dear party not so confoundedly bad."

I left.

C. H. G.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE PRATT SYMPHONY CONCERT. The second of the series of Pratt symphony concerts will be given this evening at McCormick Hall, with the following programme:

PART L

1. Grand March, "Homage to New Chicago". S. G. Pratt

2. Concerto for violin. Mendelssohn

Edouard Remenyi and Orchestra.

3. Songs—

Au Printempe. Rubinstein

Miss Kittie Ward.

PART II. Unfinished Symphony, Allegro mod-

REMENYPS CONCERTS. Remenyi, the great violinist, will make his last appearance in this city on Saturday afternoon and evening at McCormick Hall, in cor nection with the rest of the troupe. At the matinee he will play Ernst's "Il Pirata Fantasie," his transcription of the "Heroiques et Lyriques Hongroises," Field's "Nocturne de la Rose," and Ernst's "Rondo Papageno"; and in the evening his fautasic on the "Huguenots," the Schubert "Divertisement a la Hogroise," transcribed for principal violin and string quartette (the quartette by Lewis, Muchlenburch, Allen, and Eichheim), and the Paganini "Capriccios," Nos. 17-and 24. As these will be the last opportunities to hear this wonderful artist, constant agents to be a beauty to be on the alert. the evening his fantasie on the "Huguenots

ATBENÆUM CHAMBER CONCERT. The third Athenseum chamber concert will be given this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at No. 50 Dearborn street. The programme includes Haydn's Trio in C major, and Trio, op. 100, in E flat by Schubert, to be given by Messrs. Fuchs, Lewis, and Eichheim, together with a caratina from "Sonnambula" and a "Screnade" of Braga by Mme. Koelling.

LOCAL MENTION. Harry Webber's "Nip and Tuck" Company will open next Monday evening at Hamlin's Theatre, and in addition to the piece there will

be the usual variety attractions. The new comedy "Whims," a comedy adapted from the German by Stanley McKenna, will be produced this evening by the Criterion Com-pany, at Hooley's Theatre. From the descrip-tive cast printed we are entitled to infer that it is of the farce-comedy order.

The Metropolitan Theatre is about to make a new departure and drift away from the variety business, at least for a time. Next week Mr. John T. Hinds, the Irish con John, begins an John I. Hinds, the Irisa con John, begins an engagement with a romantic Irish drama written for him by Frank I. Jervis. The Metropolitan has been growing in public favor for some time, judging from the size and quality of the audiences seen there nightly.

of the audiences seen there nightly.

To the Swedish wizard entertainment at Hershey Hall was added, by Mr. Chapman last evening, another mystery in the person of Miss Erna Haydn, a young lady who made her first appearance on any stage. She is a pianist, and claims to derive her gift, not through hard practice, as Mme. Rive-King and other terrestrial musicians do, but through the direct intervention of musical spirits. Like some other improvisatores of whom we have heard of late, she claims to express in music ideas suggested by her bearers, but last evening she sat down and plaved without any theme being suggested. It was a light, frolicky kind of music which did not seem to express any particular thought or emotion, but seemed to show her wonderful command over the instrument. The audience was well pleased with ner playing, although it was quite apparent they did not although it was quite apparent they did not very clearly comprehend the music. Miss Haydn says that she has had no regular tuition, and that her playing is an inspiration. She may prove an acquisition to the little combination of magic and second sight which is just now exciting attention.

BOSTON. Special Dispetch to The Tribune.
Boston, Feb. 6.—The Police Commissioners

to-day closed the Boylston Museum, the reason given being indecency. The place is a chear variety theatre, where performances are given twice daily to a motley audience, and the feel-ing to-night is that the action is a step in the right direction. Eight saloons in which variety rformances are given were also closed to-day.

GERSTER IN CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, Feb. 6.—The audience that gathered at Pike's Opera House last night to hear Madame Gerster in "Sonnambula" has never been excelled in size. She aroused great en-thusiasm, being called before the curtain re-peatedly.

EMMA ABBOT. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6.—Emma Abbot created and sung the role of Verginia in the grand opera of "Paul and Virginia" to-night, at the Varieties Theatre, to an immense audience, and with the most enthusiastic success.

MEMPHIS INDIGNANT. Мемриів, Tenn., Feb. 6.—The following will e published to-morrow: "I think of the Governorship as I do of the Presidency: that any man who is fit to be a good Justice of the Peace is good enough for the position."

"What do you think of Garfield as a candidate?"

"It would be clearly absurd to take him out be prolished to-morrow:

I do hereby certify that not a single case of small-pox or yellow fever exists in Memohis, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

A. E. Brown, M. D., Sec'y Board of Health.

Referring to the above card of Dr. Brown, we can and do assure our friends at home and abroad that Memphis is free of all contagious disease; that

of the House and put him into the Gubernatorial Chair."

"But if he goes there as a step toward the senate?"

"That would be different, but I do not think

"That would be different, but I do not think President Chamber of Commerce.
DAVID H. HADEN,
[President Cotton Exchange.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

Another Phase of the Rose-Douglas Cancer Which Has Preyed Upon the Damasi Cheek of the Regents of That Unfortunat

Institution.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 6.—When least expected, Preston B. Rose, now under a decree of the Circuit Court of this county, adjudged a reinstated in the University. defaulter, was reinstated in the University. Not only this, but he is promoted—appointed Assistant Professor of the Physiological Laboratory at a salary of \$1,500. This was accomplished by the fact that Regents E. C. Walker and Grant were absent, the former being probably on his death-bed, and the latter being paired with Duffield on all questions relating to the University suits and Rose and Douglas. Duffield disregarded the pair. Rose and his sureties were released from the payment of \$5.000 judgment found against him in this Circuit, notwithstanding Cutcheon says it is un-

cuit, notwithstanding Cutcheon says it is unconstitutional for the Regents to thus give away
money which they held in trust. Judge Ramsdell, counsel of the University, considered it
valid if done on the ground that Rose
was innocent, and the judgment a
mistake. The vote on both resolutions was: In
favor of Rose, Regents Duffield, Climie,
Malty, and Rynd; against him, Cutcheon and
S. S. Walker. Beal, Rose's great backer, is
more than jubilant over the final success of his
three-year fight. Although the action was not
consummated till 11 o'clock, he had cannons fred,
procured a band to serenade Rose, and gave a
grand reception at his house to the Regents, the
Legislative Committee (who were here, and who
demanded Rose's reinstatement), citizens, and
others.

TERRE HAUTE.

Small-Pox-A Case for the Courts

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
TERRE HAUTE, Feb. 6.—The first case of mali-pox in this city this season was reported two days since, and two more cases are reported to-day, causing much anxiety among residents who remember the violence of that epidemic in this city four years ago.

A subject of much importance to this city is eing agitated here, and a bill is now before the Legislature about it, that it is expected will cause very warm feeling among property-owners. In 1872 a large amount of land adjoining the east side of the city was platted and incorporated into the city property. The lots were rapidly settled upon, gas, sewerage, water, and grading provided and done, but by an informality on the part of the City Attor-ney of that date, Mr. Rumsey, who by reason of desire to leave out the property of a resiand with a further view of saving a new plat being required, it is discovered that the Supreme Court of the State finds the act illegal, and that it is claimed these additions are not part and parcel of the city. Now the residents there are nearly unanimous in resisting payment of taxes, and are also demanding a return of all city taxes paid under the act of incorporation. They resist being considered a part of this city. The acts of all city officers who reside in the disputed district will by this decision be decided as fillegal, and the case is of grave importance to all our taxpayers and corporated companies for gas, water, etc. It attracts much attention among the legal fraternity. It remains for the Legislature to settle it. being required, it is discovered that the Su-

EMILIA'S REVENGE.

Plunging a Knife Into Her Rival's Heart and Frantically Kissing the Weapon. TRIESTE, Jac. 9.—The court room of the Court of Assizes in this city and the corridors leading to it were crowded to suffocation on Monday last, and at intervals such intense ser sation was aroused that the presiding Judge spoke with grave solicitude to the dense concourse before him. A murder trial was in przoress, and the prisoner was a woman, Emilia Vinci, accused of the murder of Maria Bulesich. The prisoner was led to the dock by a guard of four gendarmes. She wore the snow-white head-dress of the country girls of Gorizia, her native hamlet, and displayed the lavish supply of gaudy trinkets which are conspicuous on every festa in the villages of Italy and the Austrian frontier. The vari-colored gowns and the pets of the unfortunate woman and the two female friends who sat beside her, were strikingly picturesque in contrast with the sombre raiment of the court officials. It was a singular fact that, after a reckless and dissolute life, the delicate curves of the prisoner's classic face were unbroken by a wrinkle of care or dissipation. Her dazzling, large hazel eyes, relieved by long, luxuriant lashes, were an imperative object of admiration to all present.

After the usual formulas, Emilia Vinci's lawver called upon her to arise and confront the every festa in the villages of Italy and the Aus-

After the usual formulas, Emilia Vinci's lawyer called upon her to arise and confront the
Judge and jury, and briefly relate the circumstances of her crime. She said: "At the age of
20 I abandoned my family because my father,
having lost his employment, was unable to support me. I went to service for two years, at the
end of which I began the terrible descent. I was
soon whirled down to the very bottom. I received a good education. While yet very young
I became enamored of Carlo Rinaldi, a man for
whom I have done all in the world (this she
expressed with great vehemence and uplifted
arms); to save him from perpetrating a crime
at the risk of his life or liberty, I sacrificed the
proudest adorument of woman,—I cut off my
rich hair, which almost touched the ground,
and sold it for his sake. I have had two children by that man, and have suffered untold toments to suit even his mere convenience. At
his hands I have undergone more cruel treatments to said a teven in mere convenience. At his hands I have undergone more cruel treatment than I have words to describe justly. That is not all; beyond my self-sacrificing love, which was ready to endure and forgive everything, I gave him all the money I could obtain. When my mistress saw me without my hair, appropring like a wild beast she refused to recognize when my mistress saw me without my nair, appearing like a wild beast, she refused to recognize me. My rivals jeered at me, and their taunts filled me with bitter feelings. But I answered: 'It matters little; is it not all for him?''

After having been reduced to this depth by After having been reduced to this depth by Cario Rinaldi, the man fell in love with another woman, Maria Bulesich. One evening, after repeated provocations and insults, the fortunate rival flaunted her triumph in Emilia's face, Emilia armed himself with a dagger-shaped knile, approached Maria Bulesich, sprang upon her, and rapidly stabbed her eight times. Maria died in two minutes. Emilia waiked back to her infamous abode, brandishing the blood-stained knile in her hand. With apparent unconcern she gathered her effects, tied them in a bundle, and cooliy awaited the arrival of the police. When they came, half an hour later, to arrest her, she seemed to rejoice. Rushing toward the foremost of the gendarmes ane seized his hands and kissed them, and in a rapture of convulsive exultation allowed them to conduct her to the prison. To the crowd that followed cursing her, she exclaimed: "All for love! all for love!"

When led before the Commissary of Police she irankly confessed her crime and its minutest particulars. Having shown him the murderous weapon, still bloody, she kissed it frequently, crying: "How I should grieve if I had not killed her!" At the trial her lawyer put in the plea of temporary insanity, the result of insufferable provocation. The jury disregarded this plea, and found her guilty of deliberate murder. She was sentenced to death. After having been reduced to this depth by

MINNESOTA DAIRYMEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 6.—The Minnesot Dairymen's Association held its first annual neeting to-day, with an attendance of about meeting to-day, with an attendance of about fifty, including twenty new members. The display of butter was very fine. The Langdon Creamery, the only creamery competing, was awarded the first prize. The display of cheese, though good, showed so little competition that no prize was awarded. The principal feature of the meeting has been the reading of essays and discussions. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: S. G. Gardner, of Wadens, President; A. D. Morse, of Winona, and C. F. Whittier, of Northfield, Vice-Presidents; A. J. Abernethy, of Minneapolis, Secretary; J. G. Boss, of Shakopee, Treasurer.

LOUISIANA MATTERS. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6.-Judge Woods, Judge Billings concurring, to-day rendered a decision overruling the demurrer of the Tensas Parish prisoners; that the indictment is properly-drawn, and that Secs. 5,506 to 5,509 of the Revised Statutes of the United States referring to dections are constitutional.

The trial of Tensas cases begins on Tuesday.

J. Madison Wells, Louis M. Kenner, and G.

Cassagnave, of Returning-Board fame, appeared to-day before the Superior Criminal Court, withdrew their plea of not guilty, and filed a demurrer to the information against them. Judge Cullom, their counsel, claims that, under the decision of the Supreme Court of March 20, 1878, in the case against C. Anderson, they were entitled to a nolle pros. in their case, which the Attorney-General refuses. The demurrer is fixed for Thursday next. The Attorney-General holds that the decision in the Anderson case is not res judicata, and holds it only good in that case, as several decisions of the present Supreme Court have afterwards been changed. He is of opinion that the Court may do so also in the case of the Returning Board.

Mr. Nasby Becomes Indignant Over the Course of Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin. CONFEDRIT X ROADS (wich is in the State uv Kentucky), Jan. 27, 1879.—The perversences of some men is beyond all human calkalashun, and the misforchoons uv the Dimocrisy is suthin wich nothin short uv Infinity kin calkelate upon. Ther aint no disiplin in the party, but it seems on the contrary ez tho every man uv em, from the highest down to the lowest privit in he ranks, wuz a fitin on his own hook.

Ther wuz a bill interdoost into Congris remooneratin a Kentuckian, named Mitchell, tor cotton seized by Linkin's hirelins, and the proceeds uv wich went into the Fedrei Tresury, and wuz yoosed to crush the South in its holy struggle for its rites.

It wuz a very simple case. Mitchell went

South at the beginnin of the unboly crossade. He had a pass or suthin from a Fedrei General South at the beginnin of the unboly croosade. He had a pass or suthin from a Fedrei General to go South, but when he got there he preferred to stay, and he did stay for three years.

Bein a troo Kentuckian Mitchell went into the Confedrit servis, era Commissary or suthin uv the sort. That he wuz a troo frend uv the South is evidenced by the fact that he came back alive and wurn't hung to the neerest tree. Doorin his absence his cotton wuz remorselessly seezed by Linkin's feends, and confiskatid.

After the South wuz crushed, Mr. Mitchell's wealth bein mostly in Confedrit money, he bethought himself uv the cotton. I don't know how much cotton wuz taken, nor is it necessary that I shood know. I only know that he put in a claim for \$128,000, enuff to enable him to live in considable comfort and smooth his pathway to the silent toom. That wuz all about it. It wuz a case wich appealed to every Dimocrat, and it ought to hev gone thro the House with a whoop, ex the beginnin of consiliashen.

But before it cum to a vote, a Dimekrat named Bragg, of Wisconsin, made a incendiary speech agin it, and to add insult to injoory he gave the sufrin South notis that sich clames wood be resisted by the Democrisy of the North, and that ther wood be no carthly, yoose in laterdoosin sich bills.

Let me ask Mr. Bragg wat he means? Is he a Dimekrat and does he comprehend the hull dooty uv a Dimekrat? Wat wuz he electid fur? Wat rite hez he to hold a seat in Congris ex a Dimekrat, and cast his vote agin Dimekratie measures? He is insubordinit. He hezn't the remotist idee uv wat his dooty really is. Wat did the South cum back into the Yoonyun fur?

He sez it will be the entrin wedge for sich

Wat did the South eum back into the Yoonyun fur?

He sez it will be the entrin wedge for sich appropriashens till the Tresury is bankrupt. Sposen it is? Doesn't Mr. Bragg understand that the South is bankrupt? Doesn't Mr. Bragg understand that rite here in the Corners we hev clames agin the General Government for more than twice the amount uv Mitchell's beggerly demand? Why Deekin Pogram lost twelve muies and all his tences, and Capt. M'Pelter his distillery with its preshus contence; Isaker Pogram sez he lost suthin; and ther ain't a citizen uv the Corners but wich diskivered he hed bin impoverished by the bloo-kotid hirelins the very minit it wuz diskivered that ther wuz a pospeek uv a Dimekratic House and Senit and consekent payment uv these clames.

The effeck on the Corners uv this prospeck uv payment wuz instantaneous and strikin. Ther

The effeck on the Corners uv this prospeck uv payment wuz instantaneous and strikin. Ther revived in our breasts a feelin uv devoshun to the old flag wich we hedn't felt for yeers. Ther wuz an immejit longin to see its folds floatin everywhere, and expreshuns begun to be heerd that perhaps the South had made a mistake, and that the old flag wuz good ennif for us. And wat wuz better, jist the second that the payment uv these clames wuz considered a shoor thing, Bascom re-established the credit system, and in the most generus manner put down on his slate jist ez many drinks ez we ordered. When a citizen sed "Put it down, Bascom," his inquiry wuz: "Hev yoo a clame agin the Government!" and ez the anser alluz wuz: "Certainly—mules," he put it down cheerful and smilin.

Do yoo know, Mr. Bragg, wat yoor insejary speech hez dun! It hez crushed out yoonyunism here entirely. It hez revived the old feelin uv animosity to the Fedrel Government, and revived the smolderin discontent that wuz well nigh extinguished. The citizens murmur: "Then the Government ain't goin to pay me for me mules! Den the Government!"

"Then the Government ain't goin to pay me for my mules? D—n the Government!"

Isaker Gavitt sez that ef Bragg, uv Wisconsin, succeeds in blockin the payment to him fur the mules that John Morgan took, the hopes uv the South for a free Government are forever dashed, nd that freedom may ez well commence her

and that freedom may az wen commence her shreek.

The reedin uv Mr. Bragg's speech hez plunged the Corners into gloom, from which it will take months to arouse it. Biznis is de-prest, and there is general stagnashen. Baseom refoosed credit at his bar to wunst, and we hev to depend on chance commershel travel-ers from Looisville for what refreshers we git. We sit and sit afore his fire, and wonder ef the time will ever come when supplies will be We sit and sit afore his fire, and wonder of the time will ever come when supplies will be regier, and the worm that dieth not in our stumicks will ever be suffishently satiated. All this we owe to Bragg uv Wisconsin.

I never want to see a Dimekrat electid from a State like Wisconsin. They alu't half baked. Wat Bragg shood hev done wux to vote for that clame, and take defeet, when he came up for re-eleckshun, like a man, trustin the next Dimekratic President, which will be under Sutnern Control, to give him a furrin mishun. Sich Dimekrats must be red out uv the party. We didn't come back into the Yoonyun to play second fiddle to the North. Uv the Radikels North we expect opposishun, but uv the Dimoc-

second fiddle to the North. Over the Induces North we expect opposishin, but uv the Dimocrisy uv the North, submishin. Nothin less will anser. The Braggs must either git into their old places or go out among the Ablishniss, where ther is weepin, and wailin, and guashin where ther is weepin, and wants, and constitution to the cardinal principles uv the Suthern Dimocrisv is:

1. Payment uv all clames that any Confedrit may make on the Ginral Guverment for property yoosed up doorin the struggle.

2. Penshunin Suthern soljers, incloodin even sich ez wood like to hev gone into the servis, but didnit.

didn't.

8. A comperhensive system of internal improvements wich wood inclood a Custom-House at the Corners, and the slack-waterin uv Sucker Crik.

Ef Mr. Bragg can't support these trooly consiliatry measures, the sooner he gets out uv the party the better. We want no sich in our ranks.

PETROLEUM V. NASSY, Dimekrat.

A. O. U. W.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 6.—The Grand Lodge of the A. O. U. W. transacted routine business to-day, and visited Memorial Hall and the State-House. The salary of the Grand Master was fixed at \$500, that of the Grand Receiver at \$300, and that of the Grand Recorder at \$1,000. E. M. Sanford, of Jacksonville, was elected Grand Master-Workman; W. G. Morris. of Moline, Grand Foreman; Lewis Marhan, of Chicago, Grand Overseer; H. H. Palmer, of Jacksonville, Grand Recorder; James Mc-Cartney, of Fairfield, Grand Receiver; George C. Sciepio, of Greenville, Grand Guide; E. W. Ruekle, of Springfield, Grand Watchman; and W. H. McCormick, of Beardstown, Grand Trustee for three years. The Grand Officers will be installed to-morrow afternoon, and will probably finish their Grand business and adourn to-morrow night.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Feb. 6.—At the A. O. U. W. Grand to-day H. B. Fouke, Roderick Rose and P. S. Tale were elected representatives to he Supreme Lodge.

Grand Master Willets appointed the follow

ing Standing Committees: Finance and Mile age, W. E. Webster, L. T. Hanks, J. N. Caldron; Returns and Credentials, J. L. Crawford, G. B. Warren, John Epeneter; Laws and their Superision, A. P. Roberts, A. M. Antrobus, J. H. vision, A. P. Roberts, A. M. Antrobus, J. H. Henderson; Printing and Supplies, J. M. Davies, H. S. Howe, A. J. Edwards; State of the Order, the Rev. Thomas Kent, T. D. Griffin, Dr. L. B. Holt; Ways and Means, Isaac Bravat, Henry Wheeler, P. W. Burr.

During the afternoon the secret work was exemplified by P. G. M. Roderick Rose.

The next Grand Lodge will be held at Burlington. Adjourned sine die.

Master Jesse Pomeroy, of the State Prison at Concord, Mass., who is now a stout young man of 19 winters, is devoting his leisure hours—of which he has a great many—to the study of languages. Having progressed in the study of Latin so far that he has recently been

able to translate the Lord's prayer in that lan THE FISHERIES.

An Investigation by the Massachusetts
Legislature Suggested by Gov. Taibot.
Bosron, Feb. 4.—The opposition to the fisheries provisions of the Treaty of Washington is strengthening, and the Committee representing the fishery interests is working in a systematic and energetic manner to influence public cepinion in favor of its abrogation. The Gloucester Committee, which has been in Washington several days, arrived home to-day, and the result of an interview with the Governor, whose attention had already been directed toward the matter, is the following message, transmitted to the House this afternoon:

rected toward the matter, is the following message, transmitted to the House this afternoon:

"Representations have been made to me that an important interest of Massachusetts is in imminent peril. It is alleged by parties conversant with the business and entitled to full credence that the longer continuance of the provisions of the treaty with Great Britain, permiting the free importation of fish from the Provinces, will be most disastrous to the fishing interests, and that the permanent maintenance of this policy will insure its complete destruction. This would involve the decay of our fishing ports, and the loss of millions of capital, and drive from their occupation thousands of deserving citizens. Massachusetts cannot look with indifference on the impending ruin of a class of people to whom in common with the whole nation she owes so much of her prosperity. This class has been the nursery of the navy of the Union. It has manned our mercantile marine. Its prompt courage and patriotism, exhibited both on land and sea in every national exigency, have only been equaled by its industry and enterprise in peace. I deem it, therefore, a dury which I must not omit, to suggest to the Legislature the expediency of interposing the whole influence of the State to secure an exhaustive investigation of the entire question, and if the existing apprehensions should prove well-founded, of calling formally upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use every honorable effort to avert [the anticipated evil."

The members of the Gloucester Committee express themselves as quite confident that measures will be instituted at once for the abrogation of the obnoxious fisheries provisions.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS. Sergt. Hogan, of the West Lake Street Station, received a "tip" concerning the robbery at Scheidemann's flour and feed store at No. 749 West Lake street, mentioned at No. 749 West Lake street, mentioned in Wednesday's TRIBUNE, which he gave to Officers Wilson and Ringrose to work up. They arrested P. W. Tarpey and O. F. Storms, who were partially identified as the men who were seen in and around the store the night of the robbery,—indeed all the circumstances were so strongly against the prisoners that they were booked for the offense.

A young this named William Hasey, who had engaged in disturbing the congregation as the Haisted Street Methodist Church last evening, was detected in stealing a new hat from a Mr. Vandercook, a church member. He was held by the reverend Deacons of the church until the arrival of Officer McCabe, of the West Twelfth Street Station.

FINANCIAL.

MEMPHIS. Tenn., Feb. 6.—C. W. Edmends & Co., liquor dealers, made an assignment to-day.

Liabilities, \$13,000; assets about the same

Every child born into a family is thought to be worth "a thousand dollars" to the parents. Why, then, should they not be cared for from infancy to maturity? Keep the mouth and teeth right by Sozodont, and you start them right. BUSINESS NOTICES

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" fo children while teething. It cares dysentery and di arrhoa, wind colic, and regulates the bowels. 25 et "Lips of Gold" are not too good to speal the praises of Caswell's Slippery Elm Lozenges for coughs.

Salt Rheum Covering the Body for Ten Years, Perma-nently Cured. Law Office of Chas. Housiton, 17 Congress-et., Boston, Feb. 28, 1878.

Mesers. Weeks & Potter-Gentlemen: I feel it a duty to inform you, and through you all was are interested to know the fact, that a most disagreesble and obstinate case of Salt Rueum or Eczema which has been under my personal observation from its first appearance to the present time-about ten (10) years—covering the greater portion of the panent's body and limbs with its peculiar irritating and itching scab, and to which all the known methods of treating such disease had been applied without benefit, has completely disappeared, leaving a clean and healthy skin, under a few days of profuse application of Curtuura.

I can and do hearwiy advise all similarly afficted to try the remedy which has been so effectual in this case.

Caution—If procurable, use Curtoura Soap. LAW OFFICE OF CHAS. HOUGHTON,

CAUTION-If procurable, use CUTICURA SOAF.

Scrofulous Ulcers

Require constitutional as well as external treatment. The internal use of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the great Purifying Agent, expels the virus of Serofula, Syphillis, and Mercury from the system, purifies, enriches, and extengthems the blood, renders the liver and kidneys active, thus establishing a cure when the ablest physiciaus fail. Old and obstinate affections yield to it when every other method or remedy fails. The wonderful success attending the introduction of Curicura, the Great Skin Cure, still continues. No other remedy in the world ever created so wide-spread an interest samong sufferers from every form of Skin and Scalb Diseases, with Loss of Hair, Ulcers, Sores, Itching Piles, and all aggravated forms of external allments. The Curicura Soar should be used with it in all cases for cleaming purposes.

The Curicura Remedies are prepared by Werks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington-st., Boston, and are for sale by all druggista. Price of Curicura, and la boxes, 50c; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, \$1. Resolvent, \$1 per bottle. Curicura, Soar, 25 cents per cake, by mail, 30 cents; 3 cakes, 75 cents.

LACE GOODS,

Chas. Gossage & Co. 15,000

Lace Collars! Real Hand Crochet and Torchon Lace

Collars for Children, at

10 cts.! 15 cts.! 25 cts.! 35 cts.!

The "Greatest Bargains" Ever offered, worth fully three times their price!

5,000 Fine Pointe Lace Collars! "One-quarter Real Value!" The last lot we shall be able to offer.

Greatest Bargains in Torchon Laces! Ladies' Handkfs.! Hamburgh Embroideries!

Chas. Gossage & Co. STATE-ST. WASHINGTON-ST.

All of the Best Manufacture.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Proceedings of Yesterday in the Illinois General Assembly.

Introduction by a Democratic Senator of an Anti-War-Claim Resolution.

Prompt Manifestation of Approval by the Republican Members.

Socialistic Scheme of the House Committee on Printing to "Abolish Capital."

Two Bills to Enable Hotel-Keepers to Pull Beats and Grab

Some More Silly Talk in the House Over Cook County.

The Day's Doings in the Other Legislatures Now in Session.

ILLINOIS. SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna. littee on Labor and Manufactures, reorted back an act to regulate the employment overtes, and to provide for their classificawith amendments asking that it be printed

for the use of the Committee. Senator Hunt, from the Committee on Judl-ry, reported back Senate bill No. 105, amend-Sec. 9 of an act entitled "An act to revise law in relation to injunction," approved March 25, 1874, in force July 1, 1874, with the mmendation that it pass; also, a bill to re-urse the County of Wabash for loss and age of public buildings by tornado, with the port that there is no constitutional prohibition

ing its passage. dicial Department, reported back Senate bill No. 72, to repeal Secs. 9, 16, 17, 18, and 19 of an entitled, "An act concerning juries," ap-

at it do not pass. Senate bill No. 51, to amend Sec. 1 of an act sled "An act to revise the law in relation to the Supreme Court," approved March 23, 1870, and in force July 1, 1874, was reported back by Mr. Bonfield, Chairman of the Committee on the Judicial Department, with the odation that it pass with certain

There are Senators who are looking forward the possible termination of the present ses-ion of the General Assembly, and this morning mater McClellan presented a resolution proding that no new bills, except from com es, shall be introduced after the 10th inst. lution laid over under the rules.

Senator Ford introduced a resolution, which sadopted under a suspension of the rules, ling upon the Secretary of State to lay before the Scrate for information copies of deeds con-veying to the State the lots or tracts of land on which stand the Supreme Comp. which stand the Supreme Court buildings at Ot-awa and Mount Vernon.

enator Cheaney (Democrat) presented the

following:

WHEREAS, During the late Rebellion there was unavoidably great destruction of property in the Southern States; and,
WHEREAS, Immense sums of money have been appropriated and applied by the Congress of the United States for the payment of claims made sgainst the Government for property alleged to have been so destroyed or taken by the Union armies during said Recellion; and,
WHEREAS. There are yet large numbers of such claims unsettled, the merits of which are in doubt; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring herein, that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be and are hereby requested to favor such legislation as will forever estop the expenditure of moneys for the payment of such claims.

enator Chaeney moved that the rules be sus-ded and the resolution be put on its passage, Senator Whiting (Republican) thought this one of the most important measures before the careful consideration of the Senate. He tee for the purpose of having it so worded that its meaning could not be mistaken. He said Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin, had expressed himself on this subject, and he thought the Democrats of this Senate ought to be proud of him. He thought that the matter of paying warclaims for property destroyed in the South

Senator Mayborne (Republican) said the esolution said nothing about loyal or disloyal

about time these claims were barred, mants were loyal or disloyal. It was an sasy thing to prove loyalty, and every claimant sould prove that his father, or brother, or sister, or aunt was loyal, and on that proof base a claim. There was no difference of opinion between Republicans and Democrats upon this subject. The destruction of property during a upon to provide for. He hoped the resolution uld be sent to the Committee on Federa ons, with a view of baving it reformed so that they could vote upon it. Let the State of ois say, "We are opposed to paying these

tor McDowell (Democrat) said the resolution was plain, and explicit, and easily understood, and he hoped the motion to refer would directly upon it at this time, without further

tor Fuller (Republican) thought that the General Assembly of Illinois had given the present Congress of the United States about all tructions that body could attend to before their term of office expired, and he therefore moved to lay the whole matter on the tab This motion was lost, and the motion recurred on the motion to refer the resolution to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Senator Riddle (Rep.) said that it was so

om that they had anything so good as this from the Democratic side of the House that he hoped the resolution would be adopted at once. Senator Merritt (Dem.) seconded these senti-ments. [Laughter.] The motion to refer was lost, and the resolution was adopted, —Senators Southworth and Maybourne alone voting against

ator Southworth, in explain senator Southworth, in explaining his vote, said that he thought Congress had already been loaded down with instructions from the Legislature, and he was unwilling to place any further burden upon it until that load was already disposed of. After the vote was taken, Southworth (Dem.) and Maybourne (Rep.) shook, hands across the bloody observed and the metric.

ent of the Senate. VARIOUS BILLS.

Senate bill No. 47, introduced by Senator Maybourne, to give the same effect as evidence to the records of land-warrants in courts as the records of deeds and other conveyances, was read a third time and passed.

Senator Joslyn asked and obtained leave to take up his bill to compel the county and town officers to make annual public statements of their accounts, which had been previously laid on the table. The bill was recommitted to the Committee on County and Township Organization.

tor Riddle's bill to amend an act in re gard to practice in courts of record was read a third time and passed.

Senator Tailiaterro's bill to make fences four and one-half feet high was also passed.

Several new bills were introduced and read by title, and among them the Chicago Hotel-Keepers' bill in relation to seizure of baggage, and to discourage dead-beats, introduced in the House by Mr. Herrington and published in full in the proceedings of that body, were introduced by Senator Riddle.

proceedings of that body, were introduced by Senator Riddle.

Mr. Moffett introduced a bill reducing the salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court to \$4,000.

Senator Hamilton introduced a bill providing that convicts from Iroquois, Ford, McLean, Woodford, Peoria, Knox, Warren, and Henderson, and all counties north, shall be sent to the Joliet Penitentiary, and from all counties south to the Southern Penitentiary at Chester. HOUSE.

On the opening of the session of the House this morning the Speaker announced, as additional members of the Committee on License, Representatives Meyer and Viele.

Leave of absence for the week was granted the Penitentiary Committee to visit the Joliet Penitentiary.

Penitentiary.

A number of committee reports were presented by the respective Chairmen.

Among the bills reported back favorably was one by Mr. Zink. of Montgomery, regulating mercantile agencies, by providing that those persons who report the business and financial standing of business men in this State, to mercantile agencies, shall first file a bond in the County Clerk's office, binding them to pay all damages that any person may suffer by reason of unfair or unfaithful reports. These reports are frequently made by irresponsible persons, and often, through malice or carelessness, they rain a business man's standing. If the bill becomes a law it will, to a large degree, take this mercantile reporting out of the hands of irresponsible persons who abuse their privileges. The Judiciary Committee strongly favor the bill.

THE MILITIA. A communication was received from Adjt.-Gen. Hilliard, in response to a request by Mr. Snigg, of Sangamon, stating that his report had been made to the Governor, as required by law; that it was placed in the hands of the State Printer on Dec. 21, 1878; that a portion of it had been printed, and the proof corrected, but that a portion still remained to be carried. The reason for the delay could better be given by the State Printer's expert, who was entirely familiar with the causes.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported upon the resolution of Mr. Hinckley, of Washington, concerning the necessity for the existance of the militar, which report, signed by E. Sherman and others, was forwarded and put hed in full yesterday in THE TRIBUNE. THE COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

held a five hours' session yesterday. All the State printing contractors, the printer's expert, and three practical printers were present, and were examined by D. W. Clark, Chairman scroggs, Snigg, Murray and others. The facts developed Snigg, Murray and others. The facts developed were to prove the erroneous character of the work, and went to show that there is room to defraud the State if an alliance should be formed between printing contractors, printer's expert, and the paper custodian. J. H. Oberly, of Cairo, and J. B. Bradwell, of Chicago, who framed the present Printing law, gave informa-tion of a valuable character. The printing under the old system cost \$112,000; the printing under the new system costs \$16,000. The printing the old system cost \$112,000; the printing under the new system costs \$16,000. The printing under the new system was poor in workman ship, paper, binding, etc. There was no fixed ship, paner, binding, etc. There was no fixed rule in regard to punctuation, capitalization, etc. One of the witnesses examined in regard to the rule of capitalizing said the rule varied in different offices. He worked on the Chicago Times, and was told that the rule in that office was to only capitalize two names,—Storey and God. The present system of prices is too low, and compels the contractor to employ "blacksmiths" and boys, to the detriment of good compositors. Representative Murray will offer a resolution at the next meeting recommending the appropriation of \$20,000 to fit up a book and job office and bindery in the State Capitol, and invoice the office to the State contractor. This will allow men who are practical workmen to compete for contracts, without capital.

CAPTURING WORKMEN'S WAGES. After a somewhat protracted debate on the bill relating to garnishment, which was up for consideration yesterday, the amount of wages exempt from garnishment was fixed at \$50, and the bill was ordered to be presented and ordered to second reading. Mr. Sexton, of Cook, struggled to make the exemption \$100, but finding that such as mandal ment would result in killing hat such an amendment would result in killing the bill he accepted what he could get. The

BAGGAGE GRABBING. The following measures were introduced by Mr. Herrington to-day, presented by Chicago

hotel-keepers:

AN ACT to establish liens upon property in favor of hotel, inn, and boarding-house keepers, and to provide for the sale of such property:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, that all hotel, inn, and boarding-house keepers shall have a lien upon, and may take, seize, and hold the baggage and other valuables and property of their guests, customers, and boarders being in such hotel, inn, or boarding-house, and the baggage and other valuables and house, and the baggage and other valuables and property in the possession or care of and brought by such guess, customers, or boarders into such hotel, inn, or boarding-house, or upon the premises of the keeper thereof, for all advances of money to, and for the proper charges due from such guests, customers, or boarders for their accommodations, boarding, and lodging, and for the value of such extras and other things as are fursished.

value of such extras and other things as are furnished.

Sec. 2. That whenever any hotel, inn, or boarding-house keeper shall take, seize, or hold any baggage, valuables, or property by virtue of and upon which a lien is given by the first section of this act, and such baggage, valuables, or property shall not, within ninety days thereafter, be redeemed, and the bill and charges for which the same was so taken, seized, or held shall not be paid, then at any time after the expiration of said ninety days, and after publishing a notice three times, at least thirty days before the day of sale, in some newspaper printed in the county in which such hotel, inn, or boarding-house is situated, which notice shall contain a short description of the property to be sold, the amount for which the same was taken, seized, or held, the name of the owner, guest, customer, or boarder, if known, and the time and place of sale, such hotel, inn, or boarding-house keeper, without other notice, may, at public auction, for cash, sell and discose of such baggage, valuables, and property so taken, seized, or held, and ont of the proceeds of such sale pay the expenses of said notice and sale, the amount due for which such baggage, valuables, or property was taken, seized, or held, and render the surplus, if any, to such owner, guest, customer, or boarder upon demand.

Sec. 3. That Sec. 48 of an act entitled "An act

mand.
SEC. 3. That Sec. 48 of an act entitled "An act to revise the law in relation fo liens," approved March 25, 1874, and so much of the act entitled "An act to provide for the sale of unclaimed property by common carriers, warehousemen, and innkeepers," approved March 28, 1874, as applies

DEAD-BEATS.

shall take effect.

DEAD-BEATS.

An Act to define and punish frauds and fraudulent practices upon hotel, inn, and boarding-house keepers.

SEC 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That every person who shall at any hotel, inn, or boarding-house order and receive any food, lodging, or other accommodation with intent not to pay and to defraud the keeper of such hotel, inn, or boarding-house out of the price and value of such food, lodging, or other accommodation; and every person who shall obtain credit, food, lodging, or other accommodation at any hotel, inn, or boarding-house by pretense, and shall defraud the keeper of such hotel, inn, or boarding-house out of the price and value of such credit, food, lodging, or other accommotion; and every person who, after obtaining credit, food, lodging, or other accommotion; and every person who, after obtaining credit, food, lodging, or other accommodation as any hotel, inn, or boarding-house, and who shall without paying the keeper thereof the price and value of such credit, food, lodging, or other accommodation, abscond or depart from such hotel, inn, or boarding-house, and surreptitiously remove therefrom his baggage, valuables, or other property, shall, for either or any of said offenses, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not erty, shall, for either or any or said onenses, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200.

Mr. J. W. Scott, of the Tremont House, Chicago, was in the lobby to-day.

COOK COUNTY. Whenever a Cook County measure comes be-fore the House trouble invariably follows. This morning Mr. Sexton's bill, No. 20, provid-ing that in all civil actions about to be brought before a Justice of the Peace in this State summons or other process shall issue from a Justice of the Peace in the town or precinct in which the plaintiff, or either of them if more than one, shall reside, or the defendant, or either of them if more than one, shall reside, or may be found, came up on second reading and for amendment.

found, came up on second reading and for amendment.

Mr. Gross, of Sangamon, designated this as an exclusively Cook County measure, and which interested no one but Cook County members, and ne moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. Robinson, of Fulton, and others took ground against the measure.

Mr. Crooker, of LaSalle, nobly came to the rescue of "the Cooks."

Mr. Crooker said he stood shoulder to shoulder with Cook County. He said that invariably just the moment a measure came before the House in which Cook County was named, the rural members invariably arrayed themselves against it. This might be just or unjust, but he recognized the fact that one-seventh of the population of this State resided there; that they paid one-seventh of the number of members on this floor. He claumed that they had a right to attract attention, and had a right to be heard, and had a right to the heaven one-seventh of the number of members on this floor. He claumed that they had a right to take up one-seventh of the time of the House. Cook County contained a peculiar aggregation of people, and there were

SOME MIGHTY MEAN ONES

among them, and hence they needed some legis-

lation to keep them straight. They had some wants which were different from the wants of the gentiemen from the rural districts. He laid down this platform, which was just as true as the Declaration of Independence, and his adherence to this principle was what induced him to support this bill.

During the debate Mr. Collins opposed the measure, saying that, if it passed, it would

to support this bill.

During the debate Mr. Collins opposed the measure, saying that, if it passed, it would eventually become a very unpopular one.

Mr. Sexton made a strong speech in favor of the bill, showing its advantages and merits.

Mr. Taylor, of Winnebago, spoke against it, as did also Mr. Shaw, of Carroll.

Mr. Sherman—I am persuaded that the so-called prejudice against Cook County is largely imaginary, and the remarks which are sometimes made, apparently indicative of such feelings, are jocose rather than serious. I cannot believe that many of the members upon this floor are consciously unfair or unjust. Conflicting interests there sometimes are, but I am confident that neither the gentleman from Carroll (Mr. Shaw), nor the gentleman from Lee (Mr. Trusdell), nor any other intelligent member on this floor can be justly charged with any essire to do injustice to Cook County or its members. In the heat of debate expressions sometimes leap out which are indicative rather of the momentary feeling than the permanent purpose, mentary feeling than the permanent purpose, and one should be judged by the broad criterion of general conduct rather than any chance expression in debate.

In spite of all this suavity, the bill was killed by striking of its head.

claims that the report of the debate on the resolution relative to the investigation of the Cook County Commissioners was incorrect. The report was not verbatim, and, because of the excitement, may have been inaccurate. Mr. Trusdell insists that he made no attack on Cook County; and he simply insisted that, if her Commissioners had violated the law, they should be prosecuted by the local authorities; that the State had done its whole duty by providing the law; the Legislature should not be expected to aid in its enforcement. He said nothing relative to the Park investigation of two years ago, except in response to a question of a member from Cook (Mr. Mason), who asked him why he favored that and opposed this, when he replied that he spoke and voted against that, but was, nevertheless, appointed on the Commission. He did not say that they were there impeded at overy step, nor that they found nothing on which to report. He did say that, while there was much bravery on the floor of the House, when the Commission reached Chicago no one was found to formulate charges. MR. TRUSDELL, OF LEE, was found to formulate charges.

WISCONSIN.

SENATE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 6.—In the Senate, bills passed appropriating \$8,000 to the State Fish Commissioners: authorizing the Committee appointed by the Supreme Court to revise the ules of practice in Circuit and County Courts to employ a clerk. Under suspension of the rules an extended and spirited debate arose on ordering the Log-Lien law engrossed and read a third time, at the close of which the bill was referred to Senator Kellogg for amendment, that conflicting interests might be harmonized.

Senator Burrows offered the following: Resolved, That this Senate has learned with pro-found sorrow and regret of the death of the Hon. Levi B. Vilas, one of the pioneer residents of our state, and often an influential member of the egislature. Resolved, That the Senate now adjourn as a token

Resolved, That the Clerk is hereby instructed to orward a copy of these resolutions to the family Short and feeling eulogies were delivered by Senators Burrows, Anderson, and Bailey honor of Judge Vilas.

IN THE ASSEMBLY appropriate resolutions were adopted to the memory of Judge Vilas. Assembly bills passed to restore and con-tinue the Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home; relating to fumigating, and amendatory of Sec. 4.066 of the Revised Statutes of 1878, to authorize Koschumswick to build a pier extending into the waters of Lake Michigan: for the preservation of trout in the waters of Marathon County; relating to the Circuit Court of Winnebago County; to authorize the County of Crawford to levy and. ollect a sufficient sum of money to build bridges across the Kickapoo River, and to authorize said county to build said bridges; to egalize the action of the County Board of Supervisors of Waushara County in vacating s certain piece of road at their annual session in the year 1877; to amend an act entitled "An act to consolidate and amend an act to incoracts amendatory thereof, approved March 28. 1865, relating to the powers and duties of the city officers of the said City of Watertown; to authorize the Town of Luck, Polk County, to borrow money; to legalize the organization of the Mount Hope Cemetery Association of Brooklyn, Green County, and the acts of the Trustees thereof; to amend an act entitled "An act in relation to public schools in the City of Watertown," approved March 15, 1856, and the several acts amendatory thereof. 1856, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and to repeal Chap. 741 of the laws of 1856, and

all acts amendatory thereof; to authorize the Commissioners of Public Lands to loan a por-tion of the trust funds of the State to the City of Waupaca and the Town of Waupaca.

APPOINTMENTS.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune. INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 6 .- The Senate this mor ing decided, by the casting vote of the Presi dent, to postpone the election of Trustees of the benevolent institutions until Thursday. Feb. 13,-one week. The Democrats desired to concur in a resolution of the House to go into the election this afternoon for full Boards, which the Republicans opposed, believing that only one member of a Board should be elected. olding to the idea that the election by the last General Assembly was valid. On this the Sen ate was tied, Poindexter, one of the Nationals, and Reeve, Democrat, voting with the Republicans. The defection of Keeve compelled Lieut.-Gov Gray to help his party out of the difficulty by voting with them. The postponement was agreed to as a compromise by 37 to 13.

This afternoon the Senate spent its time on the Interest bill. An amendment fixing the rate at 6 per cent, and 8 by contract, was passed by ayes, 43; noes, 7. This was the principal provision of the measure. Judgments are to carry the rate expressed in the contract, and, if no per cent is named, then 6 per cent.

THE HOUSE, by a vote 50 to 43, agreed to Tuesday, March 4 as the day for a special election upon the constitutional amendments, and then recommitted it to the Committee on Judiciary to report to-morrow. If the bill passes the House for so early an election, there is no doubt of its passage in the Senate. By this means the amendments can be made operative before the present session closes.

MINNESOTA. LEGISLATIVE.

Special Dispeich to The Tribune. ST. PAUF, Minn., Feb. 6 .- In the Senate this norning bills were introduced to regulate the carrying of freight on railroads; appropriating \$15,000 to rebuild the Reform-School's shops, lately burned; appropriating \$75,000 to an Anti-Drive Well Association. A bill passed proposing constitutional amendment limiting taxation extending the time for the completion of the Taylor Falls Branch of the Duluth Railway; authorizing St. Paul to consolidate its debt; authorizing the adjustment of the debt of St. Louis County; House bill authorizing Sibley County to fund its floating debt. In the House Hicks' bill proposing a consti-

tutional amendment prohibiting special legisla-tion was ordered to a third reading. A bill relucing the per diem and mileage of the Legisla ure was indefinitely postponed.

A LEAK. The election of officers of the State Agricultural Society resulted in P. H. Kelly, sholesale grocer of St. Paul, being elected President. His acceptance depends on the con-ditions to which he will be subject in managing the annual fair, which is to be in St. Paul the first week in September. The Secretary's finanrial report has provoked much unfavorable comment concerning the management of last season, from which, however, ex-President Finch and his associates are excepted. The report admits the sale of less than 40 000 admis ion tickets during the week of the fair, while the popular belief, based on estimates of the crowds by experts, was that at least twice that number of tickets was sold. A deficiency of over \$9,000 an expense account was made up by subscription in the city. The subscribers are of opinion there must have been a financial leakage somewhere.

RAILROADS.

REGULATING A RAILBOAD. Wednesday night the Common Council of Quincy held a meeting, when the Mayor laid pefore it a letter from Vice-President Perkins, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in which he stated that circumstances over which he had no control prevented him from meeting the Council Committee to discuss grievan The letter, though couched in polite terms, was onsidered by the Council as defying the city, therefore the resolutions offered a few weeks go, and leid over until a conference could be had with Mr. Perkins, were taken up and pass by a vote of ten to two. In accordance with he resolutions, Mayor Rogers has sent the following notice to Mr. Perkins:

lowing notice to Mr. Perkins:

To the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company: You are hereby notified that the City of Quincy will, on and after the 13th inst., enforce the provisions of Ordinance No. 48, adopted by the City Council of the City of Quincy June 20, 1878, relating to the use of the levee and a nortion of Front street, in said city. You will, therefore, be governed accordingly. By order of the Council. (Signed)

W. T. Roegus, Mayor. The notice was accompanied by the following

letter:
To T. C. Perkins, Vice-President Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company: I have the honor to herewith transmit to you a copy of a series of resolutions adopted by our City Council; also, a copy of the ordinance therein referred to, together with a formal notice of the action of the Council. Permit me to inform you that the city is thoroughly in earnest in this matter, and will use all lawful and proper means to enforce its rights. At the same time, I desire to assure you that the city is ready and willing to grant to the corporation which you, represent all necessary facilities for transacting its business within the limits of the City of Quincy, and it is my sincere wish that the existing difficulties may be adjusted in a manner satisfactory to all parties interested, at an early moment. Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM T. ROGERS, Mayor.

It has not yet transpired what action the Chi-

WILLIAM T. ROCERS, MAYOT.

It has not yet transpired what action the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company mean to take in regard to this matter. Vice-President C. E. Perkins is sick at Burlington, and Traffic Manager C. W. Smith is absent in the Fast.

TROUBLESOME TIMES. Nothing of moment was done yesterday by the Managers of the roads East from this city who are here to settle the difficulties regarding the East-bound freight and passenger complica tions. They held another conference at the Fort Wayne office yesterday morning, but could take no decisive action owing to the absence of any information from the meeting of the trunk-line Presidents in New York. It is expected that some information will be received from that meeting by this morning, when they will be able to do something. In the meanwhile both the freight and passenger troubles increase in intensity, and particularly is this the case regarding the passenger business. All the roads leading East from this city are now selling tickets over their from this city are now selling tickets over their counters to all comers for \$17, which is \$3 less than the regular tariff-rates. Some of the scalpers are selling tickets for even less than that, which shows that not all the roads have taken the rele of their to their heads. taken the sale of tickets out of their hands. The troubles in regard to the Eastern busine ave also spread to the Southwestern and tickets from this place to Ransus City and points in Colorado were sold vesterday at from \$3 to \$4 less than the tariff-rates. Never before in the history of railroads has there been such a muddle all around as at present, and some of the most conservative railroad managers are apprehensive of a disastrous war both East and and tickets from this place to Kansas City and

PITTSBURG & LAKE ERIE. PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 6.-The Pittsburg & ake Erie Railroad Company formally received heir new road to-day from the contractor, B. J. McGrann, and the road will be open for freight business on Monday next. The new road exends from Pittsburg to Youngstown, and has steel rails and iron bridges throughout. The rolling stock, depots, and other equipments are all first-class, and the new road, being essentially a Pittsburg enterprise, will probably receive a heavy traffic. The road connects at Youngs-town with the Lake Shore and Atlantic & Great

UNION PACIFIC. Boston, Feb. 6.-The Union Pacific Railron Company's statement for the year ending Jun 30, 1878, shows a total income of \$12,756,354; expenses, \$5,807,751; interest, \$3,333.96. The bonded debt was reduced \$691,000, and there plus in the treasury, over all was a surplus in the transcript of pay 7 per cent on its capital for the entire year. With contracts and cash on hand there remains \$2,699,736 of the seven millions land-grant bonds to be

INDIANAPOLIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 6.—The pool here holds its regular meeting to-morrow. Our ship pers still continue to make loud complaints of rates, but so long as the orders for cars continu to be so largely in excess of the supply there is not much probability of the managers beeding protest against rates.

SNOW BLOCKADE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 6.—Seven ocean steam ers and four large sailing vessels have been detained here for three weeks by the freight blockade on the New York Central Road. The loss to Boston shippers is about \$150,000 thus far, and to the steamship owners £40 a day, or

ITEMS. Mr. E. G. Dick has been appointed General Agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Kailroad at Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Dick is young man of ability and energy, and has worked up to his present position from the

ranks, and well deserves the promotion. The meeting of the General Managers of The meeting of the General Managers of Western roads, which takes place at the Grand Pacific Hotel Wednesday, for the purpose of strengthening the agreement not to give passes to influence traffic, promises to be largely attended. About fifty roads were requested by Commissioner Midgley to be present, and of these some thirty have already signified their intention to attend.

intention to attend. The General Managers of the Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago & Alton, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads had a conference yesterday with Vice-President McCullough, of the Pennsylvania Company, regarding the building of a grand union depot near Madison street bridge. It could not be learned what further stress were taken event that meet of street bridge. It could not be learned what further steps were taken, except that most of the difficulties in the way of the construction of the contempiated depot have been overcome. At the close of the conference a TRIBUNE reporter questioned Vice-President McCullough as to what had been done, but he declined to make any tataches. make any statement at present. All that he would say was that he felt quite happy, which indicates that the result of the conference was

satisfactory. The increase in the freight traffic of the Erie. in consequence of the narrow gauge, surpasses any previous experience of that road. The motive power of the road is being worked to us utmost, and has been found inadequate. More particularly is this the case on the Eastern Division. Nearly all of the new thirty fifty-ton standard gauge locomotives have been received and are now in operation. Notwithstanding this addition to the motive power, the force is not yet sufficient for the demand. The greattais addition to the motive power, the force is not yet sufficient for the demand. The greatest impediment to the successful capring of the greatly increased traffic of the road is found in the want of yard capacity at Jersey City, Owing to the standard gauge the Eric now carries freight heretofore entirely untouched by this road, and trains made up completely of cars from far Western, roads are now continually running over the narrow-cauge tracks. ning over the narrow-gauge tracks.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 6.—The Vice-Pres dents of the Industrial School for Girls held meeting at the Executive Mansion to-day. Most of the time was devoted to considering the bill which the ladies desire to have passed by the Legislature, which requires the counties to send the pauper girls to the school instead of to the Poor-House. Encouraging reports were received from the various Congressional Districts.

This evening a public meeting was held in the Senate Chamber, which was largely attended. Gov. Cullom briefly welcomed the ladies, and addresses explanatory of the work of the instiaddresses explanatory of the work of the insti-tution, the necessity of caring for poor girls drifting into crime, and the bill alluded to, were made by Mrs. Helen M. Beveridge, Mrs. Dr. Wardner, and Mrs. Laura J. Tisdale. Senator Whiting, Representative E. B. Sherman, and the Revs. Nourse and Fullerton also expressed their gratification at what they had learned, and their willingness to aid the good work in which these ladies are engaged.

RELIGIOUS.

Unqualified Success of the Catholic Celebration at Milwaukee.

Ceremonies Commemorating the Long Priesthood of Archbishop Henni.

Four Thousand Torches Carried in the Evening's Pro-

Text of the Congratulatory Address of Andrew Mullen, Esq.

ARCHBISHOP HENNI. MILWAUKEE, Feb. 6 .- The golden jubile exercises to-day, in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the elevation of Archbishop Henni to the priesthood, have been conducted on a ate with the establishment and growth of the Catholic Church in this city and State. The exercises of this forenoon were ourely of a religious character, and constituted the jubilee of the clergy. The torchlight procession and other exercises to-night constituted the jubilee of the laity

SALUTE. At 9 o'clock this torenoon announcement of the observance of the day was made by firing a salute of fifty guns at a point in the Sixth Ward near the Water-Works reservoir. The cannon brought into service belonged to the National Military Asylum. The firing of the cannon served as a signal to those who wished to be present at the Cathedral to move thither for the purpose of securing seats. Consequently, long before the hour of half-past 10 o'clock the vast edifice, as well as the ample space in front, was thronged people of all ages and sexes. In fact, many ladies were on hand as early as half-past 7 o'clock in the morning, in order that they could make sure of seats. The decorations of

THE INTERIOR OF THE CATHEDRAL, especially about the altars, were simply beautiful. The gallery and walls were gracefully festooned with evergreeens. Upon the conessionals were placed flowering and foitage plants in great numbers, in pots. The three altars were literally loaded with cut flowers in every conceivable shape and style of arrange ment, the stately calla lily predominating Around about and behind these flowers was foliage in such abundance that the numero tapers resembled golden blossoms peeping from between the leaves. On the wall to the of the altar space were the letters, "J. M." and on the opposite wall "P. X.", in monogram, wrought in evergeen. The defini words of these monogram letters was "John Martin, Priest of Christ." Above the crucifix n the tabernacle of the central altar the word "Jubilee," arrayed in gas jets, formed a novel and attractive feature, crowning and perfecting as it did the artistic skill displayed upon the decorations beneath. And here again the monogramic ides was aimed at, for the word itself in reality represented two words,—
"Golden Jubilee,"—the color of the flame of the jets giving silent expression to the first At 10 o'clock

sembled in Bishon's Hall, and the Bishons at the residence of the Archbishop. At a quarter or twenty minutes past 10 the clergy, 200 in number, filed out of Bishop's Hall, and moved in two ranks down Van Buren street to the Cathelral. In passing the Archbishop's residence they were joined by Archbishops Henni and Purcell, and nine Bishops, as follows: Seidenbusch, of St. Cloud, Minn.; Heiss, of La Crosse; O'Connor, of Omaha, Neb.; Krautoauer, of Green Bay; Hennesey, of Dubuque, Ia.; Grace, of St. Paul, Minn.; Mrack, of Mar quette, Mich.; Dwenger, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; and Edelbrock, of St. Louis on the Lake, Minn. THE POLICE EXPERIENCED

great difficulty in clearing a passage for the thedral, and then up the main aisle to the altar. In the Cathedral the Bishops seated themselves in the sanctuary, while the clergy occupied seats in the centre of the church, between the main aisles, that had been reserved for them The seminarists occupied the space west of the place of communion. After all had been seated, and quiet restored, the Pontifical Mass was celebrated. Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati reached the jubilee sermon, which occupied

fully an hour in delivery. AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE SERVICES, which were rendered especially attractive by the fine singing of the Patestrina Society, the clergy returned to Bishop's Hall, and the Bishops to the residence of the Archbishop. Thence, after a brief interval of rest, the Bishops were conveyed in carriages and the clergy marched to th Convent of Notre Dame, where a banquet was served in one or more of the largest class cooms. After the banquet, or about half-past o'clock, the students of the Convent gave a musical and literary entertainment in honor of their distinguished guests and the more dis tinguished oceasion.

To-night the jubilee of the laity occurred, with all the pomp and display that could be conceived. Between 7 and 8 o'clock the torchlight procession formed on Market Square, and marched to the residence of the Archbishop in

the following order: Cordon of Police. Baud. Sheridan Guard—Capt. O'Connor. Kosciysko Guard—Capt. Burkhardt. Marshai Brandt and Full Staff. FIRST DIVISION.

Heusier's Cornet Band.
Joseph Imhoff, Marshal, and Staff
evolent Associations of the Capachin
and the Church of St. John of Nepom second pivision.

Bach's Full Band.

A. C. Ewens, Marshal, and Staff.

foung Men's Socialities and Benevolent Associations of St. Joseph's Church.

THIRD DIVISION. Young Men's Sodalities and Brand.
Jacob Mueller, Marshal, and Staff.
Young Men's Sodalities and Benevolent Associations of St. Mary's and St. Hedwie's Churches and Song Associations. FOURTH DIVISION. Klauder's Full Band.

M. Buroach, Marshal, and Staff. g Men's Sodalities and Benevolent Societies of Trinity and St. Antonius' Churches. Zeitz's Full Band.

M. S. O'Brien, Marshal, and Staff.

Gall's Young Men's Sodality, Hioernian Be nevolent Society, St. Gall's Married Men's Sodality.

SIXTH DIVISION. Braun's Full Band Braun's Full Band.
Valentine Daszkowsky, Marshal, and Staff.
Benevolent Associations of A. Stanielaus Churand other Polish Church Societies of the South
Side, St. Patrick's Association and other
Catholic Societies of Bay View.

THE LINE OF MARCH pursued was as foilows: From Market Square north on East Water to Division, on Division to Milwaukee, thence to Knapp, and on Knapp to Van Buren, on Van Buren south to Martin street, and thence west to and down Jackson street, where the Associations will form a hol-low square, occupying Jackson street in front of the Cathedral, Oneida street east to Jefferson, and the latter north to the south front of the Court-House, leaving a division to occupy the wide walk on the south front of the Court-House. After having formed as above, a chorus of several hundred voices sang "The heavens are telling." Ex-Mayor Joseph Phillips then delivered a congratulatory address to the Archbishop in German. Following this the chorus choirs arranged for the occasion sang "Ein Heiliger Fried." Andrew Mullen, Esq., then

A CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS n English, as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE: My associates have honored me with the grateful charge of presenting in their benaif their congratuations to your Grace on completing your year of jubilee. The only regret mingled with the pleasure afforded by the fulfillment of this duty is, that their choice has not fallen upon one more competent to give

expression to the hearty love and veneration which accompany me into your presence.

During a period commencing before the elevation of the beloved Pius IX. to the Papai chair, amid all the changes effected through this lapse of time, you, Most Reverend Sir, have been our guide, our counselor, our friend. The old, vear by year, have felt their love for you grow stronger and deeper, until it has become a part of the better life within them. The younger, who have known no other chief pastor, are passing on to youth and manhood with their first impressions of our holy faith deepened by the constant memory of your countenance, always benign, always kind, always paternal.

raith deepend of the counternance, always benign, always kind, always paternal.

You, our dear Bishop, have shared our privations, our joys, and our griefs. You are our father, clothed with the fullness of paternal authority, and on this, your golden wedding, we, your spiritual children, come with filial reverence to participate in your joy.

To others it has been given to enumerate in fitting terms the enduring result of your years of patient labor. The churches, the convents, the schools, the hospitals, and institutions of charity which have grown up under you care. all men may see. They are the appropriate antumn wealth of a life devoted to pious and noble purposes. Here the sinful are won back to the ways of innocence, the sick are cared for with a tenderness that soothes the troubled spirit, diffusing a heavenly calm which even in this world gives a foretaste of that peace which endureth forever. Here the poor and forsaken find a home; the orphan is cared for with more than maternal love; the young preparing to take their appropriate place as citizens of this great Republic are trained in the practice of virtue; the youthful zeal of those whom God has called to preach His word to future congregations is directed with wisdom and plety. These things may be seen of all men who rejoice with us that the evening of your life is blessed with the calm light of peace and tranquillity.

It belongs to others to speak of these things with the just need of praise due to great works accomplished.

But. Most Reverence Father, your children come

But, Most Reverence Father, your children come before you to-night with a purpose, kindred indeed, but yet different. We come to remind you of the years you have spent among us, from your first coming to us in the early prime of manhood down through all the varying changes occurring as your flock and your cares multiplied. Through a period of thirty-five years you have shown us the ways of truth, encouraging the weak, restraining the impetuous, consoling the afflicted, guiding us at all times, and at all times giving us the example of a life filled with piety, with tenderness, and love.

of a life filled with piety, with tenderness, and love.

Yes, our dear Bishop, we come to remind you of all these things, and, in so doing, to strengthen our faith and affection. We come to tell you that we have treasured these things in our hearts; to assure you of a love such as few men upon this earth have obtained; a love which animates many a household; a love which recalls the venerable countenance, the kindly eyes moistened with compassion, or glowing with affection; a love which again echoes back the tender voice, tremulous with emotion, as it says "Sit nomen Domini benedictum," and involves God's benediction upon us.

With hearts filled with these memories we come to-night, Most Reverend Str, to congratulate you and the very reverend companions of your fifty years of priesthood, to ask a place in your heart in this your term of joy sant trumph, and, as giving us a right to this, to assure you that there is here an unseen monument, one not built with hands, which swells the hearts of your children as they gather about you, and pray that God may permit their beloved Archbishop to remain long with them.

The "Te Deum Laudamus," voiced by the clergy, concluded the exercises. The procession then reformed, and moved down Jackson and Wisconsin street to Grand avenue, where the ocieties dispersed. Nearly 4,000 torches n line, and at least 10,000 people witnessed As an item of interest, it may be stated that

Archbishop Furcell consecrated the venerable prelate in whose honor these festivities are taking place as Bishop on the 19th of March, 1844, or nearly thirty-five years ago. Bishop Henni has been an Archbishop since 1875. JANESVILLE, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. *

JANESVILLE, Wis., Feb. 6.—The Convocation of the Protestant Episcopal Church closes this evening. This morning the Rev. Henry M. Green, of Mazomanie, preached a sermon on "The Rejection of Christ." This afternoon, by invitation of Mrs. Supt. Little, the Bishop and clergy visited the Institution of the Blind and were courteously shown all of its workings At 4 o'clock this afternoon a children's service ommenced, being led by the Rev. A. J. Lemon. This evening there will be a very interesting ervice at Trinity Church. Bishop Welles will confirm a class, and at the conclusion of the service will deliver an address on "The Lambeth Conference," in which be will present many interesting facts, gathered during his European travels. This will close a session which has proved of interest to many. The con-gregations have been of 'goodly size, and the members of the Convocation feel well satisfied with the results of their three days' gathering.

MUSIC FOR THE MILLIONS. Organ-Grinders Getting Themselves Ready

for the Summer Campaign. New York Sun. Late in the fall the grotesque figure of the or-gan-grinder disappears from the rural landscape, nd the notes of the barrel-organ are heard no more for a season. As the voiceful robin be takes himself to the South, so does the tuneful organ-grinder hie himself to the city. With the robins he returns; but, unlike his feathered ompanion in song, he brings new melodies. The equirement of a fresh set of tunes is a matter of great importance to the rotary musician, and to this work he turns his attention during the winter. It is easier to prepare the programme of a grand concert before a Boston audience than to select the ten pieces with which the ordinary barrel-organ is loaded. The burden of its song must be composed of popular airs, the words as well as the notes of which are familiar to the multitude. Then there must be a waltz or something lively, and at least one of the old and popular Irish melodies. A selection from the music of the season's most attractive thing in opera bouffe is sometimes thrown in. The necessity of playing airs with words familiar to the public ear is illustrated by the experience of two pieces on the hand-organ—the "Letter Song," from "La Perichole," and "My Joanna," from the repertory of Harrigan and Hart. The air of the former has all the elements of a popular piece; but the words as originally written were beyond the reach of the multitude, and each of the several translation was too awkward to be of use. On the other hand, "My Johanna" had a great run—so great that the organ-grinder who should have the hardihood to venture into the country with it the coming season would be in danger of re-ceiving treatment more discouraging than that of the hero whom they were wont to throw out into the hallway or stow away on the refrigera tor Sunday nights, when the parlor chanced to

be occupied. Hence the necessity of starting out with a new set of pieces at the beginning of

One of the few places in this country one of the row places in this country where hand-organs are made to play new tunes is located in Chatham square. Here it is learned that "My Grandiather's Clock," "My Marv Ann," and "Baby Mine" are to be the leading hand-organ pieces the coming season. Each that "My Grandiatner's Clock," "My Mary Ann," and "Baby Mine" are to be the leading band-organ pieces the coming season. Each piece must be especially arranged with a view to utilizing the capabilities of the instrument, the same as pieces are arranged for the piano, the violin, or any other instrument. It is confidently expected that the effect of the "tick, tick,"—tick, tick," and the bar illustrative of the sudden and unaccountable stoppage of the antique timepiece on the demise of its venerable possessor, will be very line. "My Mary Ann" will be entirely new to the hand-organ, and, with the introduction of a sort of running accompaniment to act as a lubricator to the jerky movement of the air, cannot fail to please the multitude. When the reporter called to obtain these points a barrel from an experienced-looking organ was then under manipulation, and when it is finished it is to go base the country, there to disseminate the air in which are sung the praises of the public instructor, who is not only a darling, but a daisy, a dumpling, and a lamb as well, "Baby Mine" is almost as good as new this side of the Rocky Mountains. Last season it was set in the barrels of hand-organs in San Francisco, and was brought some distance this way by the minstrels of the crank. It had a great run, and nearly every organ taken out the coming spring will play it. "The Island of Biackwell"—with the accent on the rec'—is also to be played; but it is too much to expect that this piece will communicate with a responsive chord through the disphragm of the rural or suburban ear.

It is seldom that a piece is produced which has all the requisites necessary to a great run on the hand-organ. The only infallible criterion is an actual test. The "Sweet By-and-By" had a remarkable run, and, still earlier, "Wearing of the Green" was played by every hand-organ, to the intense satisfaction of listening multitudes. As a rule, other things being equal, those pieces in which the music and the words are best fitted to each other—pieces in whic former size. The pegs are then put in at proper intervals by the peculiar method that has been so frequently described.

ILLINOIS EDITORS.

Convention of This Class of Citizens at Springfield, Ill.—Proceedings.

Special Dispatch to The Tribura

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 6.—The Illinois Press

ssociation convened in the Art Gallery of the State-House at 10 o'clock this morning, and devoted the session to the discussion of subjects of interest to the craft. The attendance was larger than usual. The Committee on Credentials reported favorably on about forty applications for membership, and the applicants were duly admitted. The Secretary reported a very gratifying increase in the membership of the Association during the last few years. On motion, the dues for 1878 were remitted, no session having been held. The Committee on Credentials reported against the application for membership made by Mr. Roney, of the Bloomington Pantagraph, on the ground that he was simply superintendent of a job office, and not editorially connected with the paper, and, therefore, not eligible. Col. W. H. Haskell, of the Ambov Journa', read a brief essay on "Amsteur Printing," which opened up a general discussion on the injurious effects to the printing business of the advertising and sale of amateur presses, especially through the medium of "patent insides." State-House at 10 o'clock this morning, and de-

"patent insides."
Several resolutions were offered on the subject, but rejected, and the subject was finally referred to a committee which this afternoon reported against asking legislative protection; indorsing the action of the late Type-Founders' Convention at Cleveland in deprecating sales to amateur printers who work for pay; recommending the eraft to trade only with founders, dealers, and auxiliary publishers who exercises.

mending the craft to trade only with founders dealers, and auxiliary publishers who encourage the regular printer; and inviting the co-operation of all members of the regular craft. Thus report was adopted.

The Secretary was directed to correspond with the officers of the Press Associations of the different States in regard to taking some action toward inducing tounders to adopt a uniform standard of type.

The afternoon was mainly devoted to discussing the subject of local and general advertising.

A rosolution offered by Mrs. Degeer, of Chi-A rosolution offered by Mrs. Degeer, of Car-cago, afforded some amusement, and was adopted. It gives female members the privilege of taking along a husband or son on the press excursions, the male members having the right to a write or daughter. The Hon. John H. Oberly gave the editors some very wholesome advice about the manner in which some of them run their papers, while Secretary of State Har-low warmly defended and eulogized the profes-

sion. This evening the Association met in Representatives' Hall, and listened to a carefully-prepared address from Paul Selby, Esq., editor of the State-Journal, on "A Quarter of a Century of Journalism," which abounded in interesting reminiscences of various members of the profession with whom he has been associated profession with whom he has been associated during the past twenty-seven years. A vote of thanks was tendered for this address, which was ordered printed. Some miscellaneous business was transacted before adjournment. ion will be con

MICHIGAN PIONEERS.

Proceedings of the Association in Fifth As-nual Meeting at Lansing. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 6 .- The Michigan Pioneer Society commenced its fifth and meeting at Representatives' Hall yesterday ternoon and concluded last evening. Ma ominent Veterans were present. The Sec prominent Veterans were present. The Secretary, Mrs. H. A. Tenney, reported sixty-one new members, making a total of 430. The Committee of Historians reported that material had been collected for the second volume of "Poneer Collections." O. C. Comstock read a memorial on the late Col. Charles Dickey, and Judge Wells, of Kalamazoo, paid an eloquest tribute to his memory. Many other memorial reports were presented. Prof. Bradish, of Detroit, read an able memoir of Dr. Donglass Houghton. A poem, "The Los of the Griffin," by Levi Bishop, was also read, and a paper by O. A. Jennison on was also read, and a paper by O. A. Jennison on lass Houghton. A poem, "The Loss of the Grifflo," by Levi Bishop, was also read, and a paper by O. A. Jennison on "Okemos." At the evening session the following papers were read: "The Mound-Builders and Their Work in Michigan," by H. H. Riley; "Echoes of the Past," by Mrs. Mary E. Foster; "The Constitutional Conventions of Michigan in 1835 and 1850," by H. G. Wells; "Early Banks and Banking in Branch County," by C. D. Randall; "A Historical Sketch of Van Buren County," by Judge George W. Lawton; "Early History of Grand Traverse County," by J. G. Ramsdel; "Energy of Character as Exhibited in the Pioneers of Michigan," by Levi Bishop. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, M. Shoemaker, of Jackson; Vice-Presidents, one Shoemaker, of Jackson; Vice-Presidents, one from each county; Recording Secretary, Mra. Harriet A. Tenney, of Lansing; Treasurer, E. Longyear, of Lansing; Corresponding Secretary, George H. Green; Executive Committee, Albert Miller, of Bay City; F. A. Denny, of Cambridge, Lenawee County; D. D. Gilbert, of Grand Rapids; Historians, J. C. Holmes, of Detroit; H. G. Wells, of Kalamazoo; N. H. Goodrich, D. O. C. Comstock, H. A. Tenney. aker, of Jackson; Vice-President

PRACTICAL WISDOM.

An ancient adage says, "In time of peace prepare for war." Is it not equally wise to prepare for sickness in time of health? When anticipating a journey, guide-books and maps are studiously examined, and all possible information of the route and country obtained. Yet many make the "journey of life" and throughout the entire trip remain almost strangers to themselves, in profound ignorance of their abilities, and have no knowledge of the physiological laws that govern mind and matter. To such, life is like a boy handling an engine, he may have ascertained how to start and stop it, but he knows not bow to keep it in running order. The People's Common Sease Medical Adviser, as illustrated work of over 300 pages, is designed by its author as a popular hand-book of anatomy, physiology, hygiene, medicine, and the most common diseases to which all are liable, and with which many are afflicted. The work is replete with sound, practical suggestions. Price, \$1.50. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. II., Buffalo, N. Y. PRACTICAL WISDOM.

CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER. BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER

IS A GREAT REMEDY. This really wonderful article was invented as an improvement on the ordinary porous plaster. Contains all the merit of the common porous plaster, and in addition a new and powerful combination of active vegetable ingredients, which makes it not only superior is other porous plasters, but to all other external remediate including limiteness and the so-called electrics.

ITS CHEAPNESS.

A single plaster costs but 25 cents, and in many is-stances, especially when intended for children, it can be cut in two and the parts applied at different time. Its virtue is not exhausted in a day; it can be worn, taken off, and worn again, and this operation repeate several times. Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster is spe-cially recommended for the following allments:

LAME BACK, Weakness of the Back and Muscles, Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Affections of the Heart, Female Complaints, Stubborn and Neglected Colds and Coughs, Fever and Ague, Diseases of Children, such as Whooping Cough, Ordinary Cough and Colds, and Croup (when used in its early stages), and for all Local Aches

For such allments as these it is warranted to be superior to any known remedy. ASK ANY PHYSICIAN.

and Pains of Old or Young.

The remarkable merit of Benson's Capcine Plaster has been recognized by physicians and chemists everywhere, and we recommend those who have doubts concerning the truth of the above statements to consults some reliable physician in their own locality. By taking this small trouble all will be convinced that the article is precisely what it is claimed to be.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER

Can be obtained of almost any druggist in the United States or Canada for 25 cents. Purchasers should be-ware of worthless imitations, and plasters having a similar sounding name.

DYEING AND CLEANING. Your Old Can be beautifully DYED of CLEANED and REPAIRED of CLEANED and REPAIRED of CLEANED and REPAIRED of CLEANED and REPAIRED of CHARACTER STATES OF CHARACTER STAT A Bill to Aid One

SPECIAL LE

Estate Cla

The Nature of the 1 Demads Its Imme

In the Constitution of 1 expressly prohibiting the laws by the Legislature. tempt is made to evade it the general good of the many amendments to the ities and corporat inder the general plea. that a bill of a purely pers troduced, and its immed quested. A bill of this d duced last Friday by Repr this city. It is as follows BILL for an act to amen

A Brill for an act to amen act to revise the law in re of children." approved h Sec. 1. Be it enacted, itled "An act to revise the adoption of children," ap be amended by the addisections, to wit:

Sec. 9. Where any per may hereafter, raise a child original and continued para as the lawful child of suc parent, but without making cordance with the forms of pose, then or thereafte where such adopting person piration of twenty years fre tion has heretofore execute coute an instrument of writion has heretofore execute coute an instrument of writing when provvided shall be conclusive et ton, with the same effect been made in accordance the law to which this is an further proof of such adop be required.

further proof of such adop be required.

SEC. 10. The instrumen in the foregoing section a proved before the County of county where the estate of child is entitled to be admit SEC. 11. Any person into proving of such instrumen in the foregoing section to provided by law in the case SEC. 12. Whereas an enter this act shall take effe and after its passage.

The emprecancy clause. The emergency clause : neal-tub. It was self-ev meal-tub. It was serieve interest was in dauger, a good was a secondary if consideration. A little i edge satisfied the reporte a prominent member of

THE INSIDE HISTO and to him the newsgat tion.

It appears that late in:
Wailace, an old resident
contracting business, der
an estate valued rought
dollars. He died intestatimes married. By the fi
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At the expiration of the
ing for the second Mrs.
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by whom he was present
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wife left h m. There wa sfx months after the wife left h m. There was temper. Mr. Wallace die dom of Solomon, though tunitities permitted he proverb-writer in the m ments, the polygamous f Not very long after the riage, accident or chance a nameless little girl, whe her parents. The recent care of the little walf, ap most loving care and affet to look upon Mr. and Mirents, and as she grewing and as the grewing tempers. to look upon Mr. and Mr rents, and as she grewin them father and mothe perfectly natural, for wh given to their charge it Time gradually passed av found herself a woman trothed, and married, and her marriage was she in ber marriage was she in was not Wallace, and to only by adoption. The wife, Miss Frank Wallace old, and the son by the as John S. Wallace, Jr., is As has been remarked.

MR. WALLACE DI.

His will had been draw
Mr. E. A. Small, but nev
proposed executor, he I
pecuniary reverses and
box. About a year previ
just before the will was o
is alleged, signed a pap
girl he had brought up as
tion. He had frequently
beloved daughter," and
and lot. This paper it is
recited to legalize, and it
beyond the possibility of.
The day after Mr. W.
B. Rappleye, the adopted
Wallace, the child by th
for letters of administraed the prayer and apper
in sympathy with the wis
On the 2d ult, a protest
Court by Eldridge & To
John S. Wallace, Jr., den
was a legally adopted di
she has no claim whateve
portion thereof, and ask
of a new administrator.

There are only three
Rappleye to be one, ar
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no adoption without as l

washed for the entertaint loungers. For, as the lone adoption without an this paper which Mr. Wasiened fa, even if genein Court. The object of the bill is, of course, to the case come up for a pext.

CITY 8

The advance sheets at fourth annual report of for the year ending July yearly statements of the ntendent, William K The former, in his reg

Total RBell From city taxes. From State dividend. From rents of school land from ir terest on investing from appeals funds. From all other sources...

For salaries of teachers
tendents...
For engineers and janito
For office employes, inclu
and School Agent....
For fuel
For permanent improven
For rents of buildings an
for school purposes...
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occupied for school pus
Rent of offices for the Be
for labor, supplies, and
For supplies from specia
For miscellaneous expen
Payments en contracts if
ings...

Total expenditures Total expendituses year.

Increase over previous y in accounting for tures for last year over President explains that the number of teache text-books paid for funds has been unusual the hard times. He penditure on account of itself. The decrease year is likewise extion of salaries japitors; the saving in.

ITORS. The Illinois Press e Art Gallery of the

morning, and dession of subjects he attendance was made on Creden-about-forty applica-the applicants were ary reported a very nembership of the few years. On mo-remitted, no session

regular craft. This

taking some action to adopt a uniform y devoted to discuss-ind general advertis-

Mrs. Degeer, of Chi-

e miscellaneous busi-adjournment. nued to-morrow. admitted to-day.

MONEERS.

The Tribune.

The Michigan State ced its fifth annual ces' Hall vesterday ates' Hall yesterday af-last evening. Many present. The Secre-borted sixty-one new of 430. The Commit-ed that material had ond volume of "Pio-Comstock read a me-Charles Dickey, and oo, paid an eloquent Many other memorial Prof. Bradish, of De-moir of Dr. Dong-boem, "The Loss by Levi Bishop, by C. A. Jennison on ing session the foilow-

Executive Committee, Dity; F. A. Denny, of ounty; D. D. Gilbert, ans, J. C. Holmes, of of Kalamazoo; N. H. tock, H. A. Tenney.

s, "In time of peace not equally wise to pre-of health? When anof health? When anle-books and maps are
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ignerance of their abildge of the physiological
and matter. To such,
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Medical Adviser, an il10 pages, is designed by
hand-book of anatomy,
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US PLASTER. NS CAPCINE IS PLASTER

T REMEDY.

APNESS. 25 cents, and in many in-itended for childrens it can applied at different stimes, of in a day; it can be worn, and this operation repeated apcine Porous Plaste is app-/following allments?

BACK, ck and Muscles, Kidatism, Sciatics, Lumgue, Diseases of Chil-ping Cough, Odinary and Croup (when used and for all Local Aches

Young. e it is warranted to be supe PHYSICIAN. of Benson's Capcine Plaster valcians and chemists every-those who have doubts con-

SON'S ROUS PLASTER

D CLEANING. Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REPAIRED, attriting expense. Expressed C. O. D. C. O.O. K. McLaIn. 80 Dearborn aud 201 West Indisonation of Chicago. 4 107 North Stinst. Str. Louis. Me. Seques Shawis, dyed and cleaned, sts.

expressly prohibiting the passage of any private laws by the Legislature. Once in a while an attempt is made to evade it under the guise of the general good of the Commonwealth; and many amendments to the laws regulating mu-nicipalities and corporations have been passed under the general plea. It is, however, seldom that a bill of a purely personal character is in-troduced, and its immediate enforcement requested. A bill of this description was introduced last Friday by Representative Mason, of this city. It is as follows:

duced last Friday of Representative Mason, of this city. It is as follows:

A Brit for an act to amend an act entitled "An act to revise the law in relation to the adoption of children," approved Feb. 27, 1874.

Sec. 1. Best enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act to revise the law in relation to the adoption of children," approved Feb. 27, 1874. be amended by the addition of the following ections, to wit:

Sec. 9. Where any person has herefolore, or may hereafter, raise a child from infancy, with an original and continued purpose to adopt such child as the lawful child of such adopting person or parent, but without making such adoption in accordance with the forms of any law for that purpose, then or thereafter in existence, and where such adopting person or parent after the expiration of twenty years from such original adoption has heretofore executed or may hereafter execute an instrument of writing in presence of not less than two credible witnesses, declaring and reaffirming such original adoption, then such instrument of writing when proven as hereimafter provided shall be conclusive evidence of such adoption had been made in accordance with the provisions of the law to which this is an amendment, and 2 no further proof of such adoption shall in any case be required.

Sec. 10. The instrument of writing referred to

further proof of such adoption shall in any case be required.

Sec. 10. The instrument of writing referred to in the foregoing section shall be presented and proved before the County or Probate Court of the county where the estate of such adopting parent or cmid is entitled to be administered.

Sec. 11. Any person interested may oppose the proving of such instrument of writing as provided in the foregoing section to the same extent as now provided by law in the case of wills.

Sec. 12. Whereas an emergency exists, therefore this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 12. Whereas an emergency cases, therefore this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

The emergency clause revealed the cat in the meal-tub. It was self-evident that some private interest was in dauger, and that the general good was a secondary if not a further removed consideration. A little inquiring after knowledge satisfied the reporter that Mr. E. A. Small, a prominent member of the Bar of this city,

THE INSIDE HISTORY OF THE BILL, and to him the newsgatherer hied for informa-

It appears that late in December last John S.

and to him the newsgatherer hied for information.

It appears that late in December last John S. Wallace, an old resident who had followed the contracting business, departed this life, leaving an estate valued roughly at half a million of dollars. He died intestate. He had been three times married. By the first wife there was no issue. After her death he took unto himself his second rib, and by her had one daughter. At the expiration of the proper time of mourning for the second. Mrs. Wallace, he took unto himself a third partner of his joys and sorrows, by whom he was presented with a boy. Some six months after the birth of the baby his wife left hm. There was an incompatibility of temper. Mr. Wallace did not possess the wisdom of Solomeo, though as far as his opportunities permitted he imitated the sacred proverb-writer in the matter of worldly enjoyments, the polygamous feature excepted.

Not very long after the date of his first marriage, accident or chance made him a present of a nameless little girl, who had been deserted by her parents. The recently-wedded pair took care of the little waif, and bestowed upon it the most loving care and affection. She was taught to look upon Mr. and Mrs. Wallace as her parents, and as she grew up she invariably called them father and mother. And indeed it was perfectly natural, for when the little girl found herself a woman. She was loved, betrothed, and married, and not until the time of her marriage was she informed that her name was not Wallace, and that she was their child only by adoption. The daughter by the second wife, Miss Frank Wallace, is now about 18 years old, and the son by the third Mrs. W., known as John S. Wallace, Jr., is 12.

As has been remarked,

MR. WALLACE DIED INTESTATE.

MR. WALLACE DIED INTESTATE.

His will had been drawn up by his attorney, Mr. E. A. Small, but never signed, because the proposed executor, he learned, had met with pecuniary reverses and was in a tight financial

Mr. E. A. Small, but never signed, because the proposed executor, he learned, had met with pecuniary reverses and was in a tight financial box. About a year previous to his death, and just before the will was drawn, Mr. Wallace, it is alleged, signed a paper acknowledging the girl he had brought up as his daughter by adoption. He had frequently addressed her as "my beloved daughter," and had given her a house and lot. This paper it is the object of the bill recited to legalize, and thus establish her claim beyond the possibility of doubt.

The day after Mr. Wallace's death, Mrs. N. B. Rappleye, the adopted child, and Miss Frank Wallace, the child by the second wife, applied for letters of administration. The Court granted the prayer and appointed an administrator in sympathy with the wishes of the two ladies. On the 2d ult, a protest was filed in the Probate Court by Eldridge & Tourtelotte on behalf of John S. Wallace, Jr. denying that Mrs. Rappleye was a legally adopted daughter, asserting that she has no claim whatever on the estate, or any portion thereof, and asking for the appointment of a new administrator.

There are only three heirs, admitting Mrs. Rappleye to be one, and it will undoubtedly make a difference to John S., Jr., whether he gets one-half or one-third of the estate. Should the Legislature pass the bill there will be no necessity for entering upon a chancery suit to prove Mrs. Rappleye's alleged claim to adoption, for the matter can be settled in the Grobate Court, and the partition of the property can be readily determined. If the bill fail to become a law, then the only resource is an interminable chancery suif, fn which a great deal of linen, of more or-less brightness, will be washed for the entertainment of the Court-House loungers. For, as the law now is, there can be no adoption without an appearance in court, and this paper which Mr. Wallace is alleged to have signed is, even if genuine, valueless in a Probate Court. The object of the emergency clause in the bill is, of course, to mak

CITY SCHOOLS.

Report.

The advance sheets are out of the twentyfourth annual report of the Board of Education,
for the year ending July 31, 1878, containing the yearly statements of the President and Super-intendent, William K. Sullivan and Duane Doty.

The former, in his report, submits the following financial statement.

\$4,083,597

20,800

1877-'78.

In accounting for the increase of expendifures for last year over the year preceding, the President explains that there was an increase in the number of teachers, and the demand for text-books paid for out of the special funds has been unusually large, on account of the hard times. He also states that the expenditure on account of new buildings explains itself. The decrease in certain items last year is likewise explained in the reduction of salaries of engineers and janitors; the saving in fuel, made possible by the mild winter; the reduction of the rent of

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

| Description of the Wallace | Description of the Constitution of 1870 there is a section in the Constitution of 1870 there is a section of the Constitution of 1870 there is a section of the Constitution of 1870 there is a section of the Constitution of 1870 there is a section of the Constitution of 1870 there is a section of the Constitution of 1870 there is a section of the Constitution of 1870 there is a section of the control of the control

cent.

The cost of tuition per pupil, based on the average daily membership in the schools for the year 1876-77, was \$11.40; for the year 1877-78, it was \$11.80. The entire cost per pupil on the same basis for 1876-77 was \$13.97; for the year 1877-78 it was \$13.95.

The President further states that the school population of Chicago—the number of persons between the ages of 6 and 21 years—is now, in round numbers, 123,000, against 110,000 in 1878, showing an increase of nearly 13,000 in two years. The daily attendance to whole number enrolled was, during the year 1877-78, 71 1-9 per cent; during 1876-777, 69% per cent. The total enrollment in Central and Division High Schools during 1877-78 was 1,598; during 1876-77, 1,548.

During the year there were 28,107 promotion.

Schools during 1877-78 was 1,596; during 1876-77, 1,548.

During the year there were 23,197 promotions from grade to grade in the primary classes, and 6,929 in the grammar classes,—an increase of 897 in the former, and of 95 in the latter, compared with the preceding year. The total increase was 992. A compliment is paid to the teachers, to whose high standard of efficiency is tredited the "present excellent condition of the schools." Their compensation has been reduced 25 per cent during the past two years, and this year they are obliged to suffer a further reduction of 8 per cent discount on the portion of their salaries paid in city serip. The average salaries paid teachers, including Principals and Superintendents, for the school year 1876-77, was \$621.02. The average for the year just closed was \$615.34.

TEACHERS. TRACHERS.

The number of teachers employed during 1876-77 was 730; the number employed during 1877-78 was 805. Of the latter, 39 were males, 766 females; 20 of the males were Principals, and 19 were assistants; 41 of the females were Principals, and 725 were assistants. During the vear 136 teachers were appointed, 42 resigned, 36 died, 149 were awarded certificates, and at the end of the year there were 50 Normal-School graduates who had not yet been appointed.

ACCOMMODATIONS.

end of the year there were 50 Normal-School graduates who had not yet been appointed.

ACCOMMODATIONS.

Of the 72 buildings used for school purposes, 53 are owned by the city and 19 are rented. Of the buildings owned, 14 are frame, 38 are brick, and 1 is store. Of buildings rented, 12 are brick, and 7 are frame. The number of sittings for study in buildings owned by the city is 37, 489; in buildings rented by the Board, 4,800; total, 42,239. The report states that the rented buildings are, as a rule, "badly ventilated, dimly lighted, inimical to health, and generally unfit for school purposes, and should be superseded as soon as possible by buildings owned by the city." The Washington School had about 160 pupils in four small rooms, originally intended for offices and recitation rooms.

Double divisions were first opened during the school year 1872-'73 for the accommodation of pupils who were unable to obtain seats. The number of double divisions during the past year has been about fifty. At present about 6,000 pupils go to school but half a day, and 8,000 seats, or eleven new twelve-room buildings, are now needed properly to accommodate the children attending the schools.

The total increase in average daily membership in six years is 17,030. To accommodate this increase, there have been erected since 1871 fourteen new schools, with a total of 11,030 seats; but there must be deducted from this number 750 seats by the burning down of the LaSalle Street School, which has never been rebuilt, which will leave the actual increase since the great fire but 10,274 seats.

Appropriations made in the years 1873,

APPROPRIATIONS.

Of the appropriations made in the years 1873, 1874, and 1875, there remain unexpended \$64,500 for seven school sites, and \$23,000 for eleven school buildings. As fast as the money comes into the treasury it is applied to the purpose for which it was appropriated. Contracts have been let for the erection of a twelve-room building on the Sedgwick street front of the Franklin School lot, at a cost of \$22,586.87, including steam-heating apparatus; and for a fifteen-room building on Throop street, near Eighteenth street, at a cost of \$28,432.50, including steam-heating apparatus. The building on the Franklin School lot will be ready for use next October, and will accommodate Franklin School lot will be ready for use next October, and will accommodate 756 pupils. It will relieve the present Franklin and the Vedder Street Schools of their double divisions, and take pupils from the rented buildings on LaSalle and Wells streets. The building on Throop stroet—to be known as the Throop School—will be ready in December for 950 pupils, who have been crowdestern the proceed when the proceed we have the proceed with the procedure of the proc ed into rented premises on Blue Island avenue and into the Clarke, the West Fourteenth Street and into the Clarke, the West Fourteenth Street No. 2, and the Walsh Street Schools. As soon as the amount necessary is collected, a building should be erected on the site at the corner of Wabssh avenue and Eda street, a locality in need of more school accommodation. [It will be

need of more school accommodation. [It will be borne in mind that the date of this report is July 31, 1878.]

In the appropriation for new buildings, the City Council inserted the following: "Provided, No building shall cost more than \$12,000." This limitation, the President says, is not in the interest of economy, and he thinks it would be wiser to put the expenditure of the appropriation entirely under the control of the Board of Education, which has had the experience that will enable it to invest the money to the best advantage.

Mr. Sullivan maintains that the High Schools are popular with people of moderate circumstances, who cannot afford to send their children to seminaries and colleges. The people demand them; therefore he thinks they should

be kept up. were opened Sept. 10, 1877, in various localities. The schools were opened five evenings in each week, and remained in session fourteen weeks. The total enrollment in these schools, male and female, was 3,245; the average attendance for the entire session was 8,478; the total cost was \$7,511.28; the cost per pupil was, on total enrollment, for all expenses, \$2.31; on average attendance, \$8.86.

MUSIC AND DRAWING. The progress in music during the year was greater than in either of the preceding years, 85 per cent joining the singing classes, though under the rule they might have refused to do so. Of the 42,000 pupits in the schools, nearly 23,000 have voluntarily attended the drawing

GERMAN. Mr. Sullivan does not seem to be prepossessed with the manner of teaching German in the public schools. He alludes to this branch as follows: "Instruction in the German language has not been as productive of results as it would have been under a system different from that now in vogue. Whatever is taught in the schools ought to be well taught, and there seems to be room for improvement in the teaching of German. No fault, however, attaches to the teachers, as they do all that can be done with the facilities afforded them."

He thinks there is reasonable ground for complaint on account of the shortness of the school

plaint on account of the shortness of the school year, especially for children who have to leave school at an early age.

The report of the Superintendent merely goes over the ground covered by the President, in detail, and deals principally in figures and statistics.

TAPPAN, M'KILLOP & CO. AGAIN. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Is not Theodore E. Leeds an importer! Without grounds, he commenced a suit in court, then cowardly waived a hearing, not daring to have our affidavits made public skipped away to New York, and now resorts to the newspapers for the purpose, evidently, of intimidating our subscribers to the interests of a rival Agency. Although we prefer courts to newspapers to settle matters of this character, we will here reluctantly make a statement we will here reluctantly make a statement which should be a sufficient answer to all Leeds' pretensions. When the McKillop & Sorague Company, of New York, suspended, a few weak offices, dependent upon them, necessarily closed at once. But the independent offices of the West were not affected. They immediately reorganized under the name of "The Western Commercial Agency," established new offices in different sections of the country, with new managers, and it was from these new offices that we obtained all our reports for our January Book of Ratings, which is original in title, key, and contents. To be annoyed any further in our business by newspaper squibs from this man Leeds is an outrage almost unparalleled in blackmailtor, and which would be quickly checked if Leeds could be found within the jurisdiction of our criminal courts. We assure our natrons that this institution is amoly able and prepared to protect them and its own interests, and is eager for the opportunity.

TAPPAN, MCKILLOP & CO.

bresently tapped the young lady on the shoulder and asked her to follow him to the searching-room. "You have just put a new pair of gloves in your pocket, mademo' wite: don't deny it." "I know I have, "said it and lady quietly; "and if you will be good water to look inside them you will see that, as any were bought at another house they could hardly have been stolen from this." "That was so," as our cousins say. The watcher had simply made a mistake; and the whole gang of searchers began to grovel in excuses. "Now," said the lady, turning to her maid, "go to the nearest Commissary of Police and tell him that the daughter of Prince Orioff requires his protection." It was the very awawardest of blunders; her father was the Russian Ambassador. The contrite dispery company are offering thousands to hush it up.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 5.—In an article in your paper, copied from the Baltimore American, I see that "Night Blindness" is, in Russia, attributed to the fact that the peasant, during his Lenten fast, does not eat fat of any kind. This can hardly account for it; for I remember that during the War-in the summer of 1863, I think during the war—in the summer of 1863, I think
—a number of men in our regiment became entirely helpless at night from loss of sight. This
was at a time when we had full rations of bacon.
There was no change in the agnearance of the
eye, and the prevalence of the disorder gave rise
to a good deal of malingering; but there were
cases—several of them—of actual, indisputable
night-blindness, and I don't remember that it
was ever explained.

R. Wolcott.

Wants to Know Whether It Is a Patent-

Right Scheme. To the Editor of The Tribune. NEW LENOX, Ill., Feb. 4.-In THE TRIBUNE of Jan. 29 there is a letter from Prof. Silliman, detailing expriments of Prof. Collier of the Agricultural Bureau, Washington, in making cornstalk ural Bureau, Washington, in making cornstalk sugar. I would request in my own behalf and the hundred thousand farmer readers of The Tribune that he state whether he is publishing something for our benefit or advertising a patented process? as he says the process used to make the sugar is essentially the same as that recently patented by F. L. Stewart, of Pennsylvania. In this section the process in question of making sugar will be thoroughly tested next fall if we are not liable to be prosecuted by some patentee. Won't The Tribune throughly ventiate this question before it is time for business?

M. KNICKERBOCKEH.

Collins' Jury Bill.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—I see by the reports of the proceedings at Springfield that Mr. L. C. Collins has introduced a resolution into the House that at the next general election there shall be submitted to the voters the question whether, virtually, the palladium of our liberty shall be taken away, or at least, abridged, viz., that unanimity of the jury in civil cases shall not be required, but that three-fourths of twelve men shall be the judges of our rights.

What is the use of such a change? Why have twelve men, then? Why not have a jury of six, and four to govern the body? Where will innovation cease?

yation cease?

Is there less liability of corruption among the three-fourths? No! Leave this old and well-tried system,—we can't do better,—and to abridge it is but a step toward centralization, toward making Judges the jury as well.

W. B. J.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—I beg to raise the inquiry through the columns of your journal as to what vilid reason exists for the large increase of water-rates proposed by the ordinance now fore the Common Council. The reports of the Water Department for several years past indicate that, after applying a large sum each year towards the extension of street mains, there has been a surplus of revenue remaining after has been a surplus of revenue remaining after paying all working expenses, repairs, etc., amounting to a very large sum. Applying the proposed schedule to my own residence, it indicates an advance of about 33 per cent. Now, if it can be shown that any such advance in the water revenue is necessary, I presume the community will stand it. But with supplies and labor at the lowest point, and a surplus revenue each year from this source, I submit that the tax-burdened citizens of Chicago will not submit to the proposed advance very cheerfully in mit to the proposed advance very cheerfully in the absence of good and substantial

Mr. Vocke's Testimony. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 6 .- In your statement of Mr. Vocke's testimony before the Blodgett Investi-

ing Committee, you show that \$17,000 for his own fees, and paid 61/2 per cent to the policy-holders. This suggests the story of the lawyer who collected \$50, kept \$44, and paid his crient \$6, re-marking to the poor wretch that he would charge im more if he were not distantly related to his

him more if he were not distantly related to his grandfather! The client quietly pocketed the \$6, and muttered as he turned away, "What a good being for me he wasn't related to any of the rest of my family; if he had been I wouldn't have received a cent!"

Mr. V. confesses to \$17,000, but fails to produce his bank books when called upon, as they might possibly reveal more than that sum. What a fortunate thing the poor, pverty stricken policy-holders in the Germania were not related to this "chipmank" of an Assignee, instead of being simply old neighbors, friends, and fellow-countrymen!

Bishop Simpson's Sermons.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—The last number of the Aliance contains the following paragraph:

Bishop Simpson rather coasts that in all his long ministerial life he has never read a sermon. Nothing in this to coast of, for Wesley and Chalmers preached some good ones, and Christ's Sermon on the Mount would seem worthy of perusal.

A little attention to Bishop Simpson's lecture would have saved the Alliance from a blunder. Reading sermons as a mode of delivery, and perusing sermons as a meaus of personal profit,

perusing sermons as a meaus of personal profit, are things so entirely different that the fact that any journalist or paragrapher even should have confounded them is unaccountable.

In his Yale lectures, Bishop Simpson recommends the perusal of the best sermons as helpful, while he strenuously opposes the reading of sermons from the pulpit.

The justice and profundity of the Alliance, as seen in the above criticism, is only equaled by its request criticisms on the action of the Rock River Conference at its last session. Such criticisms, if not remarkably acute, may perhaps

teriticisms, if not remarkably acute, may perhap be tolerated as furnishing a certain kind of er testainment. Respectfully, S. McCrisney.

An Alleged Nuisance. To the Editor of The Tribune. CRICAGO, Feb. 5.—in the neighborhood of

I welfth and Halsted streets there has been in existence for some time a public nuisance which seems to need the extensive publicity that THE TRIBUNE alone can give, in order that it may be properly dealt with. I refer to the promiseuous public dances held nightly in the Twelfth Street Turner-Hall, and in many low saloons of the Turner-Hall, and in many low saloops of the district; and particularly to these affairs on Saturday nights with their late termination on Sunday mornings. As might naturally be expected, they are favorite resorts of bad characters of both sexes; thieves and criminals of all ages and of all degrees of development showing a decided partiality for the dissipation and revelry which there have full headway. Enough has been indicated to show the nature and extent of the nuisance; and when it is further considered that these orgies do not end on Sundays until about the time when respectable people are going to church, I think it will be admitted that immediate steps should be taken for their suppression or proper regulation. Just as church-goers, fresh and sober, are wending their way to their meeting places, they are met face to face by gange of the offscourings of society, recking with drink and excited by vile passions, issuing forth from their nocturnal haunts. Surely this cannot longer be tolerated. Respectfully,

The Despiaines-Street Lodging-House.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—I ask of you, in God's name, as a favor to suffering humanity, to insert the following article in your valuable columns, and let some of them ponder who walk the street and gather up their skirts for fear they might touch the poor unfortunates who, though the living God has showered on their heads manifold blessings, have strayed away from the paths of virtue and walked into the channels of vice with whom these angels of the channels of vice with whom these angels of the channels of vice with whom these angels of mercy—more appropriately I might say children of God—are daily and diligently toiling to reclaim to lead them back into that society of which many of them have been a bright and shining light, and where to-day they would be casting a lustre.

on the group in which they moved had it not been for that which not only tobbed them of all earthly thee, wrecked and ruined their body, blasted out all hopes of a fature herealter, and left them poor. Indeed, I do not no real I complete them in doing something to alleriate the sufficiency of their poor fellow-beings, instead of writing up articles through ginimulations into Christ. I can safely say that I never we not church, hever heard the Gospel treached, never coneneu a Bible for the space of eighteneuting, and the lessons that I never we not come that I have been, ablover lead in the cold to make me a man, not the lotationne creature that I have been, ablover lead shumed; nor miember of this Society that I have never asked under than at the charity in any form whatsoever, but what I have received has beenfald more than at the charity in any form whatsoever, but what I have received has beenfald more than at the charity in any form whatsoever, but what I have never asked under than at the charity in any form whatsoever, but what I have never asked under than at the charity in any form whatsoever, but what I have never asked under than at the charity in any form whatsoever, but what I have never asked under than at the charity in any form whatsoever, but what I have received has beenfald under than at the charity in any form whatsoever, but what I have never asked the form the cold that is eiternal life. I remain, yours truly, and that is eiternal life. I remain, yours truly, as tranger in the city, on Sunday last I went to the Contenary Church, hoping to hear Dr. Thomas, but, instead, found the services for the morning conducted by Mr. Pentecost, the evangelist. Mr. Pentecost took a text from a portion of the Bible which has been forgotten, but which is unimportant, as his remarks bore no reference to the taxt, and which he is fact said he "took for conventionalism." During the whole course of his extended discourse there seemed to be a singular poeuliarity: the absence of any connected train of reasoning singular peculiarity: the absence of any connected train of reasoning whatever, or, it may be said, any reason even, the entire effort being evidently intended to arouse the emotions and to appeal to the selfish part of man's nature, promising him good things to come, without a corresponding sacrifice in this life, or more than value received. To accept Christ, the brother whom we may intimately know, was said about improvement in man's morals, his condition, or any effort toward a better or more useful life in this world, so far as I am able to recollect, but, "Come to Jesus!" and we were assured that we would be well cared for in the world to come. Is not this selfishness? The speaker seemed mainly to depend upon anecdote for arguments, in which he was very profuse; but, if they contained anything convincing of the truth of the orthodox scheme of salvation, perhaps the regenerate were able to discover it,—the writer was not. In speaking of "The Father," he said: "He is not unknown, He is known; as is also the life to come; we know it all through our Brother Christ, who died for ins, descended into hell, and returned to tell us after three days. Now, I will ask, in all candor, Where does Christ give this information so positively asserted? Certainly not in the Gospels, where his accounts of the future life were given before and not after the resurrection; and when, too, the account of Christ after the resurrection is given differently by each of the inspired reporters. And yet an intelligent congregation of many hundreds of people were expected to receive such instruction concerning the Great Unknown, God, if we so choose to designate the ceive such instruction concerning the Great Un known, God, if we so choose to designate the Entity which rules and governs all we see. Verily, the annual season of revivals is approaching, as it does with the regularity of the seasons.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Your notice of the con nection of the late James H. Knowlton with the Committee of the Wisconsin Legislature to investigate the alleged frauds in the land-grant in 1858 recalls some incidents of that remarkable inquiry. Judge Knowiton was not Chairman of the Committee, that position being by courtesy assigned to a member of the Senate, and the Judge being a member of the Assembly. He was, however, the most efficient man on the Committee, the preparation of interrogatories and examination of witnesses being assigned to him, and his patient endurance and unweaned labor were only equaled by his indomitable good temper. The labors of the Committee were long and ar-duous, and, the whole inquiry being conducted in star-chamber secrecy, the tension of mind in being for so many weeks the repertories involv-ing the character of so many public men was very trying to the more sensitive members. The legislative history of the State had never furnished an event so stapendous in boid conception, in the daring dash of execution, and in its ingenious and successful exposure, as that of the LaCrosse land-grant. And the ultimate political ruin and disgrace of the actors, both active and passive, is as remarkable as the scheme, the execution and the extresure.

the LaCrosse land-grant. And the ultimate political ruin and disgrace of the actors, both active and passive, is as remarkable as the scheme, the execution and the exposure.

The witnesses first called before the Committee were men of note, and quite recalcitrant till certain decisions of the Supreme Court, then opportunely in session, were announced, after which, finding no escape from confession, they gave the whole history of the bonds to Governor, Judge, Senators, Assemblymen, and others, clearly and frankly. Although the belief was general that the Land Grant bill had been carried through the Legislature of 1856 by corrupt influences, and even certain members were spotted, in view of their unfavorable antecedents, yet these disclosures were astounding and humilisting. The scope of corruption included not only the suspected but many whose lives were unblemished by mistrust. A few who took the bribe made feeble efforts to palliate the offense, but most of them found their only palliative in silence.

A remarkable circumstance which perhaps could not occur in these days was the profound secrecy with which these facts were kept from public knowledge until they were reported in full. Curiosity was long strained to the utmost tension to know what had been learned and who were incuipated, but the revelation was not made till the report was read simultaneously in the Senate by the Chairman and in the House by Judge Knowlton, in full session. And here an incident of professional integrity may be given. The clerks who transcribed the testimony for copy had been sworn to screev. But the whole must be printed, and it would be an awkward thing toswear the printers. The Chairman went to Col. Atwood, State Printer, and asked him if the matter could be safely committed to his men without danger of exposure. The Colomol answered that he had hever known a printer to betray a professional trust, and the event justified his confidence. They kept the secret faithfully.

The consequences of the examination and exposure were dis

to follow on earth.

GEN. SHERMAN AT ATLANTA

How He Comes in 1879, and How He Cam in 1864—The People of the Capital of Georgia Welcoming the Soldier Who Or-dered Them from Their Homes,

Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, Jan. 30. History furnishes few more dramatic episodes than the one presented by the visit of Gen. Sherman to Atlanta. Seventeen years ago he entered this city at the head of a conquering army. In the near distance the guns of Hood's army boomed sullenly. Flying before the advancing legions, a cloud of women and children hurried from their homes. Breaking now and then through the din of drum and trumpet came the sharp crack of a rifle, as some, maddened at the surrender of the city, fired on the victors, and then ended his protest with his life. Two months afterwards Gen. Sherman left the city. Yesterday Gen. Sherman returned to the scene of this destruction and disaster, and scene of this destruction and disaster, and looked upon the answer that our people had made to his torch. A proud city, prosperous almost beyond compare, throbbing with vigor and strength and rapturous with the thrill of growth and expansion, stands before him. A people brave enough to bury their natreds in the ruins his hands have made, and wise enough to turn their passions towards recuperation rather than revenge, give him decorous greeting.

ing. Gen. Sherman reached the city on the 12:54

1894.—James M. Caihoun, Mayor; E. E. Rowcon and L. C. Wells, representing Oily Council of
Atlanta—Gentlemen: I have your letter of the
11th in nature of a petition to revoke my orders
removing all inhabitants from Atlanta. I have
read it carefully and give full ocedit to your statements of the distress that will be occasioned and
shall not revoke my orders, because they were not
designed to meet the numanities of the case; but
to prepare for the fature straggles in which milljons of good people outside of Atlanta havea deep
interest. We must have besee, not only in Atlanta,
but in all America. To secure this, we must stop
the war that now desolates our once hanpy and
favored country. To stop war we must defeat the
Rebel armies, which are arrayed against the laws
and Constitution that all must respect and obey.
To defeat these armies we must prepare the way to
reach them in their recesses, provided with arms
and instruments which enable us to accomplish our
purpose. Now, I know the vindictive nature of
our enemy, that we may have many years of military operations from this quarter, and therefore
deem it wise and expedient to prepare in time.
The use of Atlanta for warlike purposes is inconsistent with its character as a home for families.
There will be no manufactures, commerce, or agriculture here for the maintenance of families, and
sooner or later want will compel the inhabitants to
go. Why not go now, when all the arrangements
are completed for the transfer, instead of waiting
till the plunging shot of contending armies will
renew the scenes of the past month? Of course I
do not apprehend any such thing at this moment,
but you do not suppose this army will be here till
the war is over.

I cannot discuss this subject with you fairly, beconse I cannot impart to you what we propose to
do, but I assert that our military plans make it
necessary for the inhabitants to go away, and I can
only renew my offer of services to make their exodus in any direction as easy and comfortable as
possible. You mi

your nomes and lamines again to any quarter.

Now, you must go and take with you the old and feeble; feed and nurse them, and build for them, in more quiet places, proper habitations to shield them against the weather, until the mad passelons of men cool down, and allow union and peace once more to settle over your old homes in Atlanta. Yours in haste,

Major-General Commanding.

Major-General Commanding.

After this interesting correspondence had been concluded the Committee returned to the city and Gen. Sherman prepared to enter it. His coming created very little excitement.

JOAQUIN'S NEW PLAY.

Story of Maximilian in Mexico, with a Plot that Is Thrilling-The Loving and De voted Heroine and the Villain Who Pur

sued Her.

New York Sun. Jan. 2.

Mr. Joaquin Milier has written a new play,

"Mexico," and Mme. Von Stamwitz, the young
and handsome actress who lately played Messalina at the Broadway Theatre; is to appear in it at the Grand Opera-House a week from to-mor-

row evening.

Mr. Miller is said to have written the play, upsolicited, with especial reference to the capa-bility of Mme. Von Stamwitz to portray the leading part, at the same time with the idea of opening up to the playgoing public the rich vein of Spanish-American life and character hith-to barely touched upon by dramatists—"Pizarro" being almost the only play of this nature on the boards.

Mme. Von Stamwitz gave yesterday an out-

line of the plot. She lives at the St. Denis, and when the reporter entered her parlor her only companion was a white maltese lap dog, that barked vigorously at the visitor. "I feel great-ly gratified," said his mistress, after repressing

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beautiful as any in any of Mr. Miller's poems. It begins:

"I'was blind, but they threw me into a dark cell, and when I came forth to-day, God's sunlight kissed my eyes, and lo! I saw again.

"Oh! It is most touching!

"In the last scene Handolph and Barney are led forth to die. Dr. Popper interferes to protect them, but is thrust back. At the last moment Do'ores appears, wraps the American flag around the kneeling furms of the condemned men, and dares the Mexicans to fire on that flag! Oh! It is a grand and splendid denouement. And do you not think it will take well with the people of the Grand Opera-House?"

The visitor said that he did, indeed.
The spectacular part of the play has been prepared with great care by Messrs. Poole and Donnelly, and those who have seen the first rehearsals say that it is sure of an enthuslastic reception.

beautiful as any in any of Mr. Miller's poe

NORDENSKJOLD'S DANGER.

Belief that It is Exaggerated—Interesting Details from a Whaling Captain. William H. Dall, of the United States Coast. Survey, has written to the Evening Post concerning the position of Prof. Nordenskjold's Arctic ship, claiming that the danger has been greatly exaggerated,

denskjold's Arctic ship, claiming that the danger has been greatly exaggerated, and expresses the opinion that the party, and probably the vessel also, will come out in the soring all right, and that the most adventurous journey since Stanley's will be brought to a happy conclusion. Mr. Dali also furnishes the following letter from Capt. Herendeen, giving further details:

San Francisco, Jan. 21, 1879.—Drar Sir: I would say the report of the natives in regard to a vessel in the Arctic, called by them is Russian man-of-war, is this: The barks Thomas Pope and Norman were in Plover Bay about the middle of October. While there they were told by the natives that there was a (as they called her) Russian man-of-war in the ice in the Arctic. They did not describe her as being disabled at all, only that she was so beset by ice that her further progress was impeded, and this is sil that any one knew about it.

This report evidently comes from the north through the native traders coming south by the great Kolluchin River, as the headwaters of that are not far distant from Plover Bay, as I have been informed by the natives of that place. Now the dear men (chukchis) and intertraders could easily make that distance in a short time.

It is the universal opinion among whalemen that this ship is at some point near the mainland about south of Wrangeli Land, as this is the point where they would most likely be blockaited by the ice.

I was informed by several of the masters that they were near Cape Serdze this year, some of them within ten miles, and no ice or very little scattering ice in sight, and there is no doubt. Nordenskjold's position is not far from a line drawn from the south end of Wrangell Land to the main. It is the opinion of all that there will be no difficulty of their getting through the winter in safety, even should they lose their ship, which is doubtful, if she is a well-fortified or well-strengthened stip, as I am informed she is.

or well-strengthened suip, as I am informed she

or well-strengthened suip, as I am informed she is.

The 'ship Citizen, of New Bedford, was wrecked to the westward of Cape Serdze in 1852, and lost everything, but the natives cared for them, and got them all through the winter in good condition; and no doubt is entertained among whalemen that the Vega will come out all right.

This ship being reported by the natives indicates that she was near the land, as they could not have seen her but a short distance, and they would endeavor to get in shore and make some shelter, as they will undoubtedly be able to do.

Charlie Chanfeldt is at Piover Bay, and if there is any further news from Nordenskjold a vessel going north in the spring touching at Piover Bay (as the traders and whalers do) will get news of the Vega, and she will probably be reported on the arrival of the first traders from the north about the last of August, 1879.

E. P. Herendern.

The Jews in Roumania. The Jews in Roumania.

A correspondent of the New York Times denies that the Jews are persecuted in Roumania. He says they increase in number and wealth from day to day, and "They are all in excellent health, in far better health than the Roumanians, because they are better fed, better clothed, better lodged, and because the trades by which they earn their I wing are less fatiguing and less exposed than those exercised by the Roumanians. Among them mortality is less frequent and births are more numerous than among Roumanians. They arrive in the greatest want and misery, and in a few years they succeed in scraping together a tolerably respectable income. At this present moment all the capital is in their hands, and the native farmer and laborer toil only to increase the wealth of the Jewish speculators."

This (Friday) Evening, for the first time.

WHIMS.

A Comedy in feur acts, adapted from the German Stanley M Kenus.

Saturday Matinee—CASTE.

Saturday Evening. Wild.

Monday, Feb. 10—JANAUSCHEE.

HAVERLY THEATRE. LAST NIGHTS OF THIS OPERA.

LAST NIGHTS OF THIS OPERA.

Oates New English Comic Opera Company.

The Queen of English Light Opera and Comedy,
ALICE OATES, and a grand array of Artista, in the
sparsling Comic Opera.

LE PETIT DUC.

Saturday Mathree as usual.

Monday—LES CLOCHES DR CORNEVILLE.

EXPOSITION BUILDING. GLASS BALL SHOOTING

Friday and Saturday, Afternoon and Evening METROPOLITAN THEATRE. February 7 and 8.

MISS LINA TETTENBORN In her Romantic Musical Drams,
TINA, THE MILK VENDER OF GERMANTOWN.
Grand Chorus, Spiendid Olio, Prices-15c, 25c, 25c, and 50c.

HAMILIN'S THE ATRE,

57 Clark-st., opposite Court-House.

Matinees Treaday and Friday at 2:39. TOMMY TURNER, UILU FRANCIS, CLARK and EDWARDS, and Great Olio, and Mr. CHAS. THORNTON in his great border drains, as a second or, The Spirit of the Kanasawa Prices—12 25, 36, and 30c.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Hon. E. G. Malsby, Richmond, Ind., is at Gen. George C. Ginty, Chippewa Falls, is a

The Hon. A. P. Hatch, New York, is among the guests of the Sherman.

D. W. Caldwell, General Manager of the Pandle Route, is at the Pacific.

Capt. T. A. Burlington, Fort Abraham Lincoln, is one of the guests of the Palmer. Prof. John C. Goodsell, and Prof. James D. Henderson, New York, are at the Tremont. Judge Lambert Tree and family have returned this city, and for the present are domiciled at

Gen. Samuel Thomas, Columbus, Gen. George Clinton, Milwaukee, and Gen. John Shelby, fissouri, are smong the guests of the Pacific. The white-lead manufacturers continued their ressions at the Grand Pacific yesterday. The ression is confined to a private discussion of

S. B. Tobey, General Agent of the Atlantic coast Line, and J. S. Oliver, Superintendent of the Clinton Division Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, are at the Palmer.

Col. G. W. Roosevelt, United States Consulat Aukland, New Zealand, arrived in this city yes-erday afternoon via the Chicago & Northwest-ern Raiiroad, en route to Washington. He is accompanied by his wife.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was, at 8 a. m., 24 degrees; 10 a. m., 27; 13 m., 30; 8 p. m., 35; 8 p. m., 339 Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.44; 8 p. m., 29.52.

A newsboy named Barnard Murray, in care-isly running across Madison street at the ossing of Green at 7 o'clock last evening, was n down by a horse and wagon driven by F. inderson, of No. 6 Peoria street, and was ghtly injured about the head.

The Schmehl-O'Leary contest did not take blace yesterday at Justice D'Wolf's, but was continued to Monday on account of Schmehl's ickness. It will be remembered that the latter a suing O'Leary for \$50, which he thought he won at a walking-match where no such prize

The marriage of Mr. Jessee B. Barton, of the City Law Department, and Miss Ella R. Wilcox, daughter of Mr. Albert H. Wilcox, of Point Peninsula, Jefferson County, N. Y., took place at the residence of the bride Wednesday afternoon, the immediate relatives of the contracting parties being present.

Joseph Black, 3 veers of age, while playing n a snowbank in front of his home, No. 47 lanslport avenue, at 3:45 yesterday afternoon, olled down the bank and under a passing treet-car. Fortunately the prompt action of he driver in stopping the car saved the boy, tho escaped with a few slight bruises and a calp wound.

South Town Collector Avres reported yester-day's collections as \$33.686. More than half that amount, or \$18,559.80, was paid by A. T. Stewart & Co. upon personal property,—the largest payment made this year by any firm. The work goes on well, as may be seen in the fact that Mr. Ayres has, up to date, made a better showing than any previous Collector. The Deputies have now been authorized to enforce the claims of the South Town by means of levies, and those who have not paid as yet would do well so to do, and thereby avoid trouble.

Coroner Mann yesterday held an inquest upon Mary Haman, 54 years of age, who died suddenly of abonlexy at No. 237 West Polk street; and upon Andreas Heltz, a German laborer, 68 years of age, who died suddenly of heart disease at No. 260 Grove street; Lemuel D. Owen, who was thrown from his buggy in the Town of Lake on Tuesday morning last, and who died the following morning of his injuries. Dispatches were received from Washington Heights to the effect that a man had been killed, and that the Coroner was wanted, and from the Stock-Yards to the same effect.

A regular meeting of the Chicago Protective

Stock-Yards to the same effect. A regular meeting of the Chicago Protective Printers' Association was held last evening at the hall of the Knights of Pythias, corner of La-Salle and Adams streets. A number of new members were proposed, accepted, and duly installed. The Executive Committee reported that they had obtained work for all members of the Association who had applied to them, and that everything looked prosperous and agreeable for the Association. After the business had been disposed of, an hour, or so was very agreeably spent by the members in social conagreeably spent by the members in social converse, pleasantly interspersed with vocal and instrumental music, and all separated in the best of humor. The Association decided to meet

the first Saturday evening of each month.

The Seventeentn Ward Republican Club held a meeting last evening at No. 149 Chicago avenue, Mr. Joseph Santa in the chair. After the transaction of sundry routine matters of no interest, the question of bringing out a good candicate for Alderman was brought up. It was stated that so far but one man is known to be working for the position, and that is the present incumbent, Ald. Janssens. There was a general feeling that Mr. Janssens had not exactly done everything that the Republicans of the ward had a right to expect, but owing to the Democratic preponderance in the ward and the Alderman's strength with the latter party, it was feared that a better man could not be elected. Mr. Olof Vider, a prominent Scandinavian, was also mentioned t Saturday evening of each month. prominent Scandinavian, was also mentioned or the position. An adjournment was then

Asad accident, resulting in the death of two men, occurred at 6:15 vesterday morning on the Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at the crossing of Twenty-second street and Clitton Park aveque, in the Town of Lawndale, in the southwestern portion of the city. Five Bohemian lalorers were walking along the track, when an incoming passenger train, Conductor Blakesly, drawn by engine No. 3i, came upon them without warning or ringing of the bell, it is said. Two of the number, James Brada and Anton Ardlicka, were run down and instantly killed. The former was 51 years of age, and lived at No. 723 Morgan street, where his wife and one child reside. The latter was 35 years of age, and leaves a wife and four children in needy circumstances at No. 261 West Twentieth street. The mangled remains of both men were taken to their homes by Officer P. Kenneńck. Coroner Mann impaneled a jury yesterday afternoon, which will meet at 9 o'clock this morning at the West Twelfth Street Station to make full inquiry as to the manner and cause of their death.

A few days ago an item appeared in The Tribune relative to an act passed in the State Senate last week to restore Assignees' deeds which had been destroyed by fire, and also giving an account of a conversation with Mr. Jewett as to the effect of the act. Mr. Jewett at the time had not read the act, and based his criticism on a statement made to him. A reporter happened to see him yesterday, and he said that he had since read the bill, and found its scope much narrower than he had supposed. The bill simply was designed to make evidence in the State Courts of those deeds which had been exceuted in pursuance of decrees of the Federal Court where the records on which the deeds were based had been destroyed in the great fire, and for that pursons the bill was entirely competent. He had supposed the bill was intended to assist in the restoration of records of the United States Court, and in that regard it seemed that no State legislation could be of deventers. the manner and cause of their death records of the United States Court, and in that regard it seemed that no State legislation could be of advantage. The bill as drefted was calculated to supply the deficiency of evidence occasioned by the fire, and for that purpose was entirely legitimate. The Burnt-Record act was not broad enough, it was supposed, to supply the deficiency caused by the present pct.

in November, 1877, Gov. Cullom removed Messrs. Lipe, Holden, Millard, and Muus from the West Fark Board, and in their places appointed Messrs. Wilcox, Brenock, Wilkin, and Wood. The persons removed refused to accept their removal with good grace, and filed a quo warranto against the new appointees. Judge McAllister, in disposing of the case, decided in favor of Lipe et al., and therefore against the Governor's power of removal. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, and vesterday there was was filed at Ottawa the opinion of that august tribunal reversing Judge McAllisters decision. The effect of this will be to oust Lipe, Muus, and Millard and to reinstate Messrs. Wilcox, Wilkin, and Wood. The Board will now consist of Messrs. Woodard, McCrea, Bennett, Brenock, Wood, Wilkin, and Wilcox. Holden was ousted last year at the expiration of his term of office. The decision has no special importance now, the Lipe party having been in the minority since Holden went out. WEST PARK BOARD.

Agreeable to call, representatives of the paper, printing, blank-book, stationery, and book trades of Chicago beld a meeting at the Tremont House club-rooms last evening for the purpose of organizing a Stationers' Board of Trade similar to that in existence in New York, the object being mutual benefit and protection. The following firms were represented: J. M. W. Jones' Stationery & Printing Company; Culver, Pare, Hoyne & Co.; Cameron, Amberg & Co.; Jansen, McClurg & Co.; Skeen & Stuart; J. W. Middleton; John B. Jeffrey, of Chicago Bening Journal Job De-THE STATIONERS.

partment; Dean Brothers, Chicago Ink Works; Hoffman & Smeal, German Book & News Company; J. J. Spalding & Co., Railroad Printing Company; Northwestern Paper Company; Stern, Goldsmith & Co.; J. S. McDonald; J. Fred Waggoner; N. B. Barlow; Ottaway & Co.; Gindele & McCormick; Floto & Meisinger; D. A. Cashman; Cushing, Thomas & Co.; Cleveland Paper Company; National Printing Company; Mitchell & Hathaway.

Mr. J. M. W. Jones was called to the chair, and Mr. Sawielle Ford selected as Secretary.

The constitution and by-laws of the Stationers' Board of Trade of New York City were read for information, and after a short talk a motion was made and adopted to form an Association similar to that.

A Committee of four composed of J. M. W.

motion was made and adopted to form an Association similar to that.

A Committee of four, composed of J. M. W. Jones, John R. Walsh, J. W. Butler, and John B. Jeffrey, was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and report at a meeting to be held next Thursday evening at the same place.

Mr. Cameron stated that the proposed organization did not contemplate the regulating of prices, as outside rumor had it. The meeting then adjourned.

THE CITY-HALL.

hen adjourned.

About \$2,000 of scrip was redeemed yesterday. await an owner at the Armory. Four cases of scarlet fever were reported at he Health Department yesterday. Just before daylight yesterday morning

The receipts from special assessments and enses yesterday amounted to \$1,550. The cash receipts at the City Treasury yesterday were \$2,876. The disbursements were \$2,200.

South Town Collector Ayres handed in to the Treasury yesterday \$19,651 in scrip. Collector Miller's contribution from the North Side was \$11,820.

Two building permits were issued yesterday, one being for a four-story brick building, to be erected by John E. Owsbley. The other was for a brick dry-kiln for C. C. Thompson & Co.

Ald Cullerton starts this morning for his long-projected trip to Leadville, where it is probable he will remain for a few weeks, and from which he expects to return pretty loaded. from which he expects to return pretty loaded.

The Finance Committee were in session again resterday, making a final review of the estimates. They came to a definite conclusion as to what recommendations they would make on the Health, School, Police, and Bridewell Departments, and the Library. These recommendations may yet be modified before they make report to the Council, however. The Health Department was allowed \$55,000, being a cutting-down of \$51; the Building Department, \$8,000 instead of the \$10,500 asked for; Police, \$488,892 instead of \$669,200; House of Correction, \$35,000 instead of \$36,000; Public Library, \$40,000 instead of \$50,000; and schools, \$619,\$60 instead of \$665,850. There is likely to be a lively time in the Council when these estimates. be a lively time in the Council when these estimates come up for discussion. It is said that timates come up for discussion. It is said that every department is to get a thorough over-hauling, and, if agreeable to pretty thorough cutting-down.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Probate Court is to be supplied with a elephone. The order for the instrument was given yesterday.

State's-Attorney Mills and Commis Boese were among those who accompanied Sheriff Hoffmann to Jollet yesterday with the January convicts.

In the County Court yesterday Gracentia Smith and George Shepherd were found insane. The former was sent to Jefferson and the latter, a well-known inventor, to Eigin. The issue of county bonds will be ready for the market the 15th. They are being engraved by the J. M. W. Jones Company, who will be able to show a proof in a day or two.

Andrew Jones, one of the boys who was put in Jail Wednesday for refusing to contribute to his tather's support, or to obey the orders of the County Court in the matter, relented yesterday, paid up his portion, and was discharged. The other two remain behind the bars.

The North Chicago Collector turned \$6.19 over to the County Treasurer yesterday, \$4,500 to the Lincoln Park Treasurer, and \$13,020 to the City Treasurer. He has instructed his deputies to commence levying Monday in all cases where their demands are not satisfied.

Orr, the alleged insane man, yesterday con Orr, the alleged insane man, yesterday concluded not to again go through the farce of having his sanity tested, preferring to answer the indictment against him to taking the chances of going to an asylum. He petitioned Judge Loomis for leave to withdraw the petition in his case, and leave was granted and he was discharged from custody.

The Republican members of the Board will hold a caucus to-day or to-morrow, at some unknown place, to agree upon the choice of engineers for the several county institutions, to be cleared Monday. So for the applicants for posielected Monday. So far the applicants for posi-tions have been very few, and unless names are handed in to-day they will scarcely have enough names before them to fill the places.

C. E. Curtis and Frank Backus, bound over to the Criminal Court Wednesday on the charge of forging railroad stamps, etc., tried to get released vesterday on a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Williams heard the arguments of their counsel, and refused to discharge them, holding that the evidence against them was of such a character as to preclude such a step. They were taken back to jail.

The Committee on Hospitals and Public Service visited the Hospital yesterday morning to test the new steam fire-pump recently put in at a cost of \$1,310. It was found to give the greatest satisfaction, and the Committee will so respect. A test of its power showed that through 700 feet of hose, and nine and an imple and port. A test of its power showed that through 700 feet of hose and pipe, and an inch and a quarter nozzle, it would throw water 200 feet, and that in case of a fire any part of the building could be deluged with water at a moment's

The recent appointment of Storekeeper at the Insane Asylum is working a great saving. It is found that where fourteen pounds of tea were used every day nine pounds are now enough, while the saving in the consumption of meat amounts to about 300 pounds per day. The same saving is shown in the use of the other supplies. At the Hospital the new Matron or Housekeeper is doing a similar work, it is reported. She has reduced the consumption of all kinds of supplies, notably meat and milk, and it is estimated that she has saved at least \$500 for the county in the past thirty days by seeing that things are not wasted.

The Committee on Public Service held a pro-

seeing that things are not wasted.

The Committee on Public Service held a protracted meeting yesterday, and as the result of their deliberations' will report to the Board Monday recommending that the Coroner be allowed \$800 for incidental expenses per year, and an additional clerk at a salary of \$600, and that his present clerk's salary be raised from \$360 to \$600,—a total increase in the expenses of the office of \$840 per year. The Coroner expects to make good this increase in the collection of fees in excess of his predecessor, and states that in the past two months, as a starter, he has colin excess of his predecessor, and states that in the past two months, as a starter, he has collected as much as has heretofore been collected in a year. The Committee will also report on the pay of the engineers to be elected for the several institutions, recommending that the salary of the engineer at the jail be \$1,600, Hospital \$2.000, and Insane Asylum \$1,500, and that each of them employ his own assistants and whatever help may be necessary.

The Clerk of the Priminel Court need in The

The Clerk of the Criminal Court read in The Tribung vesterday morning that Denny Simmons had been indicted by the December Grand Jury, and forthwith caused a capias to be issued for his arrest, which was placed in the hands of the Sheriff. He says the first he knew of Simmons being indicted was what he read in these columns and he could attribute the failure to mons being indicted was what he read in these columns, and he could attribute the failure to sooner issue the capias to nothing but a clerical error or oversight, as his instructions are that capiases shall issue in all cases as soon as the indictments are returned. His deputy, who makes out all of the capiases, says he did not know of an indictment having been returned until recently, and he saw Simmons on the street, and he promised to come in and give bail, or said he had seen the State's-Attorney about it, etc., and it was all right. The oversight or neglect in the matter is singular, and if it had occurred in a more serious case the reif it had occurred in a more serious case the re-sult would have been disastrous to the cause of public justice. As it is, however, no harm has been done, for Simmons is in the city and will be brought in to-day if he does not come in, and the Clerk says that in the future such mistakes will not be repeated.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

The alcohol exports yesterday amounted to 250 barrels.

Collector Smith was ill yesterday, and remained at his home in Lake Forest.

The internal-revenue collections amounted to \$22,234, of which \$16,447 was contributed by The Sub-Treasury disbursed \$29,000 yester

day, and received \$4,700 subscriptions to the new 4 percent loan. Commissioner Hoyne is anxiously waiting for the end of the Biodgett case, as he wants to finish his lecture and make a start for the coun-try while the walking is good.

The Blackhawk Distillery, which has been operated by Charles Wachsmuth for the past two years, has changed owners, and will be here-

after run by the Chicago Distilling Company, of which H. Birmingham is President. The new firm takes possession Tuesday next. Collector Harvey is in Springfield congratu-lating Ase Matthews and Lusch Crooker on the result of the Senatorial election. They say that Joel D. first discovered James' qualifications for

Commissioner Hoyne yesterday issued war-rants for the arrest of about a dozen retail liquor-dealers who have been selling for months without a license. They will be brought in this

Judge Bangs was very subdued yesterday, but could not be induced to undergo the ordeal of an interview. A TRIBUNE reporter wanted him to explain the difference between his testimony and that of Judge Bledgett concerning the suppression of the Hibbard indictment. This the Lacon statesman declined to do. He would stik by what he had sworn to, and had no explanation to make, except when called upon by the Congressional Committee.

CRIMINAL.

Six gray horse-blankets, found under the sidewalk on Wabash avenue, pear Van Buren street,

burglars attempted to force an entrance to the real-estate office of S. M. Fleishman. They were scared off before securing anything.

G. M. Burrington, from Colorado, and a guest at the Atlantic House, was lodged at the Armory last evening upon a charge of swindling. No particulars were youchsafed. It is said there is nothing to the charge, and that

there will be no prosecution. A. H. Waggoner, a commission merchant, was before Justice Haines yesterday charged with disposing of \$300 worth of flour and failing to render an account therefor to the consignor, Mr. T. L. Minier, of Tazewell County. The case is in process of investigation.

N. M. Stemper, Michael Stemper, Ed Mc Mullen, Thomas O'Flaherty, and Napoleon Gerdon, who resisted and drove away Constable McLinden while in the discharge of his duty, took a change of venue from the Police Court to Justice Foote yesterday, and were held to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$300 each for

Joe Gorman, John Harrington, and John Mulloy took a change of venue yesterday from Justice Morrison to Justice Scully, and, upon the charge of assault with a deadily weapon, were placed under bonds of \$1,000 each for a bearing to-day. Joe Gorman and James Burns, charged with burglary, will be heard also to-day. Their bonds are \$500 each.

At 2:30 yesterday afternoon Officer Thomas Redden saw Julia Quinn and Lizzie Mellen, the Redden saw Julia Quinn and Lizzie Mellen, the notorious shop lifters, enter the dry-goods store of Stephens & Lloyd, No. 181 West Madison street. When they came out the officer searched them and found in the possession of the latter a bolt of dress goods containing fifty-seven yards and valued at 20 cents per yard, which was readily identified.

Last Christmas James McCahey, of No. 377
Third avenue, was held up and robbed of a gold
watch and chain near his residence by a couple
of fellow-employes in Libby's packing-house.
Wednesday be saw the watch hanging on a rack
in Whitechurch's pawnshop, and repievned it.
The same day the police recovered at the same
shop a coat sold there by the thief Thomas
Holden, which had been stolen from the Boston
Store.

Albert Cooney, a young thief caught by Officer O'Connor after having stolen a satchel containing ladies' wearing apparel, was yesterday fined \$50 by Justice Morrison, the owner of the satchel not showing up. Officers Smith and Jennings have also fixed upon Cooney as the thief who stole forty pairs of unmade pants and some other articles from the tailor wagon of R. Stephenson, No. 200 North Union street, along about the 20th of last month.

Albert B. Ellithorpe, son of Col. Ellithorpe, yesterday caused the arrest of a young man named John S. Lynch, whom he accuses of assault with intent to kill or commit great bodily njury. Lyuch gave bonds for appear Justice Matson to-morrow at 2 o'clock. The story goes that Lynch and a friend lay in wait for young Ellithorpe, and while going through the Washington street tunnel pounced upon him and sadly disfigured him. The triend has not yet been arrested.

Yesterday, while Officer Twohey was in the Criminal Court all ending to the trial of William alias "Bid" Houlihan, charged with the robbery of a deaf and dumb man named Edward Johnson, he noticed a well-known thief named Denis alias "Swansy" Burns, who had come to reave an alith for the prisoner. Burns had also Denis alias "Swansy" Burns, who had come to proye an alibi for the prisoner. Burns had also been suspected as one of the assailants, and when taken before Johnson was readily identi-fied as the second member of the gang. Justice Morrison held him in \$1,000 until to-day.

Wednesday night the room of Mr. McNamara, Wednesday night the room of Mr. McNamara, at the Palmer House, was entered by thieves, and \$150 stoien. Mr. McNamara, who at the time had an auction-room on Wabash avenue, but who is at present traveling for some house, was offered \$10 by Mr. Potter Palmer not to say anything about his loss. Night before last the room of a visitor from the country was entered and money and valuables worth \$300 taken. The gentleman from the rural districts was inconsolable yesterday, and refused to be comforted. orted.

Justice Summerfield: Samuel Gaskins, James Justice Summerfield: Samuel Gaskins, James Connors, and Rose Carroll, vagrants and drunkards, \$100 fine each; William Kelley, cutting Josph Zenieschek in the face at his saloon, No. 98 Randolph street, \$1,200 to the Criminal Court. Justice Morrison: Patrick Etchingham and Dennis Downey, theft of \$75 worth of goods from the residence of C. ti. Hayman, No. 30 Warren avenue, \$1,000 to the 7th; Charles S. Loewenthal, obtaining clothing from Mever Bros. upon false pretenses, \$300 to the 12th; Augusta Carnochan, obtaining \$7 from a pawnbroker upon a shawl stolen from the Boston Store, \$300, to the 13th; C. H. G. Hafkemeyer, larceny of a coat from Max Marks, \$300 to the 12th.

Harry Fields and J. C. Gilligan, thieves who

Harry Fields and J. C. Gilligan, thieves who made off with a trunk and contents belonging to Miss Maria O'Connor, and wno were captured at Detroit, were vesterday held by Justice Summerfield in \$1,000 to the 7th. Gilligan boarded at No. 349 West Jackson street, in the same house with Miss O'Connor, and, upon hearing her state that she was going to move to the North Division and would send for her trunk during the day, conceived the idea of forging her name to an order and making off with her property. The principal portion of the contents were sold to the unlicensed pawnbroker, Andre Andrews, for \$14, but Andrews denies it, and vesterday when confronted by the thieves he coolly told them that they hed. The police have been five years in endeavoring to suppress Andrews, and Harry Fields and J. C. Gilligan, thieves who years in endeavoring to suppress Andrews, and he is to-day doing a more flourishing business

than ever.

At 1:30 yesterday morning three thleves entered the building, No. 265 Clark street, and rapped at the door of a room occupied by May Levenowitch. She asked who was there, and they, replying "Patsy Boliver," at once kicked in the door. They said they did not want her clothing, but her money, and, when she told them she had none, they struck her in the face and pulled her about the room by the hair. Then, telling her that if she made any noise they would kill her, and kill any policeman that might interfere, they ran out, taking with them her gold watch and chain. A seven-shooter revolver, "Prairie King," was left behind by them. Two of the thieves were known to her by the names of James Johnson and Fletcher, and during the day Detectives Murnane and McDonaid arrested Johnson and Al Filkins, who is supposed to have been the third member of the gang, and last night William Moseley, alias Fletcher, was captured in the North Division. Johnson is a notorious thief, and was sent to Racine, Wis, only a few weeks ago upon what was said to he a "dead aure" case of burglary. All Wis., only a few weeks ago upon what was said to be a "dead sure" case of burglary. All three have done time in Penitentiary.

three have done time in Penitentiary.

Arrests: F. G. De Bouf, arrested on suspicion for the theft of robes and white from backs along State street; Julius Bieringer, accused of embezzling some \$400 from S. Silverman, cigar-dealer at No. 130 West Kandolph street, who employed him in collecting about \$650 in outstanding debts; Charles Harrington, accessory to larceny, the particulars of which the police would not give away; Edward Laffin, a third member of the gang that stole \$156 from Russell's planing-mill, and then dressed themselves up in new togs and went for a drive and a spree; Bob Barron, Emery Kennedy, William Gould, George Egan, and Howard Buckley, thieves brought in upon general principles; John Doran, who was seen to snatch a handkerchief from a lady on the street by A. Morris, of No. 167 Halsted street; Charles Scott, threats to kill his wife Grace, because he is in the good favor of one of the many zirls who work in his tailor-shop, at No. 204 West Indiana street; Charles, alias "Old Man" Hicks, who seems to be pulled in for vagrancy simply because all the police know him to be out of work; Philip Connets and Thomas Johnson, caught by Officer Schumacher in the act of picking the pocket of Mrs. W. Fletcher, of No. 83 Bonfield street.

MIKE WDONALD'S LAST SCRAPS.

MIKE M'DONALD'S LAST SCRAPE. A cutting-affair, in which Mike McDonald, of "The Store," was the principal participant, and a laboring-man named Macauler was the rictim, occurred about 8 o'clock last evening at the corner of Randolph and Canal streets. Mike had been in a saloon in the locality above mentioned, and had treated a number who were about the place, and started out to get his horse and buggy and drive off. On reaching the sidewalk he saw the man Macauley about to drive off with the rig, and immediately pounced upon him like a tiger. A scuffle ensued, and McDonald drew a pocket-knife and slashed at the man's face with decided effect, laying the left cheek open from the ear to the chin, and making a couple of smaller wounds on the face. Officers were soon on the spot, and took the two men into custody. The wounds of the injured man bled freely, and on reaching the Madison Street 'Station Dr. Dunne was called in and sewed them up. They are severe, but not dangerous. McDonald was booked on the charge of an assault with a deadly weapon with intent to do bodily injury, and was locked up until his friends procured his release on bail at 10:30 in the evening. Macauley was also locked up on a charge of attempted

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL. J. A. Campbell, Ft. Custer.
G. W. Cobb, Mineral Pt.
J. Scott, Allegneny.
G. C. Eldredge, Ottawa.

PALMER HOUSE. R. Wood, Aukland, N. Z. John Ogden, St. Paul.
R. B. White, Michigan.
W. T. Gray, Zanesville.
J. T. Rogers, Columbus.
R. K. Thomas, Sait Lake.
D. Alexander, Mill River.
D. P. Reichart, Pittsburg.

SHERMAN HOUSE. J. Mead, Kansas City H. A. Coleman, Bostor De Graff, St. Paul. G. A. Lampkins, N. Y. W. Kingsman, L'swille. R. E. Stevens, N. Y. R. Brown, Philaciphia John Franklin, Phila. TREMONT HOUSE.

J. F. Murphy, Heiena.
F. H. Rogers, San Fran.
M. A. Baldwin, Arizona.
J. R. Taylor. N. Y.
George Alces, N. Y.
J. B. Dement, Balt.

CHARITY. ERRING WOMAN'S REFUGE.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Board Managers of the Erring Woman's Refuge was held yesterday afternoon in the chapel of that institution, corner of Indiana avenue and Thirty-first street. Mrs. S. F. Norcross, Presi-

dent, occupied the chair.

The election of members of the Board for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Mesdames Cummings, Swan, H. Merrick, Nelson Tuttle, Howell, Charles Smith, Griswold, H. Gregg, McCabe, L. Talmadge, Knight, Marshall, Sampson, W. Haigh, White, Markely, Medlee, Norcross, Reynolds, F. E. Jones, M. Irwin, Hawks, Phelps, Mills, Orentt, Lombard, Hotchkin, Scars Redfield, Ayres, Brownell, Lazear, Ely, Roler Redfield, Ayres, Brownell, Lazear, Ely, Roler, Barker, Fenn, Wheelock, Colton, Boyd, Larman, Keith, Haydnn, and Needham. Officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. S. F. Norcross; Vice-President, Mrs. J. W. Mills; Secretary, Mrs. F. E. Jones; Treasurer, Mrs. Edward Ely; Trustees, Messrs. Tuthill, King, George A. Marsh, John H. Avery, J. H. Swan, Dr. Roler, J. B. Wilson, G. C. Benton; Matron, Miss L. E. Scudder.

The Secretary's report showed that there are in the Refuge at present twenty-nine adults and twelve infants. During the year many had been entertained temporarily, thirty-nine had been

twelve infants. During the year many had been entertained temporarily, thirty-nine had been received, twenty-two sent to friends and situations, and some of the latter had been in the institution for two or three years; five had been sent to hospitals, three expelled, and eight ran away. There had been twelve births and three deaths. Eight infants had left with their mothers, or had been given away. Of the number received, all professed a desire to reform, and a large proportion would probably be reclaimed; the others, after making a good beginning, had fallen away. The branches of industry in successful operation at the Refuge were the laundry, dressmaking, plain sewing, and general housework. The total earnings of the laundry and sewing-room for the year had been \$661.83.

een \$661.83. The financial statement of the Treasurer, Mrs. Edward Ely, showed the receipts to have been \$5,206; expenditures, \$4,836; cash on hand, \$870. The unpaid bills due this month amount to \$382, and, when paid, will leave a deficit of

to \$382, and, when paid, will leave a dencit of \$11.

The sources of income are interest on the Burr fund and Northwestern Railway bonds, city fines, work done in the Refuge, donations, fees from members of the Board, rent of King property, and board of inmates.

Mr. J. H. Swan, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, presented his report for the year ending Jan. 31. The total income amounted to \$4,149, and expenses to \$4,089, leaving a balance of \$59 in his hands.

Encouraging remarks were made by the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, the Rev. Dr. Sullivan, J. H. Swan, G. A. Marsh, Dr. Fenn, and Prof. Ellis, of Oberlin College. The inmates of the Refuge of Oberlin College. The inmates of the Refuge sang several hymns, the Rev. Dr. Mitchell offered prayer, and the Rev. Dr. Sullivan closed the meeting with the benediction.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL. The Executive Committee of the State Indus The Executive Committee of the State Industrial School met yesterday morning at the Tramont House. Mrs. Marsh presided. Reports from the school showed that everything was in good running order, and nearly all wants supplied. The assistance of a man at the School was reported to be necessary, and the Visiting Committee was intrusted with power to attend to the matter. Several wants were reported, and committees were appointed to solicit the articles needed. The Supply Committee reported the past month's donations as \$4100.

\$100. Mrs. Marsh sp ke quite at length about the Mrs. Marsh sp ke quite at length about the "Carnival of Authors" which will be held at the Exposition Building, and appounced that Mr. Pease, the manager of the carnival, would be in Chicago about Feb. 15. It was desirable, Mrs. Marsh said, that the auxiliary societies, all the friends of the School, and all males and females in any way interested, should meet and consider the matter. Therefore a meeting had been set for Thursday at 2 o'clock at the Treport Floure to which meeting all above men.

open set for I hursday at 2 o'clock at the Tre-mont House, to which meeting all above men-tioned are earnestly invited.

Mrs. Babbitt announced that Mrs. Jane Gray Swisshelm would lecture to-morrow evening at Mrs. Wilce's, corner of West Harrison street nd Marshfield avenue, for the benefit of th The Matron's report for January showed that there were thirty-three children in the School. The list of donations, including a sewing-machine from the Wheeler & Wilson Company, was made part of the report.

Adjourn

Adjourned. OLD PEOPLE'S HOME. The monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Old People's Home was held at the Home Wednesday. The collections by Mrs. Parkes, solicitor, were reported as follows: Cash, \$165; merchandise, \$166; from other sources, \$85.

THE MILITIA LAW. A TALK WITH GEN. TORKENCE.

The new Militia bill, now before the Legislalature for consideration, is attracting the attention of a great many men in this city who are interested in the Illinois National Guard, and many opinions are being expressed which are not altogether complimentary to many of the provisions contained in it. One thing, for instance, which is almost universally con-demned; is that no provision is demned! is that no provision is made for a Major-General and his staff, thus virtually abolishing the Division Headquarters. It also provides that the Adjutant-General shall be given the rank of a Major-General, and that he shall be next in power to the Governor of the State. This, it is contended, places entirely too much power in one man's hands, enabling him to use the National Guard in any way he may see fit for his own aggrandizement, and for the furtherance of any political scheme which influential politicians may have in view. The making a machine of the National Guard is protested against by every military man in the organization, as in the formation of all the principal regiments politics played no part, but on the contrary a clause has been inserted into each of the regimental bylaws to the effect that no politics shall enter into the affairs of the organization, and this has been so rigidily enforced by the commanding officers that the men are not even allowed to talk politics inside of the armory buildings.

A reporter had a talk with Brig.-Gen. J. H. Torrence upon the subject last evening, and that officer expressed himself very strongly in A reporter had a talk with Brig.-Gen. J. H.
Torrence upon the subject last evening, and that officer expressed himself very strongly in opposition to the proposed abolition of the office of Division General. He stated that the most amicable relations existed between himself and Maj.-Gen. Ducat, and between the officers of both staffs. He thought the Legislature should never allow the bill to bass in this shape. It is understood that the bill was drafted by Adjt.-Gen. Hilliard, probably with the supervision of the Governor. It is also hinted that Maj.-Gen. Ducat has, within the past few months, twice sent his resignation to Springfield, and it has never gotten any further than the Adjutant-General's office. If they have anything against Gen. Ducat at Springfield, and the movement is directed against him personally, why was not his resignation accepted and another man appointed in his stead, instead of taking this means of getting rid of him!

Another ground for complaint exists in the fact that the Adjutant-General is given the rankof a Major-General, when that of a Colonel would be sufficiently high, as he is very little more than a clerk, appointed to see that the orders of the General are carried into effect. There are other things in this bill which need revising, and if it is not so amended as to place the militia beyond the reach of scheming politicians the National Guard, which has reached so high a point as attract attention from New York to California, will lose its hard-earned efficiency, and more than this, it is safe to predict that there will not be a military organization left in Illinois a year hence.

RELIGIOUS.

THE LAST PENTECOST SERVICES.

The noonday prayer-meeting yesterday i Farwell Hall was opened, with a fair attendance, by the singing by Mr. Stebbins of the hymn, "Am I Soldier of the Cross?" This was followed in turn by "O Holy Spirit, Come,' after which the Rev. T. P. Marsh led in prayer. The usual requests for prayer were read, including a petition for help from a wife for her intemperate husband; for a sick msn and his wife who are without Christ; for the meetings at Dwight and other places. The Rev. W. F. Crafts delivered an affecting prayer in answer to these requests.

at Dwight and other places. The Rev. W. F. Craits delivered an affecting prayer in answer to these requests.

Mr. Pentecost then commenced his daily explanation and exposition of the Book of Exodus. He devoted the time to the story of the exodus of the Children of Israel from Egypt and their escape from Pharaoh by the aid of the mighty power of God. The lesson to be derived from this history is the necessity for cutting away from old associations and making a public confession of a new belief. It is impossible for any man to lead a truly Christian life in secret. It was absolutely necessary that Christianity should be public; and, further than that, should be aggressive. Some Christians tid not go verv far away from Egypt, and they were equally at home in the theatre or joining in the hymns and prayers of a revival. The evangelists likened these Christians to the State of Kentucky during the War, "trying to straddle the fonce," and being overrun and ruined by both sides. Pharaoh was willing to let only the men go away. This is the next form of a compromise with the world. The idea of many seemed to be to get religion for themselves, and pay no attention to the needs and necessities of others. There was many a father, many a mother, and many a wife and husband, who went out from Egypt themselves, but left their children and their households behind them. The next compromise proffered by Pharaoh to Moses was to leave his flocks and heres. The reason that churches were being sold under mortgages! was that our stores and business to Moses was to leave his flocks and herds. The reason that churches were being sold under mortgages was that our stores and business blocks still remained in Egypt, and had not been carried out of the land of darkness. The next revival needed in Chicago was not a revival of religion, but a strong effort to bring its churches out of Egypt. The evangelist announced this exposition as the last of his services in Farwell Heal

Hail.

Mr. Stebbins then sang in excellent style the concerted song, "Room for Pleasure." The Rev. C. A. Towle and the Rev. W. F. Crafts spoke on the same subject, and were followed by short addresses from two brethren in the audience. The Rev. C. A. Towle offezed prayer, and the audience was dismissed with the benediction from Mr. Pentecost.

1. Thee 'vangelists close their meetings on this side of the river in order to concentrate their energies upon the West Side.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.
Tuesday evening, in a little room in Waite's building on the corner of Fifty-third street and Hyde Park avenue, died Hannah Elizabeth Pattison, aged 19 years, of typhoid pneumonia The peculiar circumstances of the death having caused some village talk, a number of interview were had, from which the following facts were earned: As a child of 7 she was left an orphan by her mother's death, her father, accord ing to her story, having left her mother some time previous. She with a number of brother and sisters were put out to work. Early last year she fell in love with Peter Staffain Oregon, Ill., or in Costerton, Ind., and Peter, under the promise of marriage, seduced When she was about to become a mother she asked him to marry her; he said he would, and then left town. She went back to Chesterton to her minister, a Mr. Jones, who, after giving her a letter of recommendation, sent her to the Home for the Friendless. She went there, but they could not take her. She went to the Foundling's Home and stand one with the ounding's Home and stayed one night, then ack to Indiana, and then back towards (bicaco. Reaching Kensington she got off the train, nd, being sick, asked shelter at eleven houses, nd, although it was dark and the rain pouring

and, although it was dark and the rain pouring down, was refused. Finally she took shelter in the railway station. The station agent asked Dr. Newkirk to do something for her. He said he would try, and the girl came to Hyde Park and took rooms with a Mrs. Johnson. After being there two days she gave birth to a still-born child. The body of the fused burial because \$6 could not be raised to infant was taken to characteristics. infant was taken to Oakwoods Cemetery, and repay for a grave, and, as Dr. Newkirk says, "it was disposed of in the usual way." The girl seemed to rally at first, but on Tuesday night died, and Wednesday was quietly and quickly buried in Oakwoods Cemetery. She is described as a beautiful girl, smart and bleasant. Among letters found in her trunk was a number of certificates of attendance and attention at school, signed by A. McAlden, of Carthage. The letters in her possession are numerous, and are addressed to her at Battle Ground, Taylor, Oregon, Carthage, and Chesterto. She has a sister living in this city on Monroe street whom she had not seen for three months. Among her letters is one signed by Annie Melling, saying, "I expect to see the engagement ring on your finger," and infant was taken to Oakwoods Cen see the engagement ring on your finger," and "I have not seen P. S. yet." There was some talk of an inquest, but the police believe that the facts thus far do not justify it.

There is again some talk of the hotel being rebuilt.

In a quiet manner—only & small company of very intimate friends being present—Miss Emily Promeyn Winne, daughter of A. L. Winne, Esq., of South Evanston, was united in marriage to Dr. Edward H. Webster last evening. The ceremony occurred at 7 o'clock at the residence of the bride's father, the Rev. G. C. Noyes, D. D., officiating. There were no attendants save the ushers, George Lunt, Lou Williams, Frank Winne, and Al Appleton. The bride was elegantly astired in white satin, with silk trimmings, the veil, and flowers. A city caterer served a supper, a reception followed, and the doctor and his wife departed upon the 9 o'clock train for a short trip north. The presents displayed were numerous and rich.

TILDEN.

How "the Little Old Man, with His Lost Almost Addled Look," Conducts Himsel in the Streets of New York.

"Gath's" Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).
NEW YORK, Jan. 5.— . . . Speaking of Mr. Tilden, I have had two recent occasions t see him on parade, as it were,-one on a cold day when the streets of New York were full of snow. I saw him slowly walking down the rin of Madison Square, nearly opposite the Fifth Avenue Hotel. At that point were a dozen to twenty cabs drawn up in line, and their drivers perambulating the pavement so as to pick up a customer. Mr. Tilden approached, wearing a black velvet sack coat, a high hat with a band of crape on it, and on his feet calashes or cloth and gum shoes, which assisted to point the toes toward each other as he generally walks. The old man walked along that pavement in a rather brown study, quite weak at the knees, and with a lost look about the head and eyes, as if he had come out to walk without purpose or direction. He had passed the first two cabmen when it occurred to them to make a remark, intimating their knowledge of the great man's presence. He thereupon turned around and looked backward with the most pitiable and venerable expression, and took off his hat to each cabman in turn, uncovering his head and making a low bow. The joke—or respect, whichever it was—extended to all the cabmen he had not yet come up to, and these in succession took off their hats; and the little old man, with his lost, almost addled look, uncovered to each in turn, until he got to be quite a scene, and people stood off to grin or wonder.

To-day I was going down Broadway and stopped at the corner of Union Square, which is only a quarter of a mile from Mr. Tilden's house on Gramercy Park. I saw the old man cross Broadway, wearing the same hat with a crape band, and a suit of brown. His left hand was wrapped up in the sleeve of his coat, and presented the appearance of an amputated arm. He bad no cane, and walked forward with his toes pointed toward each other, and rather infirm legs, and an expression of countenance very little removed from imbedity. He appeared to be talking to himself, and when he got on the corner looked up and down the street, shead and behind, as if he had forgotten which way he was going. He began to move his lips after he had hesitated a moment, as if he were reasoning out some problem of State, or had been quite overworked in mind by political calamities. I was in a store, and looked out of the windows and observed him without being seen. I don't think he would have seen me if he had looked in the window. There was a vacancy in his who wearing a black velvet sack coat, a high hat with a band of crape on it, and on

side of Union Square, as if going toward his home. Several persons stooped and looked after him, and I came out of the store, and slowly followed at some distance behind.

When he got to the Everett House a couple of cabmen advanced toward each other and exchanged a wink and a word, and then I saw the old man turn back toward their place, and again take off his hat and bow, as when he considered himself the President of the country, and must, perforce, respond to the salutes of the etizens. When he took his hat off he seemed in doubt as to whether to replace it, and the study was so pitiful that when I got up to the cabmen I said to one of them: "Goo. Tilden spoke to you?" "Yes, sir," said one: "I exclaimed to my partoer here, 'There goes the biggest man in this country.' He then turned around and howed to us." "Don't he look a little lost?" said I. "That he does, sir. He has never been the same man since he lost that Presidency. The poor gentleman is off his nut."

By this time Mr. Tilden had gone down Eighteenth street, and I saw people turn around as he passed and look at him, and occasionally, at any suggestion of recognition, he took off his hat again and gravely bow.d. The effect was that of seeing a harmless imbeelle taking his walk under some delusion as to who he might be. It seemed to me altogether improbable that such a man could receive the nomination of his party, unless it was intended to supersede him as soon as he got the election. I should also think that it had been a hard blow to Mr. Tilden to have to dismiss his only nephew, who has been so intimate with him for many years. The cipher dispatches have apparently given him no alternative but to turn his back on his nephew, the only son, as I understand, of Tilden's sister. Yet ambition knows no ties of consanguinity. Having surrendered himself to the Presidency, the old man has nothing else to live for; and, as Artemus Ward remarked during the War, he is willing to sacrifice all his wife's relations to see justice done.

CANADA.

The Cattle Trade - Criminal - Financia Reciprocity Treaty with the United States

—Queen's Counsel, and the Use of the Buying Their Own Stock.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

OTTAWA, Feb. 6.—Correspondence between the United States, the Dominion, and the British Government is going on regarding the cattle trade. The case is one that must of necessit eriously interfere with railway business, of course, correspondence on that head has to be conducted. A proposition has been made that Western cattle not intended for exportation should be exempted from prohibition, but it is difficult to say what policy will be pursued The acts and decisions of the English Privy Council must, of necessity, to a large extent, if not wholly, govern the policy of the Dominion Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Feb. 6.—The preliminary examination of Dunbar Brown, of the Inland Revenu-Department, was resumed to-day. Twentythree voluntary statements, containing sixty five separate counts, were read to him, to which he pleaded not guilty. These statements charged the prisoner with embezzling the sum of \$6,683, received from Deputy Collectors for Sorel and Berthier. Accused was committed for trial in March. Application for a writ of habeas corpus was made this afternoon. The lawyers for the defense filed medical affidavits certifying that it was imperatively necessary that he should have his liberty at once.

The general commission and leather house of

The general commission and leather house of Bossang & Gardiner has failed, with liabilities or \$50,000.

The wholesale dry-goods firm of Lewis, Black & Thorn is said to be in financial difficulties. The liabilities are estimated at \$100,000. The Montreal and Merchants' Banks are interested.

HALIFAX, Feb. 6.—E. Morrison & Co., flour and produce merchants, have suspended. Liabilities estimated at \$120,000; assets \$170,000. HALIFAX, Feb. 6.—E. Morrison & Co., flour and produce merchants, have suspended. Liabilities estimated at \$120,000; assets, \$170,000.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Feb. 6.—It is believed that the Gov-Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Feb. 6.—It is believed that the Government is secretly favorable to, if not negotiating for, a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. The Government press appear to seek for an excuse for the advocacy of a Reciprocity Treaty rather than the "National Policy." The Citizen (Government organ) congratulates itself that the prohibitory-tariff agitation in Canada has paved the way for such an understanding between the two countries "as must prove materially beneficial."

It is said that the Government contemplates the removal of Supt. O'Neil, of the Dominion Police-Force. Considerable indignation against the proposal has been manifested in Catholic circles. It is positively known that one, if not two, Orangemen—friends of a prominent Cabinet Minister—have applied for the position.

In the Supreme Court, an interesting appeal has just been heard,—that of Lenoire vs. Ritchie. The case involved two very important points,—one as to the power of a Provincial Government to appoint Queen's Counsel; and the other as to the use of the passe of the Provincial

has just been heard,—that of Lenoire vs. Ritchie. The case involved two very important points,—one as to the power of a Provincial Government to appoint Queen's Counsel; and the other as to the use of the name of the Queen in Provincial acts. M. Lenoire, the appellant, was appointed a Queen's Counsel since Confederation, under a Provincial act of Nova Scotia, similar to the acts of Ontario and Quebec on the same subject; and his appointment gave him precedence over Mr. Ritchie, the respondent, who had been appointed a Queen's Counsel by the Dominion Government. The Supreme Court of Nova Scotia decided that the Government of that Province could not interfere with Mr. Ritchie's vested rights, and that Mr. Lenoire's appointment was a nullity; and this is an appeal from that decision. The Supreme Court Judges—Messrs. S'rong and Taschercau—held that the title of Queen's Counsel was a title of honor, like that of Baronet or Knight, flowing from the personal prerogative of the Sovereign; that it could not be pretended that a Governor-General—certainly not a Lieutenant-Governor—had power to create a Baronet or Knight, and that, therefore, they could not have the power to create Queen's Counsel; that, if the Governor-General himself had not the power, the result would be to leave the Bar open generally, and that would be perhaps to their interest, as the distinction was now getting so common as to cease to be of any value. All the Judges seemed to be perfectly clear that the act in question was ultra vires and void; and so it is plain that the acts of Ontario and Quebec are void also. What will thus become of the thirty-five Counsel made by the Outario Government recently in one batch, and an equal number made by the Quebec Government? What, too, will become of the Dominion Queen's Counsel when their right to precedence is questioned? There is no express power given to the Governor-General to make such appointments, or to create honors or titles of distinction. It seems beyond question that, to enable him to create vali Lieutenant-Governors were not the Queen's representatives; and that assent given to local acts did not bind the Crown as a party to the legislation. The Bench will give a written decision on the matter, and it is looked forward to with great interest.

with great interest.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MONTHEAL, Feb. 6.—Many of the poor of the city are suffering by the action of the corporation authorities in cutting off the water-supply from those unable to pay.

A number of steamships which have hitherto been engaged in the Mediterranean trade will next season run with cattle between this port and Liverpool.

The City Council, it is said, intend contesting before the Privy Council the payment of the Volunteers for their services on the 12th of July last. This is to be done on the advice of the City Attorney.

last. This is to be done on the l2th of July last. This is to be done on the l2th of July City Attorney.

The commanders of the City Volunteer Corps want the city to give them \$13,000 over and above the \$12,000 Government grant which the city had offered to pay the Government to be rid of the obligation to maintain a drill-shed, in which case the Volunteers would maintain it themselves.

The Hera'd, on the subject of banks buying their own stock, says: "When the purchases of their own stock, says: "When the purchases of their own stocks have been made by the Directors as a startling irregularity, it has been with the usually vain hope of keeping up a reputation which was irrevocably lost, by maintaining prices that would go down in spite of all maneuvres. Whether the same motive might not operate to induce the Directors

to purchase above instead of below the value, when a 'startling irregularity in bank-management had been legalized, is what can only be ascertained by trial. But it seems to us that Directors cannot possibly do full institute to the out-going stockholders who want to sell, without trenching on the prosperity of those who stay in and who therefore 'buy, or vice versa."

Special Dispute to The Tribune

Toronto, Feb. 6.—The contest for the vicant Bishopric is expected to be between the Bishop of Algoma and Provost Whittaker. There is a very strong feeling against the latter for his High-Church proclivities; and it is feared that, if he shall be successful, a large secession to the Reformed Episcopal Church will take blace. The annual report of the Chief of Rolice shows that there were forty-nine burglaries last year, against twenty in 1877; that there were 5,151 men arrested, and 1,333 women; and that \$16,543 worth of stolen property was recopered. Over 5,000,000 letters were received a the Toronto Post-Office last year for delivery in the city, and 7,5000,000 were posted. Seven million eight hundred thousand newspapers were mailed, and over 2,000,000 received. Twenty-eight letter-carriers are employed. eight letter-carriers are employed.

DRUNKENNESS CURED --- FACT VS. FOLLY. "NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUSTEER SOLDIERS, DATTON, O., Jan. 6, 1879. - Dr. D'Unger, Chicago: After a fair trial of three m ger. Chicago: After a fair trial of three months in two cases, seemingly incurable, I am glad to sa that the result has been all that you could elaim and all the most sanguine could hope for. Respectfully. E. F. Brown. Governor." Dr. D'Unger's office, Rooms 21-23, Palmer House.

Try the new fragrant Vanity Fair cigare both plain and halves. Most exquisite of all.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debuity relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, ine only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritions properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-makinz, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

MARRIAGES.

CHURCH-HARRISON-Feb. 5, by the Rev. A E ittredge, George W. Church and Neilie B. Harrison No cards.

COLLINS—TAYLOR—On the 6th inst., at Washington, D. C., by the Rev. Joseph T. Kelly, of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Charles C. Collins and Mr. Adelaide C. Taylor, late of Chicago.

DEXTER—WHEATON—At Pawtucket, R. I. Jan. 30, by the Rev. Massena Goodrich, Edwin F. Deries, of Chicago, and Nellie F. Wheaton, of Pawtucket, Taylou-Huson—At Wankeran, Ill., Feb. 5, 187. TAYLOR—HUSON—At Wankegan, Il., Feb. 3, 187, at the residence of the bride's father, G. T. Husen, by the Rev. II. L. Stanley, Mr. Anson D. Taylor and Markette Huson.

DEATHS.

COUGHLIN-Thursday morning. Feb. 8, Mrs. Julis Coughlin, beloved wife of Daniel and mother of James P. Coughlin, in her *sth year. Funeral from residence, corner Market and Michi-gan-sts. Sunday, Feb. 8, at It a. m., by carriages to Church of the Holy Name; thence by cast of Calvay. Church of the Holy Name; thence by cara to Calvar, GOULD—Feb. 6, at his late residence, No. 137 camet-av. Henry N. Gould, formerly of Esset Count New York, aged 61 years.
Funeral on Sunday at 2 p. m.
HADLEY—In Denver. Col., Jan. 31, of consumptions of the Carrie B., beloved wife of S. S. Hadley and daughty the late Francis S. and Rachel M. Bowen, of the college.

the late Francis S. and Rachel M. Bowen, of Engville, O.
Funeral from the residence, No. 110 Drexel by
vard. Saturday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m.
150 Cincinnati papers please cepy.
KLINE—In this city, Feb. 6, 1879, of diphus a
Minnie, daughter of James and Amelia Kline, at 19
years and 6 months.
Funeral Saturday, Feb. 8, at 10 a. m., from
dence, 2.52 West Lake-st. Friends invited to atter
"Our little darling has gone and left us."
McGIVen.—On Feb. 6, at the residence of his beer-in-law, O. L. Wheelock, 617 Wabasis-av., Cl.
McGiven, aged 74 years.
Funeral at the house Saturday, 8th inst., at 2 m
Friends are invited.

En Watertown (N. Y.) papers please copy.

A. J. BELL WILL CONDUCT THE NOONAL prayer-meeting in Lower Farwell Hall year Subject: "Gospel Temperance." PROPERTY-OWNERS ON AND NEAR HARRISON
st. will meet at 151 West Harrison-st. Saturday
evening to consider the vision of question over the railroad tracks crossing said streets. Aldermen of the
First and Second Wards are requested to be present. THE THIRD TERM OF MISS EDDY'S SCHOOL THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE FOURTH Ward Republican Campaign Club at Schneider's Hall, 1372 State-st., this evening. THE REV. GEORGE F. PENTECOST WILL GIVE Bible readings in Union Park Congregational Church each afternoon this week at 3 p. m., except Young MEN WILL FIND THE LECTURE IN Lower Farwell Hall to-night very profitable and interesting. Dr. Gradle will speak on "The Use and Abuse of the Eve." The Y. M. C. A. will supply tickets to all who apply at their office.

AUCTION \ALES BY ELISON, POMEROY & CO., REGULAR WEEKLY SALE

Friday Morning, Feb. 7, at 9:30 o'clock. New Parlor Suits. New Chamber Sets.

Chairs, Lounges, Bedsteads, &c. A full line CARPETS, STOVES, General Household Goods, General Merchandise, Oil Paintings, Chromos, Clocks, Blankets, Comforters, Plated Ware, Glas-ware, &c., &c. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Aust'rs.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers and Real-Estate Agenta. 173 and 175 Randolph-st. REGULAR SATURDAY AUCTION SALI FURNITURE AND MERCHANDISE RLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, LOOK GLASSES, SHOW CASES, CHROMOS, ETC SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., At our salesrooms, 173 & 175 Randolph-st, WM. A. BUTFERS & CO., Auctionser

NOTICE. Cook County Court-House Bonds

\$300,000. Owing to the delay in printing and executing the Cook County 5-per-cent coupon twenty-year bonds, to bids therefor will be opened until the 15in day of February, inst. Bids will therefore be received at any time prior to that date, directed to the Finance Committee, are of County Treasurer. No bids less than par will be entertained; and the right to reject any or all bids is reserved. Outstanding Court-House orders will be treated the same as cash. Bids now in will, if accepted, be sattled to bonds as of this date.

Chicago, Feb. 1, 1879.

MEDICAL OH! MY

Tom Kidney Disease.

HUNT'S REMBDY
cures Pains in the Back Side
or Loins, and all Disease of
the Liver, Kidney, Badder,
and Urinary Organa.
HUNT'S REMBDY
cures Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Incomtinenee and Research or
clans use HUNT'S REMEDY
clans use HUNT'S REMEDY.

Urine, Loss of Appetite and Gener clans use HUNT'S REMEDY. Sold by all Druggists. CANDY OUT THE UNION CELEBRATED THROUGH OUT THROUGH OUT

FLOWER PERFUMES.

FLOWER The BEST triple Extracts by the oz., 35c.; Pinta, 33co. Pinta, 43co. Pinta, HAIR GOODS. WIGS FOR GENTS AT \$10. WARranted to fit and wear well. I addes.
Sendre of "Saratoga Waves! without the Patent Trade Marts, they
will not wear one-half as
THOMPSON, 210 Wabaah av

OIL TANKS AND SHIPPING CAME,
AND SHIPPING CAME,
47 & 49 West Lake Street,
CHICAGO.

ROYAL BAKING

The Reyal Baking Powder is a pure Cream of Tartar Powder.

Indorsed and recommended for its wholsomeness by such eminent chemists as Dr. Mott, New Tork: Dr. Mayes, Boston: Professor Genth, Philadelphis, etc. Sold only in casa, by all Grocers.

Beware of the infurious Alum Powders. Manufacturers and dealers urge you to buy them, because they can afford to sell them at 20 cts. a pound and double their money.

Do not buy Baking Powder loose, as it is almost sure so contain alum. The continued use of Alum produced priping, constitution, indignation, headscabe, and dyspepsia; affects the blood, causes pimples on the face.

Absolutely Pure.

JUDGE BL Testimony Res

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THE FIFTH GEORGE W

The Blodgett investig, yesterday morning in the Palmer House, the audient being much smaller than u reason that the investigation administration of the Ban the order of the day, could promise anything sensation soul-stirring. There were and stragglers, however, we the stragglers and stragglers and stragglers and stragglers. the numbers of attenda proaching the usual size. Mr. George W. Kemp w amined by Col. Cooper. I Deputy Clerk of the Un Court, employed by Mr. 15, 1875, and in charge of I of that year. He kept the book and attended to and matter. All petitions in filed are brought to him, come from the Judge come Jenkins, Bradtord Hance Campbell had been Assign the last five years. That business; Hancock had be State Courts executed the second second the last five years. State Courts several tim lecting business; Jenkins yer, and had often ruptey, and might also Courts. Witness did no Jenkins' practice, wheth same building. From the up to the 1st day of Jan kins had been Assignee i cock in 232, and Mr. Car an aggregate of 1,121 cas ment of the Bankrupt la been 5,349 bankruptey of the United States District ern District of Illinois. Provisional Assignee in 1 seventy-nine, and Campt making 261. A Provision officer of the Court; he mi ceiver, or any other name; cailed ad interim Assignees appointed when creditors a that it was proper that one or that there was a stock or at any time on the motio when he showed that there that wanted taking care of, done immediately on the fipetition, when there was a would not say it was. The Provisional Assigne ed, took the custody ty from the Marshal cases, where a warrant of a was put into the hands of it possession, and thereupon the from the Marshal. The Prees ran much the same as II they made a sale or a commission, at the rate a commission, at the rate first \$1,000, 214 up to \$5, after that. He did not kn

after that. He did not kn
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tailed statement of his feseut a memorandum of th
in each case, showing the
fees charged in the case, th in each case, showing the fees charged in the case, the received from the clerk, a from the bankrupt to the send in an itemized state doing so lately. The out district had been in the had heard attoneys grum Register. Crain. Mr. His were \$52.50 in case of us where there were assets a \$100. His fees were about Crain's. They were higher or Morran, so y about \$6 He could not say that he tion by a creditor to requior Hancock, or any other bond; he knew of cases or Hancock, or any other bond; he knew of cases to bonds. That was done it and would only appear in

pers; he only knew the clerk's office. He never he creditors had made applie to file a bond, and the application had been set a cept for cause. He did was done for cause,—in maker,—where the election another appointment may creditors. He heard, dust another appointment in a creditors. He heard, dust another appointment about presented to Mr. Hibbard. They credited the file of the control of the creditors about presented to Mr. Hibbard. He will be made another they were attorneys for Mr. Jenkins was appointed by Judge Drug when he was the District. The power to elect general fallure to elect, the Judge of appointment, but the power had been used by few. Judge Grant, besid got some of the Cook (very rare that there was Campbell, Habrouck, or Johad his lawyers who wou body else. The reason were very popular as Assability being unquestion to him twere "professional" As districts throughout the not know that Judge He been called to Hibbard's fized fee-bills.

tzed fee-bills.
On cross-examination, where of cases in which Jehancock were appointed show which of these three lar. Jenkins standing at far as number of cases whawyers made a specialty and they had their favorit choice being confined to generally supposed to

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-FACT VS. FOLLY 6, 1879. -Dr. D'Untrial of three almer House. " Dr. B'Un

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For sale by drug-

and Nellie B. Harrison

GES.

ning, Feb. 6, Mrs. Julia

e, No. 110 Drexel Boule at 2 o'clock p. m. 6, 1879, of diphtheria at 10 a. m., from residends invited to attend. day, 8th inst., at 2 p. m MENTS.

AND NEAR HARRISON-at, Harrison-st. Saturday act question over the rail-streets. Aidermen of the requested to be present. MISS EDDY'S SCHOOL TING OF THE FOURTH PENTECOST WILL GIVE ion Park. Congregational week at 3p. m., except ND THE LECTURE IN

I speak on "The Use and M. C. A. will supply tick-ALES. EEKLY SALE

namber Sets. Bedsteads, &c. OVES, General Househole, Oil Paintings, Chromosers, Plated Ward, Glass MEROY & CO., Auct'rs.

FURNITURE, LOOKING ES, CHROMOS, ETC.. 1 9:30 o'clock a. m.

rt-House Bonds.

Pain in your back are rom Kidney Disease.
HUNT'S REMEDY cures Fains in the Back, Side w Loins, and all Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, and Higher Course.

ELEBRATED THROUGH the Union expressed to parts 1 lb and upward, a 40, 600 per lb. Addres ders, GUNTHER, Confec-ner, Chicago.

BEST triple Extracts by 52., 35c.; Pinta \$3.00. bottle, 10c. VANDERBURGH & CO., Druggista, State and Adams-sta.

GENTS AT \$10. WAR-to fit and wear well. Ladies, but "Saratoga Wayes" with-Patent Trade-Mark, they t wear one-half as long-PSON, 210 Wabash av. & EVENDEN, TANKS SHIPPING CANS, West Lake Street.
OMICAGO.

as Dr. Mott, New York: Dr. u to buy them, because they JUDGE BLODGETT. Testimony Regarding the Three Provisional Assignees.

The Frequency of Their Appointment, Their Emoluments, Etc.

The Conro & Harkins Controversy Renewed---Crane's Recollections.

The Charge Concerning the Sale of the Bigelow Block---Mr. Winslow's Explanation.

The Garden-City Insurance Company the Basis of Another Charge.

The Rush and Pahlman Trial---The Committee Want to Finish To-Day.

THE FIFTH CHARGE.

GEORGE W. KEMP. The Blodgett investigation was resumed resterday morning in the ladies' ordinary of the Palmer House, the audience at the opening hour being much smaller than usual—possibly for the reason that the investigation into the general administration of the Bankrupt law, which was the order of the day, could hardly be said to promise anything sensational or particularly soul-stirring. There were the usual late comers and stragglers, however, who gradually swelled the numbers of attendants to something ap

Mr. George W. Kemp was the first witness called on behalf of the memorialists, and examined by Col. Cooper. He said that he was a Deputy Clerk of the United States District Court, employed by Mr. Bradlev, since March 15, 1875, and in charge of bankruptcy since July of that year. He kept the docket and minute book and attended to and supervised the whole matter. All petitions in bankruptcy that are filed are brought to him, and all orders that come from the Judge come to him. Robert E. Jenkins, Bradtord Hancock, and George W. Campbell had been Assignees in bankruptcy for the last five years. That was not their sole business; Hancock had been Receiver in the State Courts several times, and did some collecting business; Jenkins was a practicing lawyer, and had often had cases in bankruptcy, and might also have cases in the State Courts. Witness did not know the extent of Jenkins' practice, whether it was comparatively little or not. He had his office in Room 35 Republic Life Building, in the same office as H. N. Hibbard, Register in Bankruptcy. Campbell and Hancock had their offices in the same building. From the 1st of January, 1873, up to the 1st day of January, 1879, Mr. Jen-kins had been Assignee in 527 cases. Mr. Hancock in 232, and Mr. Campbell in 362, making an aggregate of 1,121 cases. Since the enact ment of the Bankrupt law, in 1867, there had been 5,349 bankruptcy cases commenced in the United States District Court for the North-Provisional Assignee in 149 cases, Hancock in seveny-nine, and Campbell in thirty-three, making 261. A Provisional Assignee was an officer of the Court; he might be called a Receiver, or any other name; in Canada they were called ad interim Assignees. They were usually appointed when creditors came in and showed appointed when creditors came in and showed that it was proper that one should be appointed, that wanted taking care of. It was sometimes done immediately on the filing of a creditors' petition, when there was a stock of goods; he petition, when there was a stock of goods; he would not say it was done frequently. The Provisional Assignees, when appointed, took the custody of the property from the Marshal. In involuntary cases, where a warrant of selzure was issued, it was put into the hands of the Marshal, who took possession, and thereupon the Provisional Assignee, if one was appointed, took the possession from the Marshal. The Provisional Assignee's fees ran much the same as the Assignee's fees. It they made a sale or a collection they charged a commission, at the rate of 5 per cent on the first \$1,000, 2% up to \$5,000, and 1 per cent after that. He did not know of a Provisional Assignee, when elected the Statutory Assignee, charging a commission on the property he turned over to himself as such Assignee. He knew of one Assignee who did not charge comturned over to himself as such Assignee. He knew of one Assignee who did not charge commissions as Assignee where he had received property as Provisional Assignee. Prior to the time of the investigation into the working of the Bankrupt law, last summer, Mr. Hibbard had not been in the habit of sending in a detailed statement of his fees to the clerk; he sent a memorandum of the amount of his fees in each case, showing the total amount of his fees charged in the case, the amount that he had received from the clerk, and the balance due from the bankrupt to the clerk, but he did not send in an itemized statement. He had been from the bankrupt to the clerk, but he did not send in an itemized statement. He had been doing so lately. The other Registers in this district had been in the habit of doing it. He had heard attoneys grumble about the fees of Register Crain. Mr. Hibbard's average fees were \$52.50 in case of no assets, and it. cases where there were assets anywhere from \$75 to \$130. His fees were about the same as Register Crain's. They were higher than Coon's. Grant's, or Morgan, s by about \$6 or \$7 in each case. He could not say that he knew of any application by a creditor to require Jenkins, Campbell. to the could not say that he knew of any applica-tion by a creditor to require Jenkins, Campbell, or Hancock, or any other Assignee, to give a bond; he knew of cases where they had given bonds. That was done in the Register's office, and would only appear in the inside of the pa-pers; he only knew the papers filed in the clerk's office. He never heard of a case where creditors had made application for the Assignee

and would only appear in the inside of the papers; he only knew the papers filed in the clerk's office. He never heard of a case where creditors had made application for the Assignee to file a bond, and the application had been refused by the Judge of the District Court; nor of a case where the election of an Assigneesby creditors had been set aside by the Judge, except for cause. He did know a case where it was done for cause,—in the case of a glove-maker,—where the election was set aside and another appointment made on the showing of creditors. He heard, during the time of the Bar investigation, that Mr. Hibbard had made presents to Judge Blodgett. He guessed it was Col. Cooper who told him so.

On cross-examination by Mr. Goudy he said these rumors about presents were only with reference to Mr. Hibbard. He did not remember whether he neard more than one attorney speak of it. Mr. Jenkins was Assignee in the Soureman & Hand case; Cooper, Packard & Gurley were attorneys for the bankrupt, and Mr. Jenkins was appointed on their motion. He did not know of Cooper, Packard & Gurley having another case, at least where they were attorneys for the bankrupt. George W. Campbell and Carol Gaytes were appointed by Judge Drummond as Assignees when he was the District Judge. Creditors had the power to elect general Assignees; in case of fallure to elect, the Judge exercised the power of appointment, but the instances in which the power had been used by the Judge were very few. Judge Grant, besides Mr. Hibbard, had got some of the Cook County cases. It was very rare that there was any contest between Campbell, Hancock, or Jenkins,—each of them had his lawyers who would have him and nobody else. The reason for this was that they were very popular as Assignees, their business ability being unquestioned. He had never known of an application to him to retax costs. There were "professional" Assignees in the other districts throughout the State. Witness did not know that Judge Blodgett's attention had been called to Hibbard's failu

was appointed Provisional Assignee June 22,1874, and regular Assignee Oct. 10, 1874. He charged \$500 for his services as Provisional Assignee, Bradford Hancock was appointed Provisional Assignee in the estate of Delos S. Mills March 15, 1876, and was appointed Assignee May 26, 1876. In one place he charged \$38,15 for attorney's fees, and in another \$445; for rent, \$187.50; appraising stock, \$25; clerk hire, \$143.55; advertising, \$50; postage, \$15; services as Provisional Assignee, \$175; services as Assignee, \$193.75; Assignee notices and attend-On cross-examination, witness said the number of cases in which Jenkins, Campbell, and liancock were appointed Assignees would show which of these three were the most popular, Jenkins standing at the nead of the list as far as number of cases were concerned. Some lawyers made a specialty of bankrupt business and they had their favorites for Assignees, their choice being confined to these three, who were concernly supposed to be on very friendly

terms with the Court. In fact there were very few attorneys in the city who would have any other Assignee than some one of these three. He remembered the case of A. B. Meeker & Co., in which two Assignees were appointed—C. N. Fay, who understood the iron business, and Jenkins, who understood the Assignee business,—but he was not in a position to know whether the creditors had endeavored to have but one Assignee, a man who understood the iron business, mstead of two. He had heard attorneys talk about Hibbard's fees, but they didn't make any particular complaint about them, because they had other cases before him, and thought it wasn't worth while to make any fuss about it.

R. E. JENKINS. R. E. Jenkins was sworn, and questioned by Col. Cooper. He was a member of the Bar, but had been chiefly engaged, for several years, in settling estates of bankrupts as Assignee. He occupied the same room as Register Hibbard, and occupied the same room when Clark was Register. He was appointed then Judge Drummond was Judge of the District Coart. Provisional Assignees were usually appointed early in the proceedings; sometimes not until session. The Marshal, in involuntary cases, sur-

later. The first step, where a warrant of seizure was issued, was for the Marshal to take posrenders to the Provisional Assignce, who holds the property until the creditors have a meeting the property until the creditors have a meeting and an Assignee is duly appointed. Previous to the tixing of fees by the Supreme Court, the rules being promulgated about April, 1875, witness thought Provisional Assignees were in the habit of charging for their services. The law then allowed a reasonable compensation in the discretion of the Court, where services were rendered. He didn't think he ever charged a percentage on all moneys collected as Provisions. rendered. He didn't think he ever charged a percentage on all moneys collected as Provisional Assignee. It might have been that in some cases he fixed the compensation in that way. In the case of C. M. Ayer & Co., the charge of \$208.79 was for expenses; no part went to the Assignee. He rarely ever, since the promulgation of the rules of the Supreme Court, charged anything as Provisional Assignee. He didn't know that he had in any case. He had never charged a per centage as Provisional Assignee. He did not know that George W. Campbell had done so, but thought he had seen such items; he had never examined Campbell's account. He knew Hancock had charged for account. He knew Hancock had charged for services, but did not know as to a commission. He could not remember in how many of the 500 cases he had given a bond as Assignee; in quite a number of the most important cases, however. In the last five years he had not given a bond in fifty cases. In 100 of the 500 cases there were probably no assets whatever. In a few more there were small assets. Not over twenty or twenty-five were what would be called important cases. tant cases.—cases where the assets were \$15,000 or \$20,000 or upwards. Of the cases examined by Rose, there were only three or four of much importance, the assets in the majority of them being small, and the percentage of expenses was much larger than in larger cases. He was appointed Provisional Assignce of the estate of A. B. Meeker at the desire of Ullman and Dexter, the attorneys; and, at a meeting of the creditors, Fay and himself were recommended creditors, Fay and himself were recommended for Assignees. He never had a talk with Judge Blodgett about that, or about his appointment as Assignee in any case. He knew of no division of fees, directly or indirectly, between Hibbard and the "standing Assignees." He had heard rumors—had heard Hibbard say that he understood Col. Cooper thought he (Hibbard) divided his fees with Judge Blodgett. Hibbard did not give his authority. He lid not know of Hibbard making Judge Blodgett presents, with the exception of the watch. He had heard of that before the investigation began.

ents, with the exception of the watch. He had heard of that before the investigation began. Judge Blodgett had never applied to witness officially or individually to borrow money. He had never loaned money as Assignee except in one case, and that under the orders of the Court. He loaned \$5,000 belonging to the estate of F. S. Winslow,—half to James Warrack, the British Consul, and the other half to L. A. Gilbert and mottgage security at 10. L. A. Gilbert, son mortigage security at 10 per cent. The estate was in such a condition that it could not be settled. How it came to Warrack's knowledge that he thought a portion of the funds (ne had \$6,000 or \$7,000) ought to be invested by didn't know. That we allowable invested he didn't know. That was allowable by law. He had received interest on deposits of two other estates under the statute authorizing it. The money was in the Mechanics' Nation Bank. He had spoken to the Cashier of the National Bank of Illinois, after it had been designed as the deposits of the statute and been designed as the deposits of the statute of the designated as the depository, about interest, but he said they wouldn't pay it. He got 4 per cent from the Mechanics' Bank. In the Beardsley estate, which was tied up in litigation, the interest was about \$2,000. np in itigation, the interest was about \$2,000. He proposed to invest the deposit, and the bank said they would pay interest. Scammon didn't want to pay, and witness applied to Judge Blodgett to compel him to do it. It was usual for officials (County Treasurer, City Treasurer, etc.) to get interest on deposits. Witness had at times on deposit \$100,000 and over belonging to bank part states. Let a suppose reference to the part of the p at times on deposit structure and over belonging to bankrupt estates. Last summer, when the investigation was going on, he looked and found he had \$80,000. He owned \$2,500 of the stock of the National Bank of Illinois. He did not know that Judge Blodcett was connected with

it. He did not think he threatened to withdraw, the funds when told no interest would be paid. He did not go to other banks, because he had no

He did not go to other banks, because he had no authority to deposit money in them.

On cross-examination, witness said he had never known of any division of fees between Hibbard and Blodgett, and it wouldn't be possible for Judge Blodgett to derive any benefit out of his (wiitness') appointment.

In reply to Mr. Culberson, Mr. Jenkins said that he had formerly been a clerk in Register Clark's office. Mr. Clark was in feeble health and witness did most of the business, becoming acquainted with attorneys and creditors, and, on ceasing to be a clerk, being frequently elected Provisional Assignee, and then general, or regular, Assignee. He did not think that there was any special influence which led Judge Blodgett to appoint him Provisional Assignee except that he supposed the fact that the Grand Jury knew him, and knew that he had never abused any he supposed the fact that the Grand Jury knew him, and knew that he had never abused any trust that the Court had imposed in him, would naturally lead him to prefer appointing witness than some one about whom he knew nothing. To Mr. Knott, witness replied that there had been instances in which he had been appointed Provisional Assignee, and the creditors, at their meeting, had subsequently elected some one

else as regular Assignee.

To Col. Cooper, Mr. Jenkins said that his being Provisional Assignee brought him into frequent contact with the creditors, and this, possibly, had its influence in some cases in bringing about his election at their hands.

meeting, had subsequently elected some on e

Mr. George W. Campbell was then called and examined by Mr. Cooper. He had been professionally an Assignee in Bankruptcy since 1869 or 1870. He had been appointed Provisional Assignee in some cases, and charged fees as such until the change in the law in 1875. He had charged since then for services, but he noticed in his accounts it was charged as commissions. His charges depended upon the duties he performed; as Provisional Assignee he had often to take charge of property, and superintend the sale of it, and in such cases he charged for his services and expenses. In the case of Alexander Uellan, he was custodian of the property, and, instead of charging for services as Provisional Assignee, he put it in as

commissions.
In answer to the Chairman, he said he did on answer to the value of his services by the value of the goods, but by per diem.

In further examination, he said he was at the bankrupt's store nearly all the time, and the sale was conducted under his superintendence. He was not positive whether he had charged for services as Provisional Assignee since 1875; if he had done so, it had been deducted from his commissions as Assignee; he thought it was likely he had. He never loaned Judge Blodgett nacety no nad. He never loaned Judge Blodgett.

a cent, nor had the Judge ever applied to him
for a loan. He never heard of any other Assignees lending money to Judge Blodgett.
On cross-examination, the witness said he had
served as Assignee under Judge Drummond a
supplier of times.

number of times.

In answer to the Chairman, he said his acthe notice of Judge Biodgett.

On re-examination by Col. Cooper, witness stated that he was a brother of Benjamin H. Campbell, formerly United States Marshal of this district.

A. L. ROSE.

A. L. Rose, the accountant who examined the books of Hibbard's office, was called, and testified, in response to Col. Cooper's questions, that he had examined the accounts of these three Assignees,-Hancock, Jenkins, and Campbell. In some cases their charges as Provisional Assignees were larger than their charges as regular Assignees. There were charges for commis sions and for clerk hire, custodians, etc. In one case, the estate of Coan & Ten Broeck, Jenkins was appointed Provisional Assignee June 22,1874,

ing meetings, \$15; sending notices and print \$33.75; Assignee's commissions, \$53.50; cle

ing meetings, \$15; sending notices and printing, \$33.75; Assignee's commissions, \$53.50; clerk's fees, \$45. The total fees, as Provisional and regular Assignee, were \$474; attorney's fees, \$543.15; rent, clerks, and custodians, \$363.55, exclusive of the smaller items of expense, such as postage, printing, etc., etc. The amount involved in the estate was \$9.535, and the total cost of administering it was 10.24 per cent.

Col. Cooper asked the witness to hunt up an instance of charges on the part of Campbell, the other Profesional Assignee.

Mr. Knott said the Committee didn't quite understand the object of all this. Did the gentlemen propose to show that Judge Blødgett's attention was called to any of these sileged overcharges, and that he still allowed the thing to go on.

Col. Cooper said they were introducing this evidence under the specification in this charge which set forth that these estates were unlawfully turned over to Provisional Assignees, instead of being put under thee care of the Marshal, as messenger, was not allowed to charge anything for his services, but only for the necessary disbursements he might make. Under this system which had grown up here without any color of law, Provisional Assignees had been appointed to take the custody of this property, and had been allowed to charge sums of money to bankrupt estates which were unwarranted in law. In other words, had the property been left with the Marshal, he would not have been allowed to charge any fees for services, but simply for the necessary disbursenot have been allowed to charge any fees for services, but simply for the necessary disburse-ments involved in taking care of the property. Mr. Goudy said the answer admitted all the

facts charged.

Col. Cooper said he had not read the answer;

Col. Cooper said he had not read the answer; it was a very long document,—one of Mr. Campbell's masterpieces. [Laughter.]
Mr. Goudy said they had admitted that Provisional Assignees had been appointed wao had taken charge of estates for the purpose of windows they have been charged to be a superior them. ing them up until the regular Assignees were appointed. It was a mere question of law as to whether Judge Biodgett had the right to appoint these Provisional Assignees, and he did not see the necessity of going into the question of facts, all of which were admitted in the answer. Col. Cooper said that perhaps it might not b

meessary to go into that matter.

Mr. Knott hoped the investigation would be limited to showing Judge Biodgett's connection, if any, with these alleged illegal charges.

Mr. Culberson said the Committee did not desire to cramp the investigation, but to keep it

relative to the issue.

Col. Cooper said ne appreciated that, admitted that perhaps he might be subject to some criticism on that score, and announced that he was

W. H. BRADLEY. Mr. William H. Bradley was then recalled by Col. Cooper. He said that from the time of the fire of 1871 until last summer Mr. Hibbard had not been in the habit of sending in an itemized bill of costs. He called Mr. Hibbard's attention to it, but never spoke to Judge Blodgett about it, because no complaint had been made. He mentioned the matter to Judge Blodgett during the time of the Bar Association investigation All the other Registers returned fee-bills. Mr. Hibbard was the only one who did not. It was the Clerk's duty to tax the Registers' fee bills; he had called Mr. Crain's attention to some of his overcharges, and in some cases modified Crain's fee-bills himself. Mr. Hibbard would send in a statement of costs and disbursewould send in a statement of costs and disburse-ments, but it was not a fee-bill such as the law called for. Mr. Hibbard told him that he had entered his fees on his books, which were open to the inspection of all parties, but witness had never gone into Hibbard's office and taxed the fees himself. He spoke to Mr. Hibbard as many as three times about his not returning fee-bills, because he wanted to bind up the fee-bill with the other papers in each case. He was not aware that attorneys had been loath to make complaints about Mr. Hibbard. In answer to the Chairman, witness said he

In answer to the Chairman, witness said he spoke to Mr. Hibbard about his fee-bills three spoke to Mr. Hibbard about his fee-bins three or four years ago, and told him he ought to file them in the Clerk's office, as all the other Registers did, and as he used to do before the fire. He did so because be thought the law required every paper to be kept, not because it was his duty to tax the costs.

"Did it never occur to you that you had a duty to perform in the matter yourself?"

"Well, no."

"It occurred to you that you had that duty to perform in regard to Mr. Crain's, fee-bills, iid it not?" " My attention was called by one of my depu

one or two items that I thought were over-charge."

"Witness further stated that he spoke to Judge Biodsett about Mr. Hibbard's not return-inn his fee-bills, but he did not think the Judge noticed it. He did not think the Judge knew anything about it. As there never nal-been any complaint, and witness' attention never had been especially called to the matter, he never made any sur about it himself.

Col. Cooper—The law requires you to tax the fee-bills without any complaint from any creditor, does it not?

itor, does it not?

Mr. Bradley—Yes, sir; but I never have understood that the law requires me to make an original taxation.

The Chairman—What do you mean by an original taxation?

Mr. Bradley—Why, to make an original taxation, I should have to go into his office and make a fee-bill for him.

"Did not you understand that by this law, which abolishes the office of Auditor, you were to stand there as the officer who was to see to it that all the illegal fees that had been charged by any of the bankruptey officers were cut down, and that you were to do this of your own motion?"

"I do not know. I am not sure that I have a "I do not know. I am not sure that I have a clear conception that that was my duty."
"In 1872, what was the registry of the United

States District Court!"
"The Sub-Treasury."
"What else!"

"What else!"
"The Mechanics' National Bank was designated as the bank in which Assignces and other parties were to put money in the District Court under the Bankrupt act." "Suppose money was paid into court, did you deposit that money in the Mechanics' National Bank in 1872?" "Yes, sir, in bankruptcy."
"Suppose money was paid into court in

That was deposited in the Sub-Treasury."

"Suppose money was paid into court in admiralty cases?"

"It was deposited in the Sub-Treasury."

Witness further said that all moneys paid into court are deposited in the Sub-Treasury, except bankrupt moneys deposited under the rule of Court designating the depository. The National Bank of Illinois had been the depository of the court since the spring or winter of 1874. Witness had been a Director of it since its organization. The bank paid no interest on deposits. Mr. Hibbard was a stockholder, but Judge Blodgett was in no way connected with Judge Blodgett was in no way connected with the bank, and never had been. A member of his family was a very small stockholder. Wit-ness was on the Discount Committee of the Board of Directors. During the past five years the bank had made two small loans to Judge

odgett; two or three years ago the Judge prowed about \$2,000. In answer to the Chairman, witness said that these loans had been in no respect whatever on any different terms than money loaned to anybody else.

Judge Blodgett asked leave to explain that in the spring of 1875 he borrowed \$1,500, and had previously borrowed \$2,500. In answer to Mr. Goudy, Mr. Bradley said that Judge Blodgett kept his regular account at the bonk in operation.

the bank in question.

On cross-examination witness described the On cross-examination witness described the position of the rooms on the court floor of the Republic Life Building, those of the officers being on one side of the hall and the courts on the other. He had not examined Hibbard's feebooks, but had been in his office and knew they were there. In the Registry an account was kept with the Circuit and District Court, debt and credit, and balanced every month. Witness always made the deposits in the Sub-Treasury. The funds were drawn out upon the order of either the District or Circuit Court, the check being signed by one of the Judges and countersigned by witness. The order was entered of record. There had been from \$300,000 to \$500,000 in the Registry for the last four or five years. The balance now was about \$300,000. All the funds deposited in court go into the Registry. The bankrupt funds did not go through the court at all, but were deposited by the Assignees, and drawn out by them upon checks countersigned either by the Register or Judge. So far as he knew the practice was for Hibbard to countersign them, but the Judge could do it under the law. He, however, had never known of an instance.

BRADFORD HANCOCK. Bradford Hancock was sworn and examined by Col. Cooper. He was in the "Receiver and Assignee business in the State and Federal courts." He kept his account at the National Bank of Illinois, and always had. In cases where he was appointed Provisional Assignee he charged for his services. The charge de-pended on the importance of the estate, time spent, etc. He did not charge a commission, but put in a specific sum. He had never had any trouble with the Marshal about turning over property; it was always quietly surren-dered. Before witness came to Chicago helived in Madison, Wis. That was in 1873. The first

bankruotey case he had was at Belvidere, and the next at Marseilles. He worked into the business gradually. He couldn't tell how many cases had been referred to him. He had no special influences or advantages over others in getting business that he was aware of. He didn't know Judge Blodgett before he came here, and didn't go around among creditors to get them to vote for him. He attributed his success to the manner in which he wound un estates,—to his merits as Assignee. He didn't know the aggregate amount involved in estates he had handled. He had not looked over Rose's statement. He couldn't guess how much his he had handled. He had not looked over Rose's statement. He couldn't guess how much his deposits as Assignee reached at any one time. He distributed the assets as soon as he got them, and didn't keep a large deposit. He had had as high as \$50,000 at one time, but never got any interest; had never kept the money in bank long enough to be entitled to any. He had never loaned money to anybody, individually or as Assignee, nor had he used the funds of any estate in his own business.

There was no cross-examination. MINOR WITNESSES.

E. A. Drummond, the Clerk in Judge Blod-gett's Court, testified that he had never heard anything said to Judge Blodgett, or in his pres ence, about Hibbard's not making his fee-bill to the Clerk.

to the Clerk.

There was no cross-examination.

Mr. Kemp was recalled, and added that, since May 1876, Hancock had been Provisional Assignee in fifty-two cases and Assignee in 200.

There was no cross-examination.

Mr. Cooper said he had one more witness, who was not present, and that he desired to put in evidence the record in the estate of Fox & Howard, in which case, April 10, 1876, Judge Drummond rendered a decision, the purport of which was that Bradford Hancock, who had been appointed Assignee in numerous estates by Judge Blodgett since that time, had been guilty of practicing a gross fraud, as Provisional Assignee, upon the Judge and upon the parties interested in the litigation.

The Committee then took a recess until halfpast 1 o'clock.

FURTHER CHARGES. The Committee, however, did not meet until twenty minutes after 2, as they were occupied in looking over five charges which had been handed to them by the memorialists.

Mr. Knott stated this fact, saying that the Committee had reached the conclusion that three of the charges had been substantially gone into, and that the other two had I

handed back.
Judge Trumbull asked if there were any more charges than the two.
Col. Cooper said there were others, but they had not been formulated.

Mr. Goudy understood that the Committee
had requested that all the charges should be
presented.

presented.

Mr. Culberson said that that was the request, in order that the Committee might dispose of their time so as to meet the requirements of the

business.

Col. Cooper remarked that working from 9 s.

m. till near midnight was the extent of his
physical endurance.

Mr. Culberson said the Committee would like to see the charges in an informal shape, if the

could not be formulated.

Col. Cooper replied that he would endeavor to get all the others in order by this morning.

Mr. Goudy stated that, as to their side, there would be no delay as to the two charges; they could be taken up at any time. The hearing of testimony on the charge under consideration was then resumed.

C. S. CRANE.

Mr. Charles S. Crane was then called on be half of the memorialists, and examined by Col. Cooper. He said he had lived in Chicago neary twenty-four years, and was connected with the Crane Brothers' Manufacturing Company In the spring of 1875, a large amount of dredging property, consisting of steam-dredges, pile drivers, scows, steam-derricks, and tug-boats, pelonging to the estate of Fox & Howard, in bankruptcy, was advertised for sale by Bradford Hancock, Provisional Assignee, and witness directed his man, Jefferson Hodgkins, to make a hid for it. Hodekins had charge of all th dredging machinery that witness had at that time. He directed him to bid on all that property \$40,000. He did not know how Hodgkins erty \$40,000. He did not know how Hodgkins came to bid on that property in his own name instead of witness' name. He only knew by hearsay that Judge Biodgett entered an order confirming the sale to Hodgkins unless objections were filed by the \$th of July. On the 9th of July an order was entered confirming and consummating the sale. On the evening of Saturday, the 10th of July, between 5 and 6 o'clock, Mr. Hancock came to witness' office, and told him that he had been informed that he (Mr. Crain) was the responsible oudder in Hodgkins' bid, and asked if that was the fact. Witness told him that it was. He said the property was scattered around the river in different places, and he would like to have it closed up. Witness told bim that was ready to

said the property was scattered around the river in different places, and he would like to have it closed up. Witness told him he was ready to close it up at any time if he could deliver it.

"Did you tell him who Hodgkins was?"

"I do not remember perfectly. Finally it was arranged that I should go down to his office Monday morning and make a deposit on it. I asked him the amount he wanted, and he said he was not particular about the amount; he knew me by reputation, and it would be all right if there was something bid on it, and

knew me by reputation, and it would be an right if there was something bid on it, and he would commence delivering."

Did you part with him with the understanding that you were to make a deposit on account of this money the next Monday morning?" "And he was to commence delivering you

"Yes, sir."
"Had you made an arrangement to pay this \$40.000?

"I had not provided for all the money."
"Were you able to pay for it at once?"
"Yes, sir, on a few hours' notice?"
"Your resources were large, were they not, financially? "Sufficient to pay that amount."

"State what took place next Monday morning. Did you go next Monday morning and pay for the property, or make a deposit?"
"I was down town next morning soon after banking hours, and drew two checks of \$10,000 each, making \$20,000. I went to his office, and each, making \$20,000. I went to his office, and told him I came to make a deposit on that property; and handed him the two checks. He said I was too late; he had sold the property to other parties. I said, 'Mr. Hancock, did not we have an understanding on Saturlay night that I was to be here this morning and make a deposit on the property? He said, 'The morning is already gone.' I said, 'It is morning till noon.' I took out my watch, and it was only ten minutes past II. Mr. Hancock said it was too late. I went immediately to Judge Blodgett's office or chambers, and told him I had been wronged by the Assignee, or words to that effect, and that I came to him for relief. I told him what was my understanding with Mr. Hancock on Saturday to him for relief. I told him what was my un-derstanding with Mr. Hancock on Saurday afternoon, and what I had done in the morning, and what Hancock had said to me. Judge Bloa-gett said there had been too much delay in that matter, and he had closed the matter up."

"What delay had there been in the matter?"

"What delay had there been in the matter?"
"I do not know."
"How was this property situated at that time,—portions of it?"
"I do not know from my own knowledge. I was informed where part of it was. There was bart of it up on the North Branch, and some of it was scattered along the river. Some of it, I was informed, was in South Chicago, and some in Michigan City, and probably some in Sheboygan, Wis."

gan, Wis."
"What did you say in reply to what Judge Blodgett told you?"
"After he had said he had closed the whole "After he had said he had closed the whole matter up, I asked him if he could not open it again. He said: 'No, Mr. Crain. I am sorry you have lost a good bargain, but I cannot help you now.' Then I lett."

"Did you go back to him again?"

"Yes, sir."
"Whom did you take with you, if any one?"
"Mr. Tatham, an attorney."
"State in detail what took place the second time you went back. Was it that same day?" "State in detail what took place the second time you went back. Was it that same day?"

"The same day, in the afternoon, about 2 o'clock, I went in and introduced the subject again to Judge Blodgett, and told him I thought I had been wronged, and that I thought he could straighten me out right. I said, 'Judge, I have just met the Assignce at the foot of the stairs and invited him to come up with me, and we can get at the bottom of this thing very quickly.' He said he did not want to hear any more about the case: he had closed it up. I

quickly.' He said he did not want to hear any more about the case; he had closed it up. I said to him, I have been swindled, Judge, by your Assignee.' He said, I don't want you to talk about any swindling business here.' Witness afterwards got the property by a decree from Judge Drummond's Court giving h m the property. The case, however, finally went to Washington.

Col. Cooper called witness' attention to the petition of Bradford Hancock, the Provisional Assignee, stating that petitioner had repeatedly called upon Hodgkins to pay over to petitioner. Assignce, stating that petitioner had repeatedly called upon Hodgkins to pay over to petitioner the purchase-money; that, on the 10th of July, he procured a certified copy of the first order, presented it to Hodgkins, and demanded payment; that Hodgkins failed to pay the \$40,000, or any part of that sum. The petitioner further stated that he had received a bid of \$40,500 from Conro & Carkins, believed it for the best interests of the estate to set aside the first order, and prayed that an order be entered setting aside the order confirming the sale to Hodgkins, and revoking the sale, and ordering that the property be sold to Conro & Carkins. To

this pection a juris when the petition sworn to.

The witness said he remembered the petition. Col. Cooker—In that case, was it shown that any notice of this petition or Hancock's application was served on Hodgkins or you?

Judge Blodgett—We admit that no notice was served without the gentleman being troubled to prove it.

served without the gentleman being troubled to prove it.

Col. Cooper—Very well. I am much obliged. Witness' attention was then called to the order entered by Judge Blodgett Monday morning. July 12, setting aside the first order of sale to Hodgkins and directing the sale of the property to Conro & Carkins for \$40,500. The witness said he remembered hearing the order read. After the order was entered he applied to his attorneys to see what could be done in the case, and the matter was taken before Judge Drummond on a petition for review.

"Don't you remember that Judge Drummond, upon that matter going before him, and it appearing that there was no notice served on either Hodgkins or you, entered an order directing that the District Court should set aside this order vacating the sale and let the parties be heard on their merits?"

"Yes, I remember about that."

"Then there was a hearing before Judge Blodgett?"

"Before the Register."

Blodgett?"

Blodgett?"
"Before the Register."
"Do you remember that, when that order directing the District Court to set aside the order of July 12 and let you and Hodgkins in to be heard on the matter, there was an application made before Judge Blodgett that, inasmuch as Conro & Carkins had already paid \$45,500 for the property, you be allowed to give bond pending this litigation?"
"I think there was."
"Do you remember that Judge Blodgett re-

"It hink there was."

"Do you remember that Judge Blodgett refused to allow you to give any bond that the money should be forthcoming whenever the matter should be determined, but required you to pay into the court \$40,000 before he would give you a probe in the state of the court \$40,000 before he would give you an order in the case?"
"I think I learned that through counsel."
"As a matter of fact, for several months

there was \$80,000, being the purenase price from the two parties, on deposit in the court, was there not,—in the bank of the court, or the registry of the court!"
"I know I paid my money."
"It was understood that their money was

"Now, what relation did Albert Conro and Willard S. Carkins have to either of the two bankrupts, Fox and Howard?"
"I know they were on friendly terms; Mr. Carkins, I think, stooped at Fox's house while

"Before the order of July 12, had not Conro

"Before the order of July 12, had not Conro and Carkins both applied to you to have you give Harry Fox an -interest in this property if you got it on your bid?"

"Not in that way. They applied to me to represent that they were friends of Harry Fox and wanted to assist him; and offered some money to buy an interest in this property. This was about the 7th of July."

Continuing, witness said Judge Blodgett kept the matter under advisement about four months and a half, and finally decided against him, the main ground of his decision being that the Judge didn't think the witness had any standing in court; that he had put a man of straw at the head of him to make this bid, so that witness might take it or let it go as he saw fit. saw fit. Col. Cooper offered Judge Blodgett's decis-

ion, the evidence in the case, and the petition of review—all of which were in a printed volume

cin evidence.

Col. Cooper also read from Judge Drummond's opinion, in which he said there was not the slightest testimony to indicate any bad faith on the part of Crane throughout the whole business, as the District Court seemed to intimate; ness, as the pastrict court seemed to intimate; on the contrary, as soon as notified by the Assignee, Crane told him the bid was a bona fide one, and that the money would be forthcoming Monday morning, and his whole conduct was consistent with that view. It had been clearly shown that Hancock did not act in good faith with Crane or the Court. The rescinding of the order of sale upon his (Hancock's) ex-parte statement was a grave error on the part of the District Court. Hancock had not properly discharged his duties as Assignee. It was the duty of the District Court to arrest the proceedings, and to give Crane a hearing when informed of what had taken place, in order that equity and justice might be meted out to the parties, and no unfair dealing practiced between them, especially by the Assignee, an officer of the Court.

Witness remembered the language substantially. bown that Hancock did not act in good faith

Mr. Goudy arose and said he didn't desire to interfere with the investigation, but he had been watching to see what there was in this against Judge Biodzett. The case was presented to Judge Biodzett, who decided one way, and appealed to Judge Drummond, who decided the other way. What point there was which affected Blodgett deserving impeachment he had been trying to see.

tring to see.

Col. Cooper said so far as Judge Drummond differed from Judge Blodgett on a question of law, no point was raised. The point was Judge Blodgett's conduct in the matter, and he (Cooper) had referred to the opinion of Judge Drummond to show what his (Drummond's) judgment was with reference to the integrity of Hancock, who had been since then Provisional Assignee in fifty cases and Assignee in 200

more.

Mr. Knott understood the testimony was offered with a view of showing that Hancock had been repeatedly appointed by Judge Blodgett when he had knowledge that he was not a suit-

able person to be placed in the position of Pro-visional Assignee.

Mr. Goudy said, so far as that was concerned, it would be shown at once by introducing Judge Blodgett's opinion.

Mr. Knott thought it was interesting read-

ing. [Laughter.]
Mr. Campbell remarked they could sit and have the case padded, but there was no point in Col. Cooper-I am not as good a padder as

Col. Cooper—I am not as good a padder as you are.

The examination of the witness was then resumed.

He remembered the order entered by Judge Drummond to turn over the property to him, and that counsel for Conro & Carkins praved an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, and made application for a supersedeas, and that, though he approved the bond, decided that, under the Bankrupt law, there could be no appeal. The next morning witness went before Judge Blodgett, and, through counsel, asked him to enter an order directing the Assignee to turn the property over in accordance with the decree of the Circuit Court. Judge Blodgett refused to do it, saying that he had the power, as exofficio Circuit Judge, to hear an application for a supersedeas. Witness had finally, to get the property, to replevy it in the State Courts.

On cross-examination, witness said he was a party to the case, and Col. Cooper was one of his attorneys. He didn't understand that Judge Davis overruled Judge Drummond and granted a supersedeas. Judge Drummond and granted a supersedeas. Judge Drummond had stricken out a good deal of the language in the original charge. He had naturally some feeling about Blodgett, but had never made threats against him. He had talked the -matter over lots of times. He had not told E. W. Blatchford that he knew Blodgett was a corrupt Judge, but didn't remember any particular talk with Blatchford. He presumed he had told others that he believed Blodgett was corrupt. He had not contributed money to carry on the investigation, or employed counsel. After Hodgkin's bid, witness paid no attention to the matter for about ten days, until the bid was confirmed. Hodgkin had bid in his own name until some time afterwards. He did not put him forward to take the property if the bid proved a good one, or to reject it if it were not. He did not know that he could not be held responsible to the Assignee. If Hodgkin had bid \$100,000 he would not have considered himself bound, as he told him to bid \$40,000. Witness knew the sale The examination of the witness was then re-

he thought, occupied two or three hours. He had heard Blodgett's decision in which he said "it was clear to him that nothing had been dis-closed that made Hodgkin's bid binding on Crane. . . . It was immaterial, legally, whether the Assignee knew at the time the bid was made, or at any subsequent time, that Crane

This closed the case of the memorialists.

F. H. Kales was called by Mr. Goudy. He was one of the coursel in the case, and was present at the argument for a supersedeas be-fore Judge Davis. One was allowed, and an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. The merits were not passed on there, it being held that the case was not appealable. Judge Trumoull closed the argument before Davis, occupying about half an hour. The merits were dis-

Mr. Knott remarked that this collateral inquiry had gone perhaps far enough.

Witness said he did not remember anything that Judge Drummond had said which affected the general character of Hancock for integrity or honesty. His impression was that Judge Drummond had the idea that Hancock had not acted with entire fairness in disclosing all the facts to the Court. He did not know, never having heard, whether the view Judge Drummond took of Hancock's character was called to the attention of Judge Blodgett. Judge Blodgett, of course, knew the conclusion, but whether he ever read or knew the language in which it was clothed, witness hadn't the remotest idea.

visional Assignee when asked for under proper circumstances.

Cross-examination was waived.

Mr. Cyrus Bentley was called by Mr. Goudy, and stated that he had bad considerable experience in bankruptey business. He had been interested in bankrupt estates in which Messrs. Jenkins, Hancock, and Campbell had all been Provisional Assignees, and found that it was beneficial to the estate to have them rather than inexperienced persons, and that the estates were better administered and more speedily settled. He had had most to do with Mr. Jenkins in that capacity, but he had also some experience of Mr. Hancock, and considered him a competent officer. He had never known an instance in which complaint had been made to Judge Blodgett against these gentlemen being appointed. It was less expensive to a bankrupt estate to have a Provisional Assignee appointed than to have the property turned over to the custody of the Marshai. Sometimes a controversy arises as to acts of preference, which prolong the litigation, but he

appointed until there had oeen an asymmetric cross-examination was waived.

Mr. James J. Noble, another bankruptcy law-yer, alleged that he had had a large experience that the component Assignees, and regarded that with temporary Assignees, and regarded that system as less expensive than the plan of putting bankrupt estates in the hands of the Marshai. When the Marshai did take possession, as he knew from experience, stores were closed up, stocks depreciated, and the estates suffered. He had known of no complaints of creditors either against the system or the three Assignees.

un, stocks depreciated, and the estates suffered. He had known of no complaints of creditors either against the system or the three Assignees, Jenkins, Hancock, and Campbell.

On cross-examination by Mr. Sheldon, witness gave it out that he was an old partner of H. N. Hibbard, and his present office was in the next room to Hibbard's.

James M. Flower, another bankruptey lawyer, was called by Mr. Goudy, and testified that Col. Cooper had told him within a month that he was satisfied he had done Bradford Hancock an injustice as far as this Conro & Clarkins matter was concerned, and that he now beheved he was an honest man, and wished witness would tell Hancock so. Witness testified that he replied to this by telling Col. Cooper he thought it was due to Mr. Hancock that he should tell him so himself.

"Do you no? remember, Mr. Flower," asked Col. Cooper, "that what I said was this: that our investigations into the affairs of the Assignees had convinced me that Mr. Hancock was a very efficient man?"

"Colonel, I have given the language exactly as I recollect it."

"Did you go and tell Judge Blodgett about it?"

"No. sir. I told Mr. Hancock of it subse-

"No, sir. I told Mr. Hancock of it subsequently, and the only other person I have told is George W. Campbell, and that since I came

"But that statement on my part had nothing to do with Judge Blodgett's appointing Mr. Hancock Provisional Assignee long before that, and repeatedly appointing him?"

"No, sir."
"I said this in a confidential communication with you?"

"I didn't so understand it."

THE POST-OFFICE BLOCK.

THE GARDEN CITY POSTPONED. Col. Cooper said the memorialists were now ready to go into the charge relating to the Gar-

den City matter.

Mr. Goudy—We are ready to take up either of the other charges, but not that. That is omething we never heard of until the paper was handed to us. I have sent to the other side for the privilege of looking at the files belonging to the Court, and the gentlemen refused to

let me see them. Mr. Kemp said he went over to the memorialists' table and asked for the files, but was told that Mr. Sheldon was not through with them. Col. Cooper said he was prepared to go on with the Garden City matter, and had left the charge with the official stenographer to be

handed to the Clerk.

The Clerk said he had not seen it.

Mr. Goudy-Why did not you give them to the order of the Committee. They were to be given to the Clerk, and you will get them from

the Committee.

Mr. Goudy—I will inquire of counsel for the memorialists whether they are through with these papers, and whether we can have them Mr. Sheldon-The files of the Federal Court, Mr. Sheldon—The lies of the Federal Court, as they have been in the past, are now very much at your disposal. We have not had the facility of access to them that you have had in the past four weeks.

Judge Blodgett (indignantly)—There should be no insinuations of that kind, sir, from you.

You know better.

Mr. Sheldon-We have examined them, and

Mr. Sheldon—We have examined them, and they are now at your disposal.

Judge Biodgott—I wish to state to the gentlemen of this Committee that this gentleman has no right to insinuate that there has been any disposition to withhold papers from him. I did not know that these papers were to be brought in here. We have had no access to them, and did not know until an hour ago that there was any charge connected with this case.

The Chairman—I hope the gentlemen on both sides will take into consideration the position occupied by the Committee here, and endeavor to facilitate our labors as far as possible and as pleasantly as possible on both sides. We simply

to facilitate our labors as far as possible and as pleasantly as possible on both sides. We simply desire to have the fairest and fullest investigation on both sides, without any feeling about it. We would be glad if the gentlemen could accommodate themselves to that desire on our Mr. Campbell—We are ready on either of the

Mr. Campion—we are ready on ettage of the charges except this one [Garden City matter], which has been handed to us since we came in here. We have not the slightest idea what it means. We would like to be permitted to guess what there is in it, at least.

The Chairman—Oh, certainly; you shall have

a fair opportunity.

Mr. Campbell—On the other charges we are a fair opportunity.

Mr. Campbell—On the other charges we are ready at any moment.

The Chairman—I will state that, while this Committee is here under the order of the House of Representatives to give the fullest and most patient investigation to this matter, and while we desire to do so, we still feel that we ought to have some discretion about how far the thing is to go, and whether we can afford to devote much further time to it. We would, therefore, say that we should like to examine this charge and specification (Garden City) before this matter goes any farther, ourseives; and in the meantime we would like the gentlemen to take up one of the other charges upon which the counsel have announced themselves ready to proceed. We do not know what may be involved in this charge to which our attention is called now by the memoralists, or what its latitude may embrace; and we desire to look over it before we go into it. Examine witnesses on the other two charges as soon as possible.

Mr. Sheldon said he did not know whether there were any witnesses in the room now. The memoralists understood the rule to be that there were any witnesses in the room now. The memorialists understood the rule to be that they were to produce the charges the night before they took evidence upon them; and as those two charges were only presented this afternoon, they had not expected to call witnesses upon them.

alternoon, they had not expected to call witnesses upon them.

Col. Cooper said the supply of subprenas had run out, and the Sergeant at Arms was now sending out after witnesses.

The Casirman—I have just suggested, on behalf of myself and Mr. Culberson, that we would like to look over this charge and pass upon it.

Mr. Culberson—And in the event that we do not desire to investigate it, we expect that you will be ready to go on with the other charges in the morning.

The following charge (the sixth) was then

The following charge (the sixth) was then taken up:

That the said Henry W. Blodgett has used the power and influence of his judicial office to enforce unlawful contracts in favor of his friends, and, in the said capacity of Judge, knowingly directed and permitted the entry of scandaious orders apon the records of said District and Circuit Coarts.

Specification Jirst—That on the 17th of July, 1872, one F. H. Winston, who had been the friend of said Henry W. Blodgett for many years, land who for a long period of time prior to the said Henry W. Blodgett's elevation to the Bench had been his law partner, obtained leave to, and, by his attorney, George C. Campbell, filed in said Circuit Court, then presided over by said Henry W. Blodgett, a petition in the matter of the petition of the United States for the condemnation of Plock 121, School section Addition to Chicago, for

acted with entire fairness in disclosing all the facts to the Court. He did not know, never having heard, whether the view Judge Drummond took of Hancock's character was called to the attention of Judge Blodgett. Judge Blodgett, of course, knew the conclusion, but whether he ever read or knew the language in which it was clothed, witness hann't the remotest idea.

PROVISIONAL ASSIGNEES.

Mr. George A. Hawley, called and examined by Mr. Goody, said he had had a good deal of experience in bankruptcy business in the Northern and Southern Districts of Illinois, both Districts of Wisconsin, the District of Iowa, the Eastern District of Missouri, the District of Iowa, the Eastern District of Missouri, the District of Iowa, the Eastern District of Missouri, the District of Indiana, and some others. In all these districts he had elther personally obtained the appointment of Provisional Assignee when asked for under proper circumstances.

Cross-camanation was walved.

Mr. Cyrns Bentley was called by Mr. Goudy, and stated that he had bad considerable experience of have them rather than inexperienced persons, and that the estates than bankrupt extented that he had bad considerable experience of Mr. Hancock, and completed than to have the proper circumstance in which Messra brendicial to the estate to have them rather than inexperienced persons, and that the estates than inexperienced persons, and that the estate in the complaint and the provisio

THE RECORDS. Mr. Goudy said the records and all the other papers connected with this charge had been sent for and brought in, and the matter might be disposed of this afternoon as conveniently as at any other time.

Col. Cooper said the record evidence might be

introduced now.

Mr. Goudy said he observed Mr. Storrs present, who had been subpœnsed as a witness, and it would take a waile for Mr. Storrs to tell

his story. Mr. Storrs-If I tell all I know it will take all

the afternoon; all I know about this matter will take but a little while.

The Chairman suggested that the documentary evidence be put in.

Col. Cooper called for Mr. William H. Bradley or Mr. E. A. Drummond, but neither of these gentlemen was present. gentlemen was present.

Judge Blodgett—De you want to prove the

Mr. Trumbull—We simit them.
Col. Cooper—Well, they prove themselves Mr. Goudy—We may admit all you want to

col. Cooper—I gues not.
Gen. Stiles read from the Court records the order of Wednesday, Jaly 17, 1872, giving Winston leave, through George C. Campbell, to file his petition claiming commissions. ton leave, through George C. Campbell, to file his petition claiming commissions; also the order of Saturday, Jely 20, 1872, before Judge Blodgett ("the Hon. Thomas Drummond," ap-parently interlined), awarding Winston his com-mission of \$30,000, in three sums of \$10,000 each from each heir. On the margin of this page appeared the note, "Rescinded by order on page 259."

Judge Blodgett-Wouldn't it be equally fair. Gen. Stiles, to read the stipulation filed at the time the order was made?
Gen. Stiles said he yould when his attention was called to it. The other side produced the stipulation between the parties to the entry of

stipulation between the parties to the entry of the order, and the General read it.

Gen. Stiles also read an order entered the same day, before Judge Drummond, directivate the same of 860,488,12, the amount awarded as compensation to be paid to the Pawtucket Institution for savings by the report of the Commissioners in the case, be paid to that institution out of the funds placed in the hands of the Collector of Customs of the Port of Chicago by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose. It was further ordered that it be certified by the Clerk to the Collector accordingly, as authority for payment of the same.

Mr. Knott inquired as to the object of all this.

this.

Col. Cooper stated that the records showed that, on the day there was entered an order in this Winston matter by Judge Blodgett in the condemnation of this block, on the same day another order was entered by Judge Drummond

as to the claims against the same fund, but not in favor of Mr. Winston.

Gen. Stiles read theyecord of Thursday, Aug. 15, 1872, Judge Drummond sitting, when the District Attorney appeared, and, by agreement 15, 1872, Judge Drummond sitting, when the District Attorney appeared, and, by azreement of the parties, the order originally entered July 20 directing certain moneys to be paid to F. C. Winston was vacated and set aside, and held for naught, and the certificates 'issued thereon ordered canceled and destroyed.

Col. Cooper said that this completed the record in the case. He would want some five or six witnesses who could not be present till this morning, when the examination would be very brief indeed.

Mr. Goudy called the attention of the Committee to the act of Congress under which the Secretaty of the Treaspry purenased this property,—an act for the sonstruction of a public building at Chicago, approved Dec. 21, 1871,—and the notice of the Collector under that act inviting sealed proposals.

inviting sealed proposals. F. H. WINSTON.

As Col. Cooper had no witnesses, Mr. Gondy called f. H. Winston. He "presumed" he was the person referred to in the documents read. He had put in a bid on behalf of the owners of the block in pursu-ance of the notice inviting proposals. He was not present in court at the time the order was made for the payment of money to "F. C. Winston." He didn't procure the stipulation under which that order or any other was made. "Were you to receive any money covered by

the order?"
"No. sir."
"Did you receive any money under that order, or after that time under any arrangement which you had made with the Bigelow heirs?"
"I did not."

"I did not."

"At that time you had received all the money to which you, personally, were catitled?"

"I had."

"Do you know, personally, whether Judge Blodgett knew anyting about this transaction or

"He never did from me."
"Did you ever hear that he did from any source?"
"I never heard that he did from any body."
"Were there other parties who were entitled, under any arrangement, to a portion of the sum of \$30,000 which you were entitled to under the contract with the Bigolow heirs?"
"There were." And your portion of it you had received be

fore that order was made!" "Do you remember who was entitled to that

*10,000?"

"Yes."

"You may state it!"

"This arrangement, I would sav, in explanation of this matter, had/been made, not by my self at all, but by other parties who were interested more than I was in the matter—I acted as attorney for them.—principally H. H. Honore, who had a large interest in the neighborhood of the Post-Office building, and at his request and the solicitation of friends, as counsel, I made this proposition to the Government, with the understanding that I should receive a certain sum for my services in the matter, and the other should be divided up by him as he saw fig."

Col. Cooper said he had no questions.

other should be divided up by him as he saw fit."

Col. Cooper said he had no questions.

Mr. Winston—Thank you, sir.

Mr. Goudy—As a copy of a paper authorizing you to make a saie to the Government has been read in the petition, I will ask whether you procured that authority from the Bigelow heirs running to you?

"Mr. Honore procured it. I want to say, in explanation of that,—perhaps it has no bearing.—I had drawn out for the other parties \$20,000 from the estate at that time, and one of the heirs had died, and it became necessary to get some order of the Court, as I understood it, which would justify them in paying the balance of the money over; and it was thought by the attorney who represented the heirs—White and Campbell—that this would be the best way to do it, as I understand; and a situation was entered into authorizing the entry of the order for the purpose of authorizing the administrator, who refused, it is said, to pay the balance of the money."

"Did any part of that \$90,000 come from the

"Did any part of that \$20,000 come from the

Government!"

"Not a doilar."

"It came from whom!"

"The Bigelow heigs."

"Out of the \$1.350,000 received by them from

GEORGE C. CAMPBELL. Mr. Goudy said, in order to have a complete investigation he would put Mr. Campbell on the ly in excess of its capital stock and assets; that said Company was, at and prior to said last-meationed date, possessed of a large amount of assets of the value of about \$200, 000, which said assets the stockholders of said Company had converted to their own use; that before and at said 14th day of August, 1872, there were divers suits commenced and pending against said Company in the several courts of competent jurisdiction in the City of Chicago within said district for the purpose of enforcing payment of the claims against said Company, and that a combination was formed of divers of the officers and stockholders of such Company, with their agents and attorneys, having for its ob-

office, improperly advised and urged the petitioner attorney in said petition to desist from askir from him as such District Judge such rule, and ac

said court, as required by said order, and on the day last aforesaid said petition in bankruptcy was dismissed at the said District Court, the members of said combination having succeeded by that time in procuring all the claims filed in bankruptcy against said Company by means of the unlawful use of the machinery of said District Court, employed for that end by said Henry W. Blodgett as such District Judge as aforesaid.

RUSH AND PAHLMAN.

In the other charge upon which the Commit-

ee decided to hear evidence, it is alleged that

Judge Blodgett called two of the jurors in the

Rush and Pahlman case into his chamber and

POSTAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Two Plans Devised by Judge W. R. Edgar

Hutchinson (Kas.) Interior

Judge W. R. Edgar has been for for some time past at work upon a plan to submit to the Post-

Office authorities at Washington, by which the

use of postal cards could be made more efficient.

and thus be more generally used; and also a

plan to transmit small amounts of money

through the mails at less expense than can be

done at present.

Before the postal-cards were used in this

Before the postal-cards were used in this country, it cost about eight cents to write a letter and enclose a stamp for an answer. Since the adoption of postal-cards it costs about six cents (envelope, paner, three-cent stamp, and enclosed postal-card for answer). By Judge Edgar's plan it will cost only two cents, or one-third the present cost. His plan is to usedouble-stamped postal-cards,—one stamp in cerry the postal-card servers.

plants to use double-stamped postal-cards,—one stamp to carry the postal-card, and another stamp, in the upper left-hand corner of the postal-card, for the answer. The latter stamp to be detached from the card and exchanged at any Post-Office for stamp or postal-card. The stamp may be easily detached by means of small perforations on two sides of it. The return-stamp will be small, and being in the upper left-hand corner, will not interfere with the communication on the card. The perforations around the return-stamp will be made so that it will not be detached in being transmitted through the mails.

through the mails.

The plan for the transmission of small

The plan for the transmission of small amounts of money is also by the use of double-stamped postal-cards. These cards are made the same as the one just described, the stamp in the upper left-hand corner being of several denominations, of three to 50 cents, or even higher, but less than \$1\$. These stamps, when detached, are redeemable in money at any Money-Order Office, or in stamps or money at any office not a Money-or in stamps or money at any office not a Money-or in stamps or money at any office not a Money-or in stamps or money at any office not a Money-or in stamps or money at any office not a Money-or in stamps or money at any office not a Money-or in stamps or money at any office not a Money-or in stamps or money at any office not a Money-or in stamps or money at any office not a Money-or in stamps or money at any office not a Money-or in stamps or money at any office not a Money-or in stamps or money at any office not a Money-or in the Money-or in the

or in stamps or money at any office not a Money-Order Office, at the option of the Postmaster. Ever since the withdrawal of fractional paper-

currency from circulation, great inconvenience has been experienced by the people generally in sending small amounts of money through the mails. Coin cannot safely be sent in letters, and people have been compelled to send postage-stamps, or go to the expense of getting a money-order, or register their letters, which often costs nearly as much as the amount seen.

money-order, or register their letters, which often costs nearly as much as the amount sent. It may be said that, should these plans be adopted, the revenue or the Post-Office Department will be reduced. We think the opposite will be the result. Cheap postage increases the amount of postal tusiness, and it is the duty of all good Governments to provide as cheap postage for their subjects as possible. Thousands of letters and nostal-cards remain unanswered because no

postal-cards remain unanswered because no stamp or postal-card is inclosed for answer; and many thousands more are never written because of the expense of stamp, envelope, paper; and postal-card for answer, all of which are neces-

sary in order to insure an answer. There would be a large increase of traffic in all branches of

business through the mails, if for one cent a person could send smail amounts of money safely, and purchase the many thousands of articles that he cannot get at home, or which could be purchased at a less price than at home. We hope these reforms will be adopted by the postal authorities, thereby obviating the diffi-

ulties now existing, and which the above plans

Tight Skirts No More.

tion has proved that many of the women drown-ed at the wreck of the Princess Alice owed their utter inability to help themselves, or to sustain themselves when help was given them, to the

fact of their being incumbered with the tight-elinging skirts, which held them down.

The Leader of Fashion.

The little red silk handkerchief turbans which are now fashionably journeying around the world, were first started in Paris last spring, the Princess of Wales having appeared in one at a Paris fete; they were immediately adopted in Paris. This lady is said to have perfect taste, and she now sets the fashions for both London and Paris, in the absence of any high authority in Paris, such as the Empress Eugenic used to be.

Went It While She Was Young.

The City of Elizabeth, N. J., is bankrupt. The

population is 28,000; the taxable property is worth \$14,000,000, and the debt is \$5,800,000.

which he had secured their

Mr. George C. Campbell was accordingly called and examined by Mr. Goudy. He said that he prepared the petition which had been read in evidence before the Committee. He did not remember just how the determination to file the petition was arrived at. He did remember, however, that the question arose as to how the \$10,000 coming from the estate of George Bigelow should be collected, and it was referred to him. Mr. White and Mr. Winston together came to him and asked for his suggestions in that regard. It was stated to him that Bigelow was dead, and a certain portion of this commis-sion ought to be paid by his estate, and that the parties to whom the money was going were very anxious to have their money. Mr. White stated that he, as attorney for the estate and all the other parties, was ready to pay it as soon as he could have legal authority to do so. He undercould have legal authority to do so. He understood that in this condemnation proceeding Judge Drummono had insisted that all parties who had any liens of any kind upon these premises should present them in court and have the allowance made there. The title, as he understood it, to the block lay in these three parties at the time the bid was made, but there were mortgages that had been made by perhaps all of the parties, and he though mare than one mortgage made by some of them. There were ground leases upon certain portions of the procerty; leases upon certain portions of the property; there were buildings that had been creeted, ten-

porary structures, upon portions of the porary structures, upon portions of the period at the fee were content with \$1,250,000 as the amount of money that the Government should pay for the block, it was a question how much pay for the block, it was a question how much of it was coming to them, and how much should go to satisfy the mortgages, ground-leases, and various liens and clouds that remained upon the property. Judge Drummond insisted that all of these parties should file their petitions in his court, alleging what their claims were, and that each of them should be raid directly out of court; that is, that the \$1,250,000 should not go to the Bigelow heirs, and leave them so clear off these liens, but that the money should be paid by the Court to every one of them in such sums as were adjudicated by the Court to be a satisfaction of the lien. His impression was that the hearwere adjudicated by the Court to be a satisfaction of the lien. His impression was that the hearing of the matter which arose out of this state of facts took some weeks before Judge Drummond, and that finally substantially all the liens had been adjudicated and perhaps paid; and it was known that a balance would be coming to each of these three owners, two of them living, and the third an estate at that time. On looking the court of property of the proportion comand the third an estate at that time. On looking it over, it appeared that the proportion coming to each of the three owners was about the same sum of money—\$200,000 odd dollars; and Mr White stated to him that among themselves it was satisfactory if each one paid \$10,000 of these commissions, but that the difficulty was that George A. Bigelow had deceased, each be (White) as their attories could not now nd he (White), as their attorney, could not pay and be (White, as their attorney, could not pay over without the authority of some court, and no administrator had been appointed,—that was his best recollection,—so that considerable delay would ensue if an administrator were appoint-ed and claims filed in the Probate Court, and forth. He then called the attention of Mr. ocke to the fact that Judge Drummond had Vocks to the fact that Judge Drummond had required all liens of every nature to be filed, and suggested that if the document held by Mr. Winston, which was set out in the petition, had been placed upon the records of the county, it certainly would be an existing lien upon the been placed upon the records of the county, it certainly would be an existing lien upon the property. That was his judgment about it, and he thought it would be called a lien if it were soread upon the records of the Court. That being so, it seemed to him that a petition might be filed, setting out the contract itself and the action of Mr. Winston under it, and that it would be regarded by the Court as a lien, and ordered to be paid. Mr. White, so far as he knew, acquiesced in that opinion: at any rate he expressed no dissent; so that it was agreed that witness should prepare a petition, which he filed, and it was in his own handwriting. His impression was that he asked leave to file it, but he was not certain. He was strongly of opinion that he was not in court at all the day the order was entered. He thought Mr. White, after the petition had been filed and notices served, came to him with a stipulation, asking him-to sign it, which he did, and Mr. White took the paper and went to court, and witness did not go with him. He had no recollection of being there when the order was made.

On cross-examination by Gen. Stiles, witness said he did not think he ever saw the order, either upon record or the draft of it. He did sign the stipulation, which provided that \$10,000 should be charged upon each of the three parties interested in the property.

ald be charged upon each of the three par-interested in the property.

the Chairman—How came that order to be

The Chairman—How came that order to be set aside!

Mr. Campbell—I have no recollection about it. I have an indistinct impression that Mr. White brought a stipulation the same day, and said the matter had been in some way arranged,

but it was very vague.

Gen. Stiles—Mr. Campbell, you say you do
not know how that order came to be set aside?"
"I have no recollection." Did not you have any intimation upon that No further than I have told you."

Was it not a fact within your knowledge it Judge Drummond had complained of it?" 'I will tell you just what I heard." 'Please answer the question first, and then

I cannot answer that ves or no."

"Can you answer this question, whether you did not at that time hear that Judge Drummond had complained about it?"
"I do not think yes or no either would answer

"I do not think yes or no either would answer the question."

"Well, answer it your own way."

"I heard this. I never had any talk with Judge Drummond or any of the officers of the Court, but I fidd hear from some of the parties—which one I cannot tell now—that Judge Drummond thought that the Court had no jurisdiction to enter the order at all, but that it was a matter for the Probate Court of the State. I understood that he did not take the same view that I did; that he did not think it was a lien; but that it was a contract, and should be enforced in the Probate Court."

"Did you think it was a lien upon the property!"

have already said that I'did."

"Did you think an unrecorded agreement was a lien upon the property?"
"I thought if the paper had been recorded it was a lien."
"That is, if something had been done which

"That is, if something had been done which was not done?"
"I thought that filing it in court would advise the United States to the same effect which a record would have advised them, and therefore would create a lien."

"And you learned that Judge Drummond did not agree with you?"

"I did learn so,—that is, I thought so from something I heard."

"Did I understand you that you never heard."

"Did I understand you that you never heard that Judge Drummond made any further objec-

Then that it was not a lien upon the prop-

erty?"
"Well, I did not take it just that way. I said what I heard was that Judge Drummond thought that this did not come within the class of cases which he desired to have there, and of which the Court would have jurisdiction because they were liens; that he thought there was no jurisdiction to enter the order, and the reason I heard he assigned was that he thought it was not a lien. Of course I may have been very much misinformed, because it did not come directly from Judge Drummond; it was outside talk that I heard?

k that I heard."
Did you talk with Judge Drummond about

"I never did."
"I never did, with either of them."
"I never did, with either of them."
"In fact, you do not know much about this "I only know what I have told you."

Col. Cooper then suggested are adjournment, promising to have all his witnesses on hand in the morning. The Chairman-We desire to close this up tomorrow if possible.

The Committee then adjourned till this morning at half-past 9 o'clock. Clinging dresses are going slowly, but surely out of fashion; tied-back dresses have become entirely things of the past. They have recently earned a bad name from the fact that investiga

OTHER CHARGES.

GARDEN CITY INSURANCE CO. The Garden City Insurance Company's charge, which Judge Blodgett's counsel took for exami-

which Judge Biodgett's counsel took for exami-bation, is as follows:

That said Henry W. Biodgett, being such Dis-trict Judge, engaged in an unlawful scheme to de-fraud the creditors of a bankrupt estate which was then pending before him in such District Court, and by his, the said Henry W. Biodgett's, personal advice and influence, the said scheme was con-summated, and said creditors were defrauded out of a large sum of money.

summated, and said creditors were defrauded out of a large sum of money.

First succification—That long prior to the 14th of August, 1872, there existed in the City of Chizago in said district a certain corporation known as the Garden City Insurance Company, the stock-tolders of which were for the most part the personal friends of said Henry W. Biodgett, said District Judge; and that prior to last-mentioned date the said corporation, by reason of the great fire in said City of Chicago on the 8th and 9th of October, 1871, had met with preast losses, which said amount of losses was large-

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Scarcity of 4 Per Cents in Chicago --- Foreign Exchange Dull.

Stocks Strong and Inactive-The Chicago Discount Market.

The Produce Markets Less Active, and Generally Easier, but They Close Firm.

A Good Shipping Demand for Flour-American Meats in Liverpool.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago within said district for the purpose of enforcing payment of the claims against said Company, and that a combination was formed of divers of the officers and stockholders of such Company, with their agents and attorneys, having for its object and purpose, among other things, the avoidance of the legal liabilities of said stockholders and officers respectively; and that certain litigation was threatened sgainst said Company and said officers and stockholders, which had for its aim and object the appropriation of said assets to the payment of the debts of said Company; and, in furtherance of said common design, the stockholders of said Company, one Lawrence Beardsley, in common with one Henry Newton, to file a petition in bankruptcy in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, of which said Henry W. Blodgett then was and is now Judge, on the 14th day of August, 1872; and afterwards, on the 14th day of August, 1872; and afterwards, on the 14th day of August, 1872; and afterwards, on the 14th day of August, 1872; and afterwards, on the 14th day of August, 1872; and afterwards, on the 14th day of August, 1872; and afterwards, on the 14th day of August, 1872; and afterwards, on the 14th day of August, 1872; and afterwards, on the 14th day of August, 1872; and afterwards on the 14th day of August, 1872; and afterwards on the 14th day of August, 1872; and afterwards on the 14th day of August, 1872; and afterwards on the 14th day of August, 1872; and afterwards on the 14th day of August, 1872; and afterwards on the 14th day of August, 1872; and afterwards on the 14th day of August, 1872; and afterwards on the 14th day of August, 1872; and afterwards on the 14th day of August, 1872; and afterwards on the 14th day of August, 1872; and afterwards of the 14th day of August, 1872; and afterwards of the 14th day of August, 1872; and afterwards of said Company for that purpose af suns really below the value thereof; and that in furtherance of said Company for the 14th day of August, Four per cents are scarce in Chicago, owing to the backwardness of the Government in filling subscriptions. Banks that have subscribe bothered to make even small deliveries. Trans actions were not especially active. The marke was, as a matter of fact, rather dull. The 6s of 1881 receded another 1/6, to 1051/4; the 5-20s 1/6, to 101%; the 5-20s of 1868 14, to 10214; the 10-40s 18, to 104%. The new 5s of 1881 advanced 16, to 1041/2, and the 41/2s 1/4, to 106. Four per cents were 100 bid, and 1021 asked. Gold was quoted at 10014 in greenbacks, with

very few transactions. Transactions in foreign exchange were limited. There are offerings of continental bills against shipments of provisions, but orders for grain and provisions on the whole are few, and the supply of bills consequently light. The market was strong. Sterling grain and commercial bills were 483 French bills were 521%. The actual rates for sterling were 485@485¼ and 481. The posted rates were 486 and 488¼. Bankers' bills on Paris were 5181/4 and 5183/4; commercial, 5211/4 and 519%; Antwerp, 518% and 516%; commercial, 522% and 523%; Reichmark, 95% and 95%; commercial, 941/4; guilders on Holland, 401/4

and 40%; commercial, 39%.
Consols opened at 96 3-16, and advanced at the close to 96 5-16. The financial advices from England are favorable. The Bank of England gained \$1,995,000 during the past week. The proportion of its reserve to liability is 301/2 per cent. The bank yesterday gained \$75,000. Bank of France during the week gained \$1, 200,000.

attorney in said petition to desist from asking from him as such District Judge such rule, and advised such petitioning creditor's attorney that the officers and stockholders of said 'Company had already offered to said petitioning creditor for his claim all that they could reasonably pay, and that said creditor ought to sell his claim; and upon said petitioning creditor's attorney insisting upon his legal rights, said Henry W. Blodgett as such District Judge entered a rule upon said bankrupt Company in accordance with the prayer of said petition, but that, before the expiration of such rule, said creditor, in view of all the circumstances, and the doubts and probable result of such litigation before said Court, sold his claim to an agent of one or more of the stockholders of said Company for a sum much less than its value, and said Henry W. Blodgett as such District Judge neglected and refused to require a compliance with said order as aforesaid entered by him in said sankrupt estate, and said bankrupt corporation has wholly neglected and failed to file said schedule, to-wit: from that day hitherto.

Fourth specification—That said unlawful combination was carried out with such success through the medium of said District Court, that from the 14th day of August, 1872, until the 2d day of October, 1875, no schedule of indebtedness or inventory of the assets of said Company was filed in said Court, as required by said order, and on the day last aforesaid said petition in bankruptcy was dismissed at the said District Court. Chicago discounts are now only moderately active. The briskness of last month's demand for loans is not kept up. Still, lines are well filled, and there is very little loanable surplus. Rates have not yielded, and are quoted at 8@10 per cent. The movement of currency to the country is small, and is not equal to the country orders for remittance of exchange to New York Bank clearings were \$2,700,000. Chicago gas stock has advanced, and is now

quoted at 12716 bid. The Bankers' Almanae for 1879, published by the Bankers' Magazine, has been received. This valuable annual maintains its high rank as a record of the financial institutions of the country, and we note this year several improvement in its make-up.

Stocks were strong and dull. Transactions were not numerous, but prices were firm. There was a general advance, and closing prices were niformly at or near the highest. Apparently rush and randman case into his chamber and informed them that he must have a verdict of guilty; that the jurors returned to their fellows, and the accused were convicted; that the attorneys of Rush and Pahlman heard of this, and told Judge Blodgett if he imprisoned their clients for over a certain length of time they would make a disclosure of the manner in which he had seemed their stock operators are bears by "a large majority. This, according to frequent previous experiences is a good reason to expect an advance. The bears regard the recent rise in stocks as en tirely due to the unusual ease in the money market and the manipulations of New York cliques. This ease of the money market seems now likely to last till after midsummer. This state of the money market will be most favorable to the heavy operators, who will be able to carry stocks very cheaply and unload them on the public, and clean up, before the fall stripgency market comes on. The bears claim the western common, Michigan Central, Lake Shore. et al., are altogether too high, and that a fall i certain. To the bulls these views seem super ficial, because the principal fact of the financial situation is ignored. The resumption of specipayments is an act of inflation. Al the paper money remains in circulation, and there is added to it a large stock of coin, released by banks and individuals from its hoards. With greenbacks at par, prices are at hard-pan; values are as low as they are likely to go, and an improvement is already to be seen in many directions, even in real estate. Con mercial men agree that business is gradually mproving. The improvement of the times and the ability to sell more freely will give people more money to invest. Stocks are feeling this. The disappearance of railroad floating debts is an indication of the improved value of these properties. Until lately railroad paper given to pay for purchases of materials or for labor was a regular commodity at the offices of the Chicago rokers. It is not seen now. The Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Illinois Central, Northwest ern, Burlington & Quincy, the Alton, and other roads have wiped out their floating debts. Their roadbeds are better ballasted than ever before: their rolling-stock is in better condition; they have steel rails instead of iron. The Union Pa cific is now the only great railroad whose paper is on the market. This spring there is certain to be a large emigration from the East to the West. These people will all have ready money to spend, and it will go into the profits of rail-

> times have begun to improve in this country the rate of recovery has always outstripped the anticipations of the most sanguine. It is the duty of the reporter to describe the narket as he finds it, with all its various shades of opinion. It is the privilege of the reader, who pays his money, to take his choice, and operate according to his best judgment.

roads, manufactures, and trade generally.

When, after preceding periods of depression,

The opening, highest, lowest, and closing prices of stocks are given in the table below. There was an advance in Michigan Central of 1, to 88½; Lake Shore 1, to 71½; Northwest common 1%, to 62%; the preferred 1%, to 86%; St. Paul common 1%, to 41%; the preferred 1%, to 82%; Rock Island %, to 127%; Illinois Central 1, to 871/4; Alton 1/8, to 851/4; Union Pacific, 214, to 661/2; Erie 1/8, to 25%; Wabash 4, to 22%; Ohio & Mississippi %, to 1014; C., C., C. & I. 1/4, to 43; St. Joe common 1/4, to 15%; the preferred %, to 40%; Delaware & Hudson 1%, to 40%; Lackawanna 1%, to 51%; Jersey Uentral 1/8, to 421/8; Western Union 1, to 100%;

Kansas & Texas 1/6, to 65%. Northwest gold bonds were 1071/4, St. Paul Sinking Funds 103, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 71, and Alton 6 per cents, gold,

Railroad bonds, in New York on Tuesday, were in brisk demand. The most important change was an advance of 31/4 per cent in Erie fifths, which sold up to 112; do firsts rose from 117 to 11814, while thirds fell off from 111 to 1101/2. Fort Wayne seconds advanced from 1181/2 to 121; Rensselaer & Saratoga coupon firsts from 118 to 1181; New York Central 6s of 1887 from 105 to 1071; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consolidated 7s from 117 to 117%; Chicago & Northwestern consolidated gold coupon from 107% to 107%; and St. Louis, Jack-sonville & Chicago firsts from 108% to 109%. New Jersey Central Adjustment fell off to 94; do Consolidated firsts, assented, declined to 80%, and recovered to 81%; Pacific of Missouri seconds fell off to 1041/4; Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern firsts to 70%; Toledo & Wabash, St. Louis Division, ex matured coupon, to 93%; do seconds, ex-coupon, to 841/2; do consolidated convertible, ex-coupon, to 70; Cincinnati & Springfield firsts, guaranteed by Lake Shore, to 98; and do, guaranteed by C., C., C.

One-half of the Great Horn Silver Mine, of

Frisco, Utah, has been sold to parties rep the valuation of the mine \$5,000,000. This makes stocked for \$10,000,000. The mine will pay \$5,000,000 and the public will pay \$5,000,000. The following were the fluctuations of the

active stocks for the day: active stocks for the day:

Stocks. Opening. Highest.
N. Y. Central. 1164
Michigan Central. 874
Lake Shore. 70% 71.7
C. & N. Western. 604 624
Do preferred. 84% 86%
M. & St. Paul. 394 414
Do preferred. 814 83
C. R. I. & Pacific. 127
Illinois Central. 86%
Chicago & Alton. 85
Union Pacific. 644 67
Erie. 24% 25%
Wabash Railway 22% 22%
Onio & Miss. 104 10%
C. C. C. & I. C. 54%
H. & St. Jo. 1544
Do preferred. 394 40% 87% 70% 60% 84% 39% 81% H. & St. Jo. 1514
Do preferred. 394
Del. & Hudsen 38%
D. Lack, & West 50
N. J. Central. 4114
W. Union Tel. 99%
Con. Southern 56 39% 38% 50 41% 99%

Can. Southern ... 56 Kansas & Texas .. 64 St. L., K. C. & N ... Do preferred COIN QUOTATIONS. The following are the quotations in currency in this market of coins: Twenty francs..... Twenty marks.... Spanish doubloons....

Gold and silver dollars were 100% in currency. FOREIGN EXCHANGE. Sixty days. GOVERNMENT BONDS.

S. 6s of '81 (ex. int) S. 5-20s of '67 (ex. int) S. 5-20s of '68 (ex. int) S. 10-40s S. new 5s of '81 S. new 4½s S. 4 per cent coupons S. currency 6s t coupon.

f 6s...

LOCAL SECURITIES.

Bid.

109
109 *110 *110 *111 *111 *105 *102 *109 *102 *104 Chicago 7 per cent bonds (long) ...

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Governments were weak and lower, except for 5s and 4s, which were teady. Railroad bonds were active and buoyant.

State securities were dull, except Louisianas, which declined 5 for 6s and 8s, and 11/2 for con-

The stock market, with the exception of a ractional decline at the opening, was strong, with an advancing tendency. The improvemen with an advancing tendency. The improvement in prices ranged from ½ to 2½. Union Pacific, Northwestern, St. Paul, Western Union, Erie, and the coal stocks leading the upward movement. At the close the best prices of the day were current in most instances. There was an active demand for investment shares, and this constituted one of the features of business. Transactions were 194,000 shares, of which 32,000 were Erie, 22,000 Lake Shore, 2,400 Wabash, 21,000 Northwestern common, 25,000 Northwestern preferred, 20,000 St. Paul common, 10,000 preferred, 27,000 Lackawanna, 4,700 New Jersey Central, 4,000 Michigan Central, 5,400 St. Josephs, 6,800 Western Union, and 1,800 Pacific Mail. and 1,600 Pacific Mail.

Money market easy at 2@3, closing at 2%@3.

Prime mercantile paper, 3%@5.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, firm at 485%;

sight at 488.

New 5s, ex.coupon. 1045	Currencies.	121
New 4s.	100	
New 4s.	100	
STOCKS.		
W. U. Telegraph. 100% C. C., C. & I.	434	
Quicksilver.	15	New Jersey Central 425
Quicksilver.	15	New Jersey Central 425
Quicksilver.	15	New Jersey Central 425
Quicksilver.	15	New Jersey Central 425
Quicksilver.	15	New Jersey Central 425
Quicksilver.	15	New Jersey Central 425
Quicksilver.	16	Set.
Mariposa.	1004	Set.
Mariposa.	1005	Set.
Mariposa.	1004	Set.
Mariposa.	1004	Set.
Mariposa.	1005	Set.
Mariposa.	1005	Wabash.
Wabash.	225	
Wabash.	225	
Wabash.	225	
Chicago & Alton.	854	
Chicago & A		

Tennessee 6s. old. 36
Tennessee 6s. new. 25
Virginia 6s, old... 25 SAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—Following were losing quotations at the Stock Board:

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6.-Sight exchange ew York, at par. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 485.

FOREIGN.
LONDON, Feb. 6.—Consols, for money, 965-16. American Securities - Reading, 13; Erie, 5%; preferred, 48%. United States Bonds-67s, 104; 10-40s, 107; new 5s, 106%; 44/ss, 109.

Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills, 2%; below the Bank of England

Paris, Feb. 6.-Rentes, 113f 10c. REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Feb. 6:

record Thursday, Feb. 6:
CITY PROPERTY.
Washington st. 30 2-10 ft e of Fifth av, n
f, 30x60 ft, dated Jan. 25 (John Benel
to Henry Strong)
West Eighteenth place, 165½ ft w of Fisk
st, n f. 25x98 ft, Improved, dated Feb.
3 (Jan Svitak to Joseph Prokes).
West Seventeenth st, bet May and Fisk,
sf, 24x12½, dated Jan. 30 (Charles
Reissig to Josef Skala).
West Seventeenth st, 211 ft e of Centre
av, sf, nud ½ of 24x12½ ft, dated Feb.
9 (Joseph Skala to John Kowarik).
Hubbard st, 94½ ft w of Leavitt, sf, 24x
100 ft, dated Jan. 6 (Charles J. Hull to
David Moloney).
Murray st, s w cor of Kossuth. ef, und ½
of 25x100 ft, dated Jan. 21 (William J.
Binning and wife to R. Schwartz).
North Wells st, 27½ ft s of Wendell, w f,
27½x100 ft, dated Juny 25, 1878 (John
Garrett to William F. Lessille.

Market st, 99 ft n of Adams, e f, und ½
of 99 ft running to river, dated Jan. 23,
(George H. Stuart to Christopher S.
Patterson). OUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN

COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for February delivery on the eading articles for the last two business days:

3.50 @4.00 3.40 @4.00 2.50 @5.35 2.50 @5.40

The following were the receipts and ship-ments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at ? o'clock on Thursday morning and corresp ing date twelve months ago:

1879. | 1878. 1879. | 1878. 1879. 1579.

12.611 16, 395
55, 946 129, 280
89, 823 107, 939
9, 886 21, 059
1, 867 2, 004
231, 543 200, 053
235, 500 271, 535
42, 508 14, 863
3, 274, 175 3, 274, 370
149
149
199
199
199
199
107, 677, 715 422, 956 16,083 9,676
55,595 79,283
94,722 54,297
12,700 18,132
3,823 1,784
12,306 12,800
153,760 298,490
12,980
12,000 24,000
849,557 700,820 324, 331 65, 350 100, 148 2, 551 29, 539 3, 931 1, 503 191, 857 75,865 135,000 77, 279 800 2, 785 40,100 1,382 6, 691 100 336 75

Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city consumption: 2,794 bu wheat, 225 bu corn 1,053 bu barley. The following grain was inspected into story

in this city yesterday morning: 3 cars No. 2 winter wheat, 67 cars No. 2 spring, 73 cars No. 3 do, 19 cars rejected (162 wheat); 53 cars high mixed corn, 30 cars new do, 34 cars new mixed 95 cars No. 2 corn, 17 cars rejected (229 corn); cars white oats, 5 cars No. 2 mixed, 1 car re jected (14 oats); 5 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected 5 cars No. 3 barley; 3 cars extra, 1 car barley). Total, 420 cars, or 172,000 bu. Inspected out: 19,492 bu wheat, 25,044 bu corn, 1,970 bu oats, 13,397 bu barley. May corn did not sell at 36%c in this market

last Wednesday. It touched 36c only in settle

Letters received from Northern Kansas state that the farmers there are plowing and sowing wheat. The weather has been warm since about Jan. 20. Parties in the grain trade complain that the

novement of grain Eastward over a leading line of railroad appears to be controlled in the interest of a single firm, the head of which is understood to be a Director of the road in question. If business-men have any knowledge of facts tending to prove that such is a fact, it is their duty to present such knowledge to the public. As a common carrier, the railroad company have no legal right to discriminate, and ould probably be brought up with a round turn if they can be shown to have sinned against the commercial public in this way, either under the cloak of special contracts or otherwise. "If Keene is really interested so largely

in Chicago wheat as some say he is, the very best thing be could do for nimself would be to ship a cargo of No. 2 over to England, and let the people there know what it is." This remark was made yesterday by a gentleman who is pretty well posted in regard to the export movement, and indorse he statement several times made in these columns, that the wheat sold in England as our No. 2 is really about equal to our No. 3. Indeed, be says it is "barely equal to it." The No. 2 spring which has come in here since last harvest has, almost every bushel of it, staid ere, because shippers would not pay the price asked for it, and they have uniformly taken the ower grades instead. The shippers claimed that the lower grades were relatively the chean est, being worth within 6@Sc per bu of the price of No. 2, while the selling difference of the two has been 10@14c. There is not a unanimous opinion in the trade as to the truthful ness of this claim, but whether it be an over statement or not, the fact remains our No. ! spring wheat of the crop of 1878 has scarcely yet been even "smelt at" by the British or French consumer, -except as it has been mixed in with rejected to make a mixture which was about equal to our No. 8, or perhaps a little below that standard.

The leading produce markets were generally less active yesterday,-flour being a noteworthy exception,-and the changes in prices were smaller, with a more uncertain feeling in many departments. The shipping demand was limited by a scarcity of cars.

Domestic dry goods were moving with as

nuch freedom as could be expected, and were firm and steady. Groceries continue satisfactorily active, and the general market maintains a firm and healthy tone. Sugars were again quoted easy, white grades being nominally ar %c lower. Coffees continue active. The butter arket was about steady, the demand being fully equal to current receipts. Cheese was in good request and ruled firm at previous quotations. Prices of dried fruits were firm through out the list, while in peaches, apples, and black berries the tendency continues upward. Fish met with a good inquiry at former quotations The bagging trade remains dull. Orders were being filled at 221/c for Stark, 20c for Lewiston, and 19c for Otter Creek. Leather was quoted dull and unchanged. Tobacco remains inactive

and unsettled. Lumber continues steady under a fair inquiry Dealers seem to think trade will start up briskly before the month goes out, especially if the weather is suitable for outdoor labor. The demand for nails and metals was small, but prices were strong, and dealers were getting stocks in readiness for the spring business, which promises to be excellent. The wool, hay, and broomcorn markets were quiet and unaltered. Seeds were quiet and weaker, the offerings being larger than recently, and buyers were not so numerous nor so anxious to purchase. The sales of hides were smaller, and the market ruled weak. Green fruits sold rather freely at the current prices. Poultry was firm, the offerings being light, and local buyers were looking around for fresh stock. It is stated that a good share of the present receipts of dressed poultry is sent through to the East without unpacking here.

The following figures were

and ocean contracts: | Provisions | Bags | Bags | Color | Bags | Rail freights were quoted at range: Fourth class. Grain, Flour.
To Baltimore. 37 .32 .64
Philadelpnia. 38 .33 .65
New York ... 40 .35 .70
Boston...... 45 .40 .80 GRAIN ON PASSAGE. The following table shows the quantities of wheat and corn on passage for the United Kingdom for ports of call and for direct ports, on he dates named:

The following shows the receipts ments of wheat at points named yesterday:

Total......314,775 382,632 Feb. 6.—Receipts—Flour, 13,775 brls; wheat, 102,150 bu; corn, 116,759 bu; oats, 24,-Wednesday. Thursday. 926 bu; corn-meal, 775 pkgs; barley, ... \$ 9.52% \$ 9.52% bu; malt, 5.916 bu; pork, 523 brls;

683 tes; cut meats 8,346 pkgs; lard, 5,176 tes; Exports-For twenty-four hours-Flour, 15.-

000 bris; wheat, 246,000 bu; corn, 174,000 bu; osts, 2,000 bu. PROVISIONS IN ENGLAND. We make the following extract from a letter

We make the following extract from a letter received here yesterday by a prominent packer from a correspondent in Liverpool:

Liverpool, Jan. 18.—Your cable has just come in, and we replied to it, giving you full scope, as our market must follow yours. In speaking with some of our leading men here to-day it was generally conceded that such an enormous consumption for American meats never existed before. I clied the instance that, in walking round through some of the principal thoroughfares the other evening. I found provision-shops had sprang up like mushrooms, and that there are ten retail shops for every one there was a year ago, and it was generally echoed that every town in England in the manufacturing districts was the same. So what signifies your large crop of hogs when the hungry population we have turn on to bacon? Nor do we think there is anything to take its place, nor to diminish the demand until it reaches 34s. The retailers are giving premiums for shops, and at some of these places, when opening, the police are called into requisition to prevent overcrowding, placing large wooden barriers across the doors when the place is full, resembling the entrance into the gallery of a cheap theatre more than anything else.

GOODS RECEIVED

GOODS RECEIVED at Port of Chicago Feb. 6: G. S. Haskell & Co., 10 packages seeds; A. F. Hatke, 1 case books. Collections, \$5,116.82. PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS-Were less active all round. and generally easier, in sympathy with a reported decline in hogs at the Stock-Yards. Liverpool and New York were reported firm on product, but there was a smaller demand here, and that sturned prices downward, except on green hams. There was apparently more doing for shipment, with some transactions in meats that were not reported. 10c below the latest prices of Wednesday, with a tame feeling in the latter part of the session. We note a further decline of 15c per bri on old pork.

Sales were reported of 1,250 brls old (partly repacked) at \$7.65 spot; 11,500 brls seller March at \$9.50@9.623; and 18,500 brls seller April at \$9.65@9.75. Total, 31,750 brls. The market closed quiet at \$9.45 for cash or February; \$9.521/4 @9.55 for March; \$9.67%@9.70 for \$9,82% for May. Old pork was firmly held at \$7.65. Prime mess pork was quoted at \$8.50@8.75, and extra prime at \$7.50@7.75. LABD-Declined 5c per 100 lbs, with a temporary

rally about the middle of the session, and a fa demand at the reduction. Sales were reported of 2,000 tcs spot at \$6.50@6.52½; 7,750 tcs seller March at \$6.52½@6.57½; and 9,250 tcs seller April at \$6.60@6.67%. Total, 19,000 tcs. The market closed easy at \$6.47% for spot or February; \$6.52%@6.55 for March; \$6.62%@6.65 for April;

Shoul- Short L. & S. Shor. ders. ribs. clears. clear Loose, part cured. \$3.40 \$4.35 \$4.474 \$4.624 Boxed. 3.524 4.50 4.62½ 4.77½ February, boxed. 3.52½ 4.50 4.62½ 4.77½ March, boxed. 3.62½ 4.00 4.72½ 4.87½ April, boxed. 3.72½ 4.70 4.82½ 4.97½

brown.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at \$8,00@8, 25 for mess, \$8.75@9.00 for extra mess, and \$15,75@16.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quiet at 6½@6½e for city, and 5% @6c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR-Was more active, and generally quoted a shade firmer as a consequence of increased demand. The movement was chiefly on export acers which existed the previous day having been re-moved by further instructions from principals. There was only a fair inquiry on local account. Sales were reported of 1,400 brls winters, partly at \$4.62\frac{1}{2}; 1,350 double extras, mostly at \$3.50 @3.60; 280 brls extras at \$3.00@3.25; 57 brls aperfines at \$2.00; and 30 bris buckwheat flour at \$4.00. Total, 3, 117 brls. The following was the ominal range of prices:

Fair to good winters.
Choice Minnesotas.
Fair to good Minnesotas.
Fair to good springs.
Low surings
Patents.
Buckwheat. BRAN-Was quiet and firmer. Sales were 20

ons at \$7.75 per ton on track, and \$8.00 free CORN-MEAL-Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at \$10.60 per ton on track.

WHEAT SCREENINGS-Sales were 10 tons at

\$8.50, and 20 tons at \$10.00 to arrive.

SPRING WHEAT—Was less active, and steadier, SPRING WHEAT—Was less active, and steadier, though tame during a considerable part of the session. The market advanced ½ cearly, and then fell back to the closing prices of Wednesday. Liverpool was quoted steady on shore lots, but slow and heavy on cargoes, and New York was dull, while our receipts exhibited an increase, but were not large, and were nearly equaled by the shipments. The outside conditions were thus favorable to weakness, but local holders were firm in their views, and the buying orders sent in could only be slied at an advance, the market receding when that demand had been satisfied. There was a good inquiry for shipment for the lower grades, and the current receipts went off freely, while winter receipts were slow. Seller March opened at 88c, sold at 87½c, advanced to 88½c, and fell back to 87½c at the close. Seller April sold at 88½ 685%c, and May at 93c. February was quoted at 88½ 687½c, closing, with car lots of No. 2, at 88½c. Spot sales were reported of 29,800 bu No. 2 at 88½ 687½c, closing, with car lots of No. 2, at 88½c. Spot sales were reported of 29,800 bu No. 2 at 88½ 687½c. Closing. With Car lots of No. 2, at 86½c. Spot sales were reported of 29,800 bu No. 2 at 88½ 6880. Total, 91,400 bu.

Winter Wheat—Sales were reported of 800 bu.

ed of 29, 800 bu No. 2 at 86% @874c: \$5, 200 bu No. 3 at 724 @73c: 14, 400 bu rejected at 5646 58c; and 12, 000 bu by sample at 58@89c. Total, 91, 400 bu.

Winter Wheat—Sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 red (in Nutt's) at 90c; and 400 bu No. 3 by sample at 83c on track.

CORN—Was rather less active, with a very steady feeling, the price changes being small. Cash corn was a shade stronger, while the longer futures were slightly easier. The British markets were quoted steady, while there was little change in New York, and our receipts were larger, with rather small shipments. The inquiry from shippers was a steady one throughout, and would probably have been more active but for a scarcity of cars, which kept some operators out of the market. Seller May soid at 354@35%c, June at 36@38%c, April at 32@32%c, March at 31%@31%c, and February at 31 %@31%c, all closing at inside figures. Cash corn closed at 31%c bid. Spot sales were reported of 43,000 bu No. 2 and high-mixed at 31% @31%c; 16,400 bu by sample at 28%@31%c free on board cars. Total, 75,800 bu. The lower grades in store were inactive, with 28c bid for rejected, 28%c bid for new mixed, and 29c bid for new high-mixed. The offerings of these grades in store was restricted by lack of storage room, the elevators being nearly full.

OATS—Were dull and weak, declining %@%c under free offerings. The late bulge drew out sellers, and the market gradually dropped, with little doing, most of the outside orders having been filled previously. Seller March opened at 21%c, and fell off to 21%c, 21%c. May sold at 24%c, and fell off to 21%c, and at the hast were offered at 20%@21c. Rejected oats were nominal. Samples met with a fair inquiry, and the offerings were smaller, the receipts yesterday being light. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 21%c, 21%c, 000 bu do at 22@26c free on board. Total, 21.200 bu.

RYE—Was quiet and steady. Car lots sold to the local trade. Futures were nominal at 45%c do by the local trade. Futures were nominal at 45%c of April and 44%c

RYE—Was quiet and steady. Car lots sold to the local trade. Futures were nominal at 45% 45% for April and 44% for March. No. 2 sold at 43%c. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bn No. 2 at 43%c. 1,200 bn by sample at 41% 43%d con track; and 1,200 bn do at 45% 45%c delivered. Total, 4,400 bn.

BARLEY—Was quiet and easy at the inside prices of Wednesday. No. 2 was mactive and nominal at 79c cash or the month, and 80c for March. Cash extra 3 in A., D. & Co.'s sold readily at 47c, and regular do was quoted at 42% 43c. Seller March was quiet at 42% 43c. No. 3 sold at 34%35c, and feed was nominal at 24c. Samples were in little better local request, and plenty. Cash sales were reported of 4,000 bu extra 3, A., D. & Co.'s, at 47c; 800 bu No. 3 at 34 % 35c; 3,600 bu by sample at 28% 29% on track; and 2,000 bu do at 38% 36c delivered. Total, 9,600 bu.

MORNING CALL 1 Morsing Call.

Mess pork—3,250 bris at \$9.62\(\frac{1}{2}\text{Q9}\).65 for March and \$9.75\(\text{Q9}\).77\(\frac{1}{2}\text{ for April.}\) Laru—1,000 tos at \$8.57\(\frac{1}{2}\text{Q6}\).60 for March and \$8.67\(\frac{1}{2}\text{ for April.}\). Short ribs—500,000 lbs at \$4.67\(\frac{1}{2}\text{Q6}\).70 seller April. TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Two O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat—30,000 bu at 87%@87%c for March.
Corn—10,000 bu at 35%@35%c seller May. Onts—
20,000 bu for May at 24%@24%c. Mess pork—
6,000 bus at \$0.65@0.67% for April and \$0.50@
9.52% for March. Lard—750 tes at \$3.52% for March and \$6.62% for April.

87%c, and closed at 87%c. April sold at 88%c. De, and closed at 88%c.
Corn sold at 31%c for February, 31%cff; March, and 35% 235%c for May.
Oats sold at 21%c for March and 24% 25%c for May.

Mess pork was higher, with sales of 5, 250 bris as 20, 55@9, 60 for March and 80, 70@9, 75 far April.

Lard was stronger. Sales were noted of 3,000 tes at 36, 52% 66,57% for March and 36, 62% 66,65 for April.

Short ribs—Sales 450,000 Bs at \$4.47%@4.50 or March and \$4.63%@4.65 for April. Mess pork closed at \$9.60 for March and \$9.77% for April. Sales 8.000 brls at \$9.62% for March \$9.76% \$9.76% for April, and \$9.90 for May.
Lard closed at \$6.50% 6.52% for Februsty, \$8.55 for March, and \$8.65 for April. Sales 5.750 tes at \$6.50% 6.52% for Februsry, \$6.55% 6.57% for March, \$6.65% 6.67% for April, and \$6.77% for March, \$6.65% 6.67% for April, and \$6.77% for March, \$6.65% 6.70% for April, and \$6.70% for April, a LAST CALL May.
Short ribs were firmer, sales being made of 100.
000 lbs at \$4.67\2004.70 seller April; also 50,000
bs shoulders at \$3.50 seller April. BROOM-CORN-Was quiet and unchanged. Broom-makers are buying from hand to mouth at the current quotations: sonably firm at the lately modified prices. For the time of year the receipts are pretty liberal, but the outward movement also is on a liberal scale and tocks are not accumulating. We quote: Creamery.
Good to choice dairy.
Medium
Inferior to common. BAGGING-Trade remains extremely The few orders received are filled at the fol range of prices: prices. Fine goods are in light supply, but of old, sharp cheese there is still a large stock. We sgain quote:
September and October, full cream....
August do
Part skim
Full skim
Low grades ow grades.

COAL—In the coal market there were nice
A fair number of orders were placed at ab
even below: the demand being light, while a good many lots were on sale: Pork barrels.....\$ sales were reported.

EGGS—Were in light request, and easier on as ount of larger supplies from Southern point Prices range from 24@25c, and for pickled at 17 FISH-Jobbers are fairly bosy, both the city and Fat family, new, ½-brl No. 1 bay, kits. No. 1 bay, medium. Family sits.

SALT—Was steady under a Fine salt, \$\pi\$ bri.
Coarse, \$\pi\$ bri.
Dairy, \$\pi\$ bri, without bags.
Dairy, \$\pi\$ bri, with bags.
Ashton dairy, \$\pi\$ sack.
TEAS—Continue in good firm at fully former figures. firm at fully former figur Common to fair...17@28 Superior to fine ... Extra fine to flaest Common to fair ... 17@30 Su Superior to fine ... 30@40 E Extra fine to finest 50@60 C Alden apples.....

Malaga grapes, per case
GROCERIES—Sugars were easy,
orincipally at the inside quotations,
steady, as were also rice, spices,

Yellow
New Orleans white, clarified
New Orleans prime to choice
New Orleans fully fair to prime.
New Orleans fair
SIRUPS.
California sugar-lond frips.
California silver drips.

Monday.... Tuesday.... Wednesday.... Thursday

Descons, P.D... Dry flint, P.D... Dry salted, P.D. Green city butch

Green city butchers', F b...
Sheeo perts. wool estimated.
LUMBER—Was steady and
The shipments are liberal a
was sold some time ago.
viously quoted:
First and second clear. 14@:
Third clear, 1\(\) to 2 inch...
Third clear, inch.
First and clear dressed siding.
First common dressed siding.
Flooring, first common, dress
Flooring, second common, of
Box boards, A. 13 in. and u
Box boards, B. 13 in. and u
Box boards, C...
A stock boards, 10 to 12 in.,

hath Shingles, 'A' standard to ex Shingles, standard green. Shingles. No. 1 Cedar shingles. Track shingles. METALS AND TINNERS METALS AND TINNERS

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., P b

arge pig tin.......

Copper bottoms.
Sheathing, copper-tinned, IPlanished, copper-tinned, IPlanished, cut to sizes
sheet zinc B b
Less than cask.
Sneet-iron, Nos. 16 to 24.
Russia iron. Nos. 8 to 13.
American planished iron,
American planished iron,
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to
Canmon bar-fron.

Galvanized iron. Nos. 14 to Common bar-iron. Wire, Nos. 0 to 5... Wire, Nos. 0 to 5... Wire, Nos. 10 to 14. Wire, Nos. 15 to 16. Wire, Nos. 15 to 16. Wire, Nos. 18 to 20. NAILS—Were steady at \$0.01LS—Prices ranged aborgenerally firm. There was a subjeined quotations: Caroon, Illinois legal, 150 c Headlight, 175 degrees test. Michigan legal test. Extra winter strained lard o No. 1...

Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure.

leatsfoot oil, extra.....

Naphtha, deodorized, 63 ga Gasoline, deodorized, 74 de tasoline, 87 degrees.

West Virginia, natural, 28 Natural, 30 degrees.

POTATOES—Were quiet, offered, and the sales from Small stocks are reported, haste to replenish. Peach, 65@70c, and a car of early POULTRY AND GAME—7 frm, wille other poultry from.

POULTRY AND GAME—firm, while other poultry abundant. Chickens were offerings of game were light Chickens, dressed, \$\(\pa_0\) D. Turkeys, dressed, \$\(\pa_0\) D. Geese, dressed, \$\(\pa_0\) D. Ducks, dressed, \$\(\pa_0\) D. Quall \$\(\pa_0\) doz

n-plates, 20x28, IC...... n-plates, 14x20, IC., room n-plates, 10x14, IX..... n-plates, 14x20, IX., room

active and at an earlier he tendance of buyers, and, a erously, there was sufficient up prices another 5@10c. d receipts were large and of supplied mostly at \$2.56 were salable at \$2.7563.6 good droves. Inferior gubutchers at \$2.00@2.40. with very little stuff left of

540 5%

April sold at 88%@	Dull hides
th sales of 5, 250 bris ab \$9.70(9).75 for April. were noted of 8,000 tog th and \$0,024(00.65 tog)	Part cured, \$\psi\$ \text{D}\$ Calf. \$\psi\$ \text{D}\$ Descons, \$\psi\$ \text{D}\$ Dor fint, \$\psi\$ \text{D}\$ Dry saited, \$\psi\$ \text{D}\$ Green city butchers, \$\psi\$ \text{D}\$ Sheev neits, wool estimated, \$\psi\$ \text{D}\$ LUMBER—Was steady and in only fair reque The shipments are liberal and include stock if was sold some time ago. Prices remain as pr
0 bs at \$4 47404	
	riousiy quoted: First and second clear, 14/03 in\$32.00@33. Third clear, 14/10 2 inch
at \$9, 62% for March, at \$9, 62% for March, a \$9, 90 for May. 2% for February, \$6, 55 bril. Sales 5,750 tes ary, \$6,55@6,57% for abril, and \$6,77% for	First common dressed siding 14.
es being made of 100 - er April; also 50,000 April.	Flooring, first common, dressed 22 Flooring, second common, dressed 22 Flooring, third common, dressed 16 Box boards, A, 13 in. and upwards 31,00@32, Box boards, B, 13 in. and upwards 26,00@27, Bor boards, C 17,00@18. A stock boards, 10 to 12 in. rough 24,00@28, B stock boards, 10 to 12 in. 20,00@25, C stock boards, 10 to 12 in. 16,00@17.
ARKETS. let and unchanged. from hand to mouth at	Fencing, No. 1
314@4 3 @314	Cull boards. 9.006210. Dimension stuff. 9.006211. Dimension stuff, 20 to 30 ft 9.506213.
5	Pickets, select, dressed, and headed 18.
fairly active and rea- dised prices. For the pretty liberal, but the on a liberal scale and	1.50@ 4.2
We quote: 24@28	tinues light, and prices steady. The advances recently made are likely to be maintained. Quot tions: Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., 9 box\$ 7.00
5@10 8@16 extremely quiet.	1008 1014 1C. 20 box. 3 7.00 7111-plates, 20x28, IC. 13.50 7111-plates, 14x20, IC. roofing. 6.50 7111-plates, 10x14, IX. 9.00 7111-plates, 14x20, IX. roofing. 8.50 1arge pig tin. 18
laps, 4 bu 12 5 bu 14 npies, single 14@15 double 23@24	Large pig tin
od demand at full	Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16-oz 23 Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16-oz 33
ream8 @814	Planished, cut to sizes. 35 Sheet zinc % 6
dere were no changes.	Sheet Zine & 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
6.25 6.95 6.00@6,25	Wire, Nos. 0 to 5
7.00 6.00 5.50	generally firm. There was a fair movement at the
3.50 3.00 4.50 4.50 ds were lower again,	Carbon, 110 degrees test
\$ 924@ 95	No. 1
1.12½ 3.15 1.30	No. 2
6.00 @ 7.00 6.00 @ 7.00 15.00 @17.00 21.00 @23.00	Bank oil
ss. The offerings at \$4.30 for mixed \$4.25@4.27%. No	Gasoline, 87 degrees
t, and easier on ac- n Southern points.	Nativity Nights, and that, 26 degrees
sy, both the city and usiderable liberality. We repeat our list:	abundant. Chickens were slow and lower. The
\$3. 60@ 3. 75 1. 75@ 1.90 3. 23@ 3. 35 12. 50 16. 00	Unickens, dressed, \$ B
12.50 16.00 14.00 10.50 7.00@ 7.50 5.50@ 8.000 4.50@ 5.00	offerings of game were light: Chickens, dressed, \$\mathbb{P}\$ \bigset{D}\$. 7 \$\mathbb{O}\$ 8 Turkeys, dressed, \$\mathbb{P}\$ \bigset{D}\$. 9 \$\mathbb{O}\$ 10 Geese, dressed, \$\mathbb{D}\$ \bigset{D}\$. 5 \$\mathbb{O}\$ 6 Ducks, dressed, \$\mathbb{D}\$ \bigset{D}\$. 6 \$\mathbb{O}\$ 7 Quail, \$\mathbb{Q}\$ doz . 50 \$\mathbb{O}\$ 65 Venison, \$\mathbb{D}\$. 8 \$\mathbb{O}\$ 10 Rabbits, \$\mathbb{Q}\$ doz 50 \$\mathbb{O}\$ 65 Wild turkeys, \$\mathbb{D}\$ \bigset{D}\$. 8 \$\mathbb{O}\$ 12 SEEDS—Timothy and clover were easier, the offerings being a little larger, and the demand less urgent. Timothy seed is coming in more freely
3.06@ 3.25 1.10@ 1.20 1.00@ 1.05 7.5@ 1.00 5.00@ 5.25 3.73@ 4.00	offerings being a little larger, and the demand less urvent. Timothy seed is coming in more freely and dealers find it easier to fill orders. Sales of timothy were made at \$1.18@1.28, and prime closed at \$1.26@1.27; clover sold at \$3.70@3.90. prime being about \$3.80. Flax was steady at \$1.2 (21.22 for crushing, and seed or sowing flax was quoted at \$1.25@1.30. The latter is scarce and from.
5.00@ 5.25 3.75@ 4.00 7	SALT-Was steady under a fair inquiry:
3.75@ 4.00 6 6.50 6.50 6.10 ris 1.10@ 1.15 9@ 10 30@ 235 13.00	Fine salt, \$\forall \text{pill} \text{ for salt, } \forall \text{ for salt, } for
estic fruits display apples, and black-i mostly in a few	firm at fully former figures. We quote: HYSON. 17@28 Common to fair17@28 Superior to fine 28@38 Superior to fine 40@5
mostly in a few ces is still upward. moarison, but are cially so. Nuts re- ste:	HYBON. Common to fair 17@28 Common to fair 20@3 Superior to fine 28@38 Superior to fine 40@5 Extra fine to fines: 40@50 Choicest 55@65 YOUNG HYSON. Common to fair 17@30 Superior to fine 40@5 Superior to fine 30@40 Extra fine to finest 60@6 Extra fine to finest 50@60 Choicest 65@70 Common to fair 18@3 Choicest 65@70 Common to fair 18@2 GUNPOWDER. Superior to fine 30@40 Superior to fine 30@40
\$ 5½@ 6	Extra fine to finest 50@60 Choicest 65@70 Common to fair 18@2 GUNPOWDER. Superior to fine 30@4 Common to fair 20@30 Extra fine to finest 45@5
6 % 6¼ 6 6¼% 7¼ 10 % \$17 1.75 %1.85 2.25 %2.35 1.90 %1.95	Choicest
314 314	WOOL-Was steady under a fair Western in-
13 @ 14 714@ 9 31/2@ 4	quiry, with light stocks, which are concentracted in few hands: Washed fleece wool, P.D
24.60 344 3.60 34 3.60 4 3.60 34 3.60 33	Coarse do 16622 Tub-washed, choice 35638 Tub-washed, common to fair 30638 Colorado, medium to fine 20624 Colorado, common 16618 Colorado, common 13614 Colorado, common 136214
10 @ 11	LIVE STOCK.
6 6 7	Receipts
5 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	Thursday .5,500 28,000 2,600 Total15,786 90,302 8,126 Last week16,925 110,070 6,415 Week before last17,865 103,059 4,851
er freely in lots at re in demand : 2.5 \$1.50@ 2.25 	Shipments— 685 6,175 379 Monday 2,082 9,425 1,718 Wednesday 2,303 10,445 1,235
re in demand: \$1.50@ 2.25 5.50@ 7.00 3.75@ 4.50 2.25@ 2.30 6.50@ 8.00 3.00@ 3.50 8.00@ 10.00 8.00@ 3.60	Total
easy, sales being ons. Coffees wers les, soaps, starch, was a good general	tendance of buyers, and, as all classes bought gen- erously, there was sufficient competition to carry up prices another 5@10c, despite the fact that the
614@ 744 614@ 714 27 @29	receipts were large and of a rather poor average quality. Exporters were in the market and picked up the few extra droves at \$4.90@5.25. More of that sort would have found buyers at good figures.
24%@28 17%@18% 154@164 135@16 11%@12	The firm position of the Eastern markets stimulated the shipping demand, and the class of buyers was very basy, taking not far from 3,000 head at \$3.75@4.75 for isit to choice steers weighing from J, 100
916 91	to 1,550 lbs. The wants of the local trade were supplied mostly at \$2.50@3.25, while stockers were salable at \$2.75@3.60 for ordinary to really good droves. Enferior grades were pedaled out to buchers at \$2.00@2.40. The market closed firm
816 9	. With very little stuff left over.
84@ 84 84@ 84 74@ 74 65@ 74 84@ 9 71@ 64 64@ 64	No. Av. Price. Av. Price. 16 .1,505 \$5.25 15 .1,003 \$3.00 15 .1,402 5.05 33 .1,117 3.90 16 .1,404 4.90 16 .1,126 3.75 17 .1,508 4.80 20 .1,032 3.70 16 .1,963 4.75 14 .1,044 3.85 32 .1,416 4.70 11 .1,043 3.60 90 .1,421 4.70 21 .890 3.60 17 .1,356 4.65 19 .1,023 3.70 12 .1,255 4.624 31 9.50 3.60
38 @40	02 1 449 4 80 10 933 3.70
35 (%40 42 (%43 38 (%40 33 (%36	15 1,489 4.60 22 989 3.55 15 1,438 4.50 10 992 3.55 33 1,321 4.50 20 861 3.40 16 1,306 4.50 18 1,126 3.40
28 @33 24 @25	35. 1,291 4,45 20. 903 3,35 18. 1,306 4,60 16. 1,000 3,50 18. 1,317 4,35 21. 914 3,10
185 @50 45 @50 24 @25 144@15 90 @95 8 @ 9	15 1,245 4,30 17 1,002 2,87 15 1,215 4,50 15 1,000 2,87 18 1,258 4,30 15 1,146 3,15 93 1,269 4,30 22 883 3,20 17 1,146 4,30 20 1,027 3,00
5 @ 5%	17
54@ 5% e offerings were the market:	69. 1,200 4.15 14 cows 1,050 9.70 53. 1,234 4.15 18. 991 2.75 18. 1,223 4.15 20. 1,184 2.75 54. 1,272 4.15 39 cows 994 2.70
7.00 6.50 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00	18. 1, 2/3 4, 15 39 cows. 1, 122 2, 70 18. 1, 5/3 4, 60 19 cows. 877 2, 70 33. 1, 203 4, 00 29 990 2, 65
easing supplies. o change is made	18. 1, 227 4, 00 34 1, 100 2, 22½ 35. 1, 142 4, 00 36 1, 030 2, 60 58. 1, 116 4, 00 14 1, 125 2, 60 52. 1, 168 4, 00 18 cows 970 2, 50 14. 1, 155 3, 90 21 cows 1, 035 2, 60 15. 1, 151 3, 90

740 7

"	HOGS-The	market o	pened very dull.	Pack
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4	bower to Bold	OH TO	a decline The	anatha
•	ther considers h	RCI TOAL	the receipts show	ved a fi
	holders, and es	re increa	se softened the	views
6	MEANY. EXTENT	iesvy wa	ro in scanty our	mle s
	mere maraore n	I Wedn	osday's figures	At the
	ancide trude De	came m	oderately active.	and I
t	ciose of the c	inv fone	nd most of the b	1000 80
•	Sales ranged fi	om \$3.	40@3.50 for co	mmon
0	@3. 25 and of to	choice,	with sales of skip	H 32.
Ď	sold principally	at \$3 40	vy at \$4.00@4.05 0@3.70 and baco	n grad
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SHEEP—The demand was rather less active than on the two preceding days, but prices were well sustained, sales making at \$3.25%3.75 for common to medium grades, and at \$4.00@4.75 for good to choice. The supply was unusully liberal, and several flocks were left over unsold. SHEEP SALES.

| SHEEP SALES. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. | No. | 4v. | Price. | No. | 4v. KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY. Mo., Feb. 6.—CATTLE—The Price Current reports receipts at 204 head; shipments, 238; steady; native shippers, \$3.404.40; native stockers and feeders, \$3.00@3.75; wintered and corn-fed Texas steers, \$2.50@3.75; wintered and corn-fed Texas steers, \$2.50@3.70.

Hoos—Receipts, 2.059 head; shipments, 751; lower; fair to choice packing, \$3.40@3.60; light shipping, \$3.20@3.35.

Hoos—The Price Current, in its review of the pork-packing, says the number of hogs packed for the week ending Feb. 1 was 11,673; average, 286 lbs; from Nov. 1 to Feb. 1, 197.635; average, 273 lbs; same time last season, 110,125; average, 291 lbs.

NEW YORK. NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Berves—Only 8 car-loads received; none for sale; market nominally firm and unchanged; exports, 700 quarters.

SHEEP—Receipts. 6, 830; good stock sold at fair prices, including extra and fancy sheep at \$5.85@6.00 and choice lambs at \$6.25@6.37, but the pens were not cleared, and the tendency was in buyers' favor; ordinary to prime sheep ranged at 44@54(c; exports, 300 carcasses.

Swink—Receipts, 2, 200; market fair for live at \$4.30@4.50, with 3 car-loads at \$4.50, 5 cars at \$4.45, nd 1 car at \$4.30.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO.

Buppalo, Feb. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,530; good demand; prices a shade in advance; only 12 cars offered; sales to shippers at \$4.50@5.75; butchers', \$4.00@4.50; cows and steers mixed, butchers', \$4.00@4.50; cows and steers mixed, \$3.50@3.80.

SHEEF AND LAMES—Receipts, 4,300; limited demand; some sales; %c decline, not enough to justify a change of quotations.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,225; fair demand; Yorkers, \$4.10@4.20; good to choice medium and heavy, \$4.15@4.30; pigs, \$3.85@3.95.

ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6.—CATTLE—Active, strong, and higher: export steers, \$5.00@5.25; good to choice heavy, \$4.60@5.00; fair, \$4.10@4.50; native butchers' steers, \$3.00@4.00. cows and heifers. \$2.75@3.75; feeding steers, \$3.50@3.85; stockers, \$2.75@3.50; corn-fed Texans, \$2.75@3.50; stockers, \$2.75@3.50; stockers, \$2.75@3.50; stockers, \$2.75@3.50; stockers, \$2.75@3.50; Salpments, 735. SHEEP-Strong and better; common to good, \$3.00@3.75; choice to fancy, \$3.87\\@4.25; export grades, \$4.50\\@4.75; receipts, 800; shipments, 150.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Feb. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 1,003 head through; no local; total for three days, 1,275 through and 654 local; no busithree days, 1, 270 through the ness to-day, nothing for sale.

Hoss-Receipts to-day, 3, 135 head; total for three days, 7, 810; Yorkers, \$3, 95@4, 15; Phila-

delphias, \$4.25\(\omega\$4.40. SHEEP-Receipts to-day 400 head; total for three days, 7,100; selling at \$3.50\(\omega\$5.50 for common to extra. CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, Feb. 6. -Hoos-Fairly active and a shade higher; common, \$3,00%3.55; light, \$3,60 @3.85, packing, \$3,85@4.00; butchers, \$4.00@ 4.15; receipts, 2,010; shipments, \$35.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.
The following were received by the Chicago

Board of Trade: LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6-11:30 s. m. -Flour, 8s 6d@ 10s. Wheat-Winter, 8s 6d@9s; spring. 6s 10d@ 8s; white, 8s 8d@9s 1d; club, 8s 11d@9s 4d. corn, 4s 7d@4s 8d. Pork, 45s. Lard, 33s. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 45s; Western, 42s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 26s 6d; short ribs, 26s 6d; long clear, 26s; short clear, 26s 6d; shoulders, 22s 6d. Hams, 39s. Lard, 33s. Prime mess beef, 70s; India mess beef, 77s; Eastern India mess beef, 86s. Cheese, 48s. Tallow

LONDON. Feb. 6. - LIVERPOOL-Wheat steady. Corn steady; 22s 6d. Cargoes off coastslow. Cargoes on passage-Wheat very heavy; good shipping California wheat, just shipped, 43s 6d; nearly due, 42s 6d. There are no cargoes of

corn off the coast on sale.

Special Dispatch to 2 ne Tribuns.

Liverpool, Feb. 6-11:30 a.m.-Flour-No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 8s 6d. Grain-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 9s; No. 2, 8s 6d; spring, No. 1, 8s; No. 2, 6s 10d; white, No. 1, 9s 1d; No. 2, 8s 8d; club, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 8s 11d. Corn-New, No. 1, 4s 8d; No. 2, 4s 7d. Provisions-Pork, 45s; lard, 33s.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6. -COTTON-Fair demand at 5 5-16d@51/2d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 8,500. CHEESE-Fine American, 48s 6d. BACON-Long clear, 26s 6d.

LONDON, Feb. 6.-TALLOW-Fine American. 35s PETROLEUM-Spirits, 111/213%d; refined, 8d. WHALE OIL-26@27s.
ANTWERP, Feb. 6.—PETBOLEUM-24d.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, Feb. 6.—Grain—Winter wheat atracted less attention from speculative interest, as well as on export account, and quoted down 14@14c per bu, closing dull and as a rule weak; spring lightly dealt in, but held at full prices, and not offered freely, Corn generally weaker in most instances for ear-ly delivery, about 14c bu lower on more liberal offerings, and a moderate demand; mixed Western at 46@46%c; No. 2 Western affoat quoted at 59@60c. Oats in generally good demand, and quoted generally firm in price, in instances a trifle dearer, at 50c; white Western, 14,000 bu at 32@

34c; No. 2 Chicago afloat, 28,000 bu at 31%c; No. 2 Milwaukee in store, 1,200 bu at 31c. Provisions-Speculative interest in provision life less confident. Hog products yielded in price and closed weak on a restricted movement; West ern mess in light demand; February option, \$10.15 @10.30; March. \$10.15@10.35, pew. Cut meats in fair request at firm rates. Bacon easier, with long clear at 5c. Western steam lard less sought and quoted 5c lower, closing weak: 440 tcs at \$6.80@6.85, closing at \$6.75.

Tallow-Moderately sought; prime quoted at

SUGARS-Raw about steady, but quiet, with Cuba muscovado at 6%@6%c for fair to good refining; refined moderately sought at 8%c for soft white and

7%68%c for soft yellow per lb. WHISKY-Quoted at \$1.07 bid, \$1.07% asked; dull; 50 brls reported sold at \$1.07; market firmer. FREIGHTS-Movement comparatively tame in nearly all lines, but, as a rule, indicative of no important changes as to rates; for Liverpool, engagements included (by steam) 16,000 bu grain at 5%d.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Cotton—Quiet but steady at 99-16@9 11-16c; futures weak; February

\$3.62%@8.90; white wheat extra, \$4.55@5.25; extra Ohio, \$3.75@5.00; St. Louis, \$3.80@5.75; extra Ohlo, \$3.75@5.00; St. Louis, \$3.80@5.75; Minnesota patent process, \$5.50@8.00. Grain-Wheat-Winter heavy; spring, 74@76c; ungraded do, 87c; ungraded red. 98c@\$1.10; No. 3 do, \$1.03½@1.04½; No. 2 do, \$1.08½@1.10; No. 1 do, \$1.09@1.09½; steamer No. 2 do, \$1.05½@1.06; No. 2 amber, \$1.08; ungraded white, \$1.08@1.08½; No. 2 do, \$1.07@1.07½; No. 1 do, \$1.08%@1.09. Rye—Demand fair and market firm; Western, 57@60%c. Barley quie but steady; mait dull and nominal. Corn heavy; receipts, 117,000 bu; ungraded, 48@47\%c; No. 3, 42\@43\circ\$ steamer, 45c; No. 2, 47\@47\%c; No. new do. 45\@46c. Oats active and firm; receipts, 25,000 bu; No. 3 white, 32c; No. 2 do. 32\@33c; mixed Western, 30\@31\%c; white do, 32\@34c. 41AY—Firm; shipping, 40\@45c.

HAY-Firm; Shipping, 406.45c. Hors-Dull; yearlings, 466c; Eastern and West-ern, 8@12c. HOPS—Bull, Yearings, 4@6c; Eastern and Western, 8@12c.
GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but firm. Sugar dil and unchanged; fair to good refining, 6%@6%c. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice steady, with a fair demand.
PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged; united, 97%@98%c; crude, 8%@9c; refined, 9%c.
TALLOW—Quiet but steady at 6%c
RESIN—Quiet at \$1.40@1.42.
TURPENTINE—Firm at 30c.
EGOS—Weaker; Western, 33@34c.
PROVISIONS—POR—Market dull; mess. \$8.75 for old; \$10.50 for new. Beef dull and nominal. Cut meats quiet but steady; long clear middles, 5@51-16; short do, 5%c. Lard—Market dull; prime steam, \$6.50@6.85.
BUTTER—Quiet but figm; Western, 7@30c.

eam, 50.3026.55. BUTTER Quiet but flam; Western. 7@30c. CHERSE—Steady; Western, 2@84c. WHISKY—Quiet but firm; \$1.07 bid; \$1.07%

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, Feb. 6.-FLOUR-Active and firm,

but not quotably higher.

GRAIN-Wheat-Western active and firm; No. 2 Pennsylvania red, \$1.06: No. 2 Western winter red, spot and February, Western winter red, spot and reordery, \$1.07\(\frac{1}{2}\) March, unchanged; April, \$1.07\(\frac{1}{2}\) and firm; Western mixed, spot and February and March, 43\(\frac{1}{2}\) 44(2), April, 44\(\frac{1}{2}\) 44\(\frac{1}{2}\) c; May, unchanged; starmer, 40\(\frac{1}{2}\) and \$1.08\(\frac{1}{2}\) cores. market changed; steamer, 40%c. Oats-Scarce; market firm; Pennsylvania, 30@33c; Western white, 32c; do mixed, unchanged. Rye quiet and firm.

HAY—Quiet and unchanged.

Provisions-Firm and higher. Mess pork-Old, 99, 25; new, \$10.50. Bulk meats-Loose shoulders, 3%@4c; clear rib sides, 5c; packed, new, 4%@5%c. Bacon—sbonlders, old, 4%c; clear rib ides, new, 6c; hams, 9@10c. Lard-Refine tierces 7 %c.

Butten-Quiet and steady; choice Western,

packed and rolls, unchanged. Eggs—Frmer; fresh, 27@28c; pickled, 18@20c. PETROLEUM-Firm for refined; 9%c bid; easier or crude; 8% @8%c. Coffee-Firm but quiet; Rio cargoes un-

changed. WHISKY-Dall and unchanged. WHISKY—Dall and unchanged.
FREIGHTS—TO Liverpool per steam dull; cotton and flour unchanged; grain, 74d.
RECHITS—Flour, 1,483 bris; wheat, 54,325 bu; corn, 73,905 bu; oats, 150 bu; rye, 200 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 28,571 bu; corn, 40,631 bu.

NEW ORLEANS. New Orleans, Feb. 6.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm; superfine, \$3.25; XX, \$3.75; XXX, \$4.00@4.62%; high grades, \$4.75@5.50. GRAIN-Corn-Demand active; white, 44@45c; yellow and mixed, 47@50c. Oats-Demand fair and market firm at 33@35c CORN-MEAL-Market dull; old, \$1.90; new, \$1.95@2.00.

HAY-Quiet but firm; ordinary \$11.00@12.00; prime, \$13.00@15.00. Provisions—Demand fair and prices higher.
Pork scarce and firm; old held at \$9.50; new,

Pork scarce and firm; old held at \$9.50; new, \$10.50. Lard quiet but firm; tierce, 64,66%c; keg, 64,67c. Bulk means scarce and firm; shoulders, loose, 3½c; packed, 3%,64c; clear; b. 4½c; clear, 4½c. Bacon quiet but firm; shoulders, loose, 3½c; new quoted at 3½c; clear; bs. 5½c; clear, 6c. Hams, sugar-cured, 7½6 8½c, as in size.

Whisky—Market dull; Louisians rectified, 90c; proof, 51,00; Western rectified, \$1,05,61.10.
GROCKHES—Coffee steady with a good demand; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 116,16½c. Sugar quiet; common to good common, 4½,65c; fair to fully fair, 5½,65%c; prime to choice, 5½,66c; yellow clarified, 6½,67½c. Molasses firm; common, 196,21c; fair, 226,35c; centrifugal, 186,25c; prime to choice, 5½,67c.
BRAN—Quiet; quoted at 72½,675c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA. Feb. 6.—FLOUR—Steady; super State and Western, \$2.25@2.57; extras, \$3.00@3.50; Ohlo and Indiana family, \$4.75@5.25; St. Louis do, \$5.00@5.50; Minnesota do, \$4.25@5.00; high grades, \$5.75@7.50. Rye flour, \$2.75. GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, \$1.044@1.05; explore. amber, \$1.05%@1.06; white, \$1.06@1.06% Corn steady; steamer, 42c; yellow, 441/20444c; mixed, 441/2044%c. Oats firmer; white Western. 294@304c; mixed Western, 28@29c. Rye-West-ern, 52@53c.

Provisions-Buoyant. Mess pork, \$10, 50. India Provisions—Buoyant. Mess pors, \$10.50. India mess beef, \$17.50@17.75. Hams, smoked, \$9.25. @9.00; pickled, \$7.00@7.25. Lard firm; prime steam, \$6.75@7.00.
BUTTER—Nominally unchanged.
EGGS—Market dull and firm; Western, 29c.
CHEESE—Nominally unchanged.
PETROLEUN—Quiet; refined, 9%c; crude, 8%@846.

83/26.
WHISKY—Market dull at \$1.10.
RECKIPTS—Flour, 1,400 bris; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, 4,900 bu; rye, 2,000 bu. ST. LOUIS.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 6. -FLOUR-Unchanged GRAIN-Wheat better; No. 2 red, 04%@94%c cash; 94%c February; 95%@95%c March; No. 3 do, 89c. Corn lower; 31c cash; 31%c February; 31%c March; 31%631%c April. Oats unsettled; 234@234c cash: 234@234c March: 244c May. Rye slow; 4314c bid. Barley dull and unchanged. WHISKY-Steady at \$1.04.

Provisions—Pork easier at \$0.62½ delivered. Dry salt meats easier; slow; 20-day clear ribs, \$4.57½@4.60; 15 days to fully-cared shoulders at sabula, ia., \$3.25. Round bacon dull; loose clear ribs, \$5.15. Lard-held at \$6.50; no sales. Hoos-Yorkers and Baitimores active, strong, and higher at \$3.60@3.85; packing nominally \$3.60@3.85; butchers to fancy, \$4.14@4.15; receipts, 9,000; shimments, 3,500.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bris; wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 43,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 5;000 bu.

SHITPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 bris; wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, none; osts, none; rye, 7,000 ou; barley, 6,000 bn. PROVISIONS-Pork easier at \$9.62% delivered.

LOUISVILEE. LOUISVILLE, Feb. 6. -COTTON-Firm at 9c. Froun-Quiet and unchanged. GRAIN-Wheat firm; red, 94c; amber and white,

6c. Corn-Market dull; white, 34c; mixed, 33c Oats firm; white, 26c; mixed, 25c. Rye quiet at

HAY-Fair demand at \$9,00@9, 50. Provisions—Pork strong and higher at \$10.00@ 10.25. Lard strong; sales for future choice leaf, tierce, \$7.00@7.25; do kegs, \$8.00. Bulk meats strong \$6.63%; c) clear rib, \$4.64%; c) clear, \$4.65 torloose. Bacon fictive and figure; shoulders @5c for loose. Bacon active and armer; shoulders, 4c; clear rib, 5%@5%c for loose. Hams—Sugarured, demand active | large size at 74@9c. WHISKY-Market dull at \$1:02.

MILWAUKEE. MILWAUREE, Feb. 6.-FLOUR-Quiet but firm. GRAIN-Wheat firm; opened &c higher; closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, 97%c; No. 1 Milvankee, 95c; No. 2 do, 8714c; February, 8714c; March, 88c; April, 89c; May, 934c; No. 3 Mit-

March, 88c; April, 89c; May, 93%c; No. 3 Mit-wankee, 73%c; No. 4, 64@69c; rejected, 54@ 55c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2, 30@30%c. Oats firm; good demand; No. 2, 20c. kye firm: good demand; No. 1, 43c. Barley nominally un-chanced; No. 2 spring, 74@75c. Provisions—Quiet but firm. Mess pork quiet; new, \$9.60. Prime steam lard, \$6.55. Hoos—Live steady and firm; \$3.40@3.65. Dressed firm; good demand at \$4.10. RECEIFTS—Fiour, 8,000 bris; wheat, 35,000 bu. SHIPMENTS-Flour, 7,500 brls; wheat, 21,000

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, Feb. 6.-COTTON-Demand fair and

narket firm at 9c. FLOUR-Dull and drooping. white held at 90@96c. Corn frm; 33%@35c. Oats frmer, but not quotably higher, at 24@26c. Rye quiet at 51@52c. Barley stronger; No. 2 fall, \$1.00. GRAIN-Wheat dull and lower to sell; red and

\$1.00. Provisions—Pork strong at \$9.75@10.00. Lard in good demand at opening sales; steam, \$6.45; closed easier at \$6.40 bid. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, \$3.55; short ribs. \$4.65 cash; \$4.67½ March; \$4.80 buyer March; snort clear, \$4.87½ Bacon steady, with a fair demand, at \$4.00; \$5.25, and \$5.50. WHISKY-Steady, with fair demand, at \$1.02. BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged. LINSEED OIL—Higner; 65c asked.

TOLEDO. Tolepo, Feb. 6 .- GRAIN-Wheat easier; extra white Michigan, 95%c; amber Michigan, spot 94%c; March, 96%c; April, 97%c; No. 2 do, 91c No. 2 red winter, 97c; No. 2 do. spot, 95c March, 9614c; April, 98c; May, 994c; Western amber, 934c; No. 2 amber Illinois, 94c. Corn frm; No. 2, spot, 334c; May, 364c; No. 2 old, 344c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

BOSTON. 9.63c; March, 9.72c; April, 9.90c; May, 10.05c; June, 10.19c; July, 10.28c.

Flour—Quiet; receipts, 14,000 brls; super State and Western, \$3.45@3.50; common to good extra, \$4.25@5.50; winter wheats, Onlo and Michigan, \$4.75@5, 25; Illinois and Indiana, \$5.00@6.00; St. Louis, \$5.25@6, 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota spring wheats, \$6.50@8.25; winter wheats, \$6.50 @7.50.

GRAIN—Corn quiet: all grades, 48@50c. Oats steady; No. 1 and extra white. 35@38c; No. 2 white, 34c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 32%@33c. Ryc. 6Bc.

RECEIPTS—Fiour, 8,500 bris; corn, 43,000 bu; wheat, 15.000 bu.

Shippernys—Flour, 640 bris; corn, 11,000 bu; wheat, 18,000. KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 6.—Grain—The Price Current reports wheat-receipts for the week, 75,560 bu; shipments, 70,280 bu; firm and active; No. 2 cash, 82c; February, 83c; No. 3 cash, 78½c; February, 79½c. Corn—Receipts for the week, 79,506 bu; shipments, 13,116 bu; firm; No. 2 cash, 24½c; February, 24½c. INDIANAPOLIS.

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INDIANAPOLIS.
S. 50@3.85; receipts, 5,000; shipments, 2,000.
GRAIN—Wheat steady and unchanged; No. 2 red, 91@93c. Corn quiet at 30%c. Oats—Market dull at 23@24c.
PROVISIONS—Shoulders, \$3.25; clear rib, \$4.45.
Lard, \$6.40@6.42%. Hams, 64@7%c.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, Feb. 6. —GRAIN—Wheat, light milling memand and firm; sales, 450 bu No. 1 hard Duluth at \$1.08; 1,000 bu No. 1 Duluth, \$1.08; Corn dull; 37@38c for new on track. Oals neglected. Bar-ley inactive. Rye quiet; sales of Milwaukee at RAILROAD FREIGHTS-Unchanged.

OSWEGO,
Oswego, Feb. 6.—Grain—Wheat steady; No. 2 red Wabash, \$1.06; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.00; No. 1 hard Duluth spring, \$1.10. Corn unchanged at 42c.

DETROIT. DETROIT, Feb. 6. -FLOUR-Dull. GRAIN--Wheat-Weak; extra, 95c asked; No. 1 white, 931/4c; March, 95c; April, 961/4c; May, 981/4c; milling No 1, 901/4c. Receipts, 25, 845 bu; shipments, 5,074 bu.

PEORIA. PROBIA, Feb. 6.—HIGHWINES—Quiet; 100 brls t \$1.03.

COTTON. MENPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 6. - Corrox-Firm; offerings light; receipts, 1,527 bales; shipments, 2, 127 stock, 76, 215; sales, 1,400; exports, 1,050, spin-ners', 250; speculation, 100; middling, 9c. New Ohleans, Feb. 6.—Cotton—Strong; mid-

dling, 9%c; low middling, 8%c; good ordinary, 8%c; net receipts, 11.987 bales; gross, 14,448: saies, 0,000; stock, 387,482. PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 6.—Petroleum—Firm; standard white, 110 test, 9c.
OIL CITY, Feb. 6.—Petroleum—Market opened

quiet and steady; 98%c bid; declined to 97%c, at which price it sold; shipments, 25,000, averaging 18,000; transactions, 100,000. PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 6.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, \$1.18% at Parker's for shipment; refined,

DRY GOODS. New York, Feb. 6.—The market continues fair-ly active for cotton goods, and, as stocks are light, prices ruled firm; prints in moderate request stamped and fancy ginghams in good demand dress goods more sought for; light-weight fancy cassimeres and cheviots in moderate request, and tweeds more active; foreign goods quiet.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 6. - SPIRITS OF TUR PENTINE-Firm at 27c.

CURRENT OPINION.

The Great Defeated. Euffalo Express (Rep.).

It is understood that Mr. Tilden proposes to contest the alleged election of M. Grevy. Valuable Witness Uncalled.

Toledo Blode.

Why is not Sitting Bull subpensed to attend he Reno Court-Martial? Conkling and Voorhees.

Mr. Conkling had an able and energetic ally in Mr. Voorbees. An issue involving spoils is one that appeals to the tender sensibilities of the Indiana statesman.

Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).
Old man Tilden never tires. His well-worn bureau has been dusted, and pens and paper put in place. The epistolary war will open at the adjournment of Congress. Letters for Memphis

Letters intended for this point should be in future addressed: "Steamboat-Landing at the mouth of Wolf River, Taxing District, Shelby County, Tennessee, opposite Hopefield, Ark." Lucky for Them that They Are Here.

Philadelphia Ledger (Ind.).

It is lucky that the Chinese Ambassador is safely in Washington with his clerks and attendants, otherwise, under the new bill limiting

immigration, his suite could only come into the Let Him Go On Dying. Memphis (Tenn.) Avaianche (Ind.), The name of the next Democratic nominee for President may as well be mentloned now as any time. It is Samuel Jones Tilden, 15 Gramercy Park, New York. Mr. Hendricks may just as well go on with his dying.

A Base Insinuation But we cannot resist a perhaps unworthy suspicion that it must have been the reputation of the dark-eved daughters of "Lima of the Kings" for grace, gayety, and coquetry which determined his choice, and though we should be sorry to breed dissensions under the diplo-

matic roof, a sense of duty compels us to put Mrs. Christiancy on her guard in his matter. The Family Trouble.

Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).
Southern Democracy proposes to reassert itself, not only as the intellectual force and political strength, but as the actual governing power of the party. If it concedes anything to the Northern wing it will be as an expediency, not as a right, and if Northern Democrats do not like it they are politely requested to say what they are to do about it and where they are

Buffalo Courier (Dem.).

If it is wrong to start one person in farming and not help another in his corner grocery, it i surely equally wrong to subsidize the railroad or steamship business, while factories of every description are standing idle all over the country. Government cannot help all, and therefore it should not attempt to help any.

Help Them All or None.

American Trade in England,

lt is a remarkable fact that there have been more American houses established in London during the last two or three years than French and German in the preceding twenty. One of the most recent which has appeared on the scene is the Howe Scale & Weighing Machine Company, who have placed their English agency in the nands of McKenzie & Sons, of Holburn viaduet, Dublin and Belfast. Another firm, Fairbanks & Co., have been established here on London Bridge for the last six years, as a branch of the parent manufactory in Vermont.

What Do They Mean? Cincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

It was a dreadful thing for Senator Morton to

call for those Democratic telegrams: and then that they should be looked over was hideous. But Senator Morton was a man who never wnolly recovered from his Democratic methods wholly recovered from his Democratic methods of doing business. He spoke out and pitened in. He even had the secret of carrying the State of Indiana for the Republicans. It was very bad for the Republicans to gobble those telegrams, and it was sinful for the Tribune to have them translated. We ail understand that. But there are the dispatches,—what do they mean? We call upon our afflicted friends to be caim long enough to answer that question.

Submit or Resign. Cleveland Leader (Rep.).

The Northern Democrats are beginning to find out that this little matter of Southern claims is pregnant with a good deal of future discomfort to them. You see, as it was suggested by one of the speakers in the recent rumpus over this question, the Southern brethren are in the majority in the party, and they do not propose to have a little pest of a minority dictate to them what shall be their line of conduct in any particular matter. The fact is, the time has about come when the Northern Democrat as runner of the machine must go. If he does not like the situation he can leave; it is simply a case of submit or resign. The outlook in this direction is not so cheerful as it might be, certainly.

Tilden and the Elevated Rallway. Springfield (Miss.) Republican (Ind.).'
Perhaps Tilden doesn't mean to make another rrab for the Presidency, but, if he should de line to be counted out of the race, there are resh barrels of money in the cellar with which o lubricate the machinery. He is just now credto lubricate the machinery. He is just now credited with having made a clean million of profits from the Elevated Railway enterorise. Indeed, if current reports are true, this is the biggest bonanza New York capitalists have struck for a long while. The originators of the New York or East-Side Company, Tilden and Cyrus Field among them, appear to have made their investment on the basis of 15 to 40 for the stock, and 12 to 25 for the 7 per cent boffds with which the road has been built. The stock is now quoted at 143, and only 110 shares were in the market last week.

The Old Southern Democracy. Philadelphia Press (Rep.).

Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, gave us on Saturday a repetition of the story of the glories of the old Democracy of the South. They deserved part of the credit so freely given, and some which was not expressed. They stole little, but repudiated boldly in Mississippi, which circumstance, more than any other, prevented English capitalists from freely lending funds to the Confederacy, so that their dishonesty ultimately luured to our benefit. They surpassed their descendants in one respect. They scorned to stuff ballot-boxes, to make false counts, to terrorize legal voters, to take offices to which they were not elected, and to reap victories which they did not fairly and honorably win. Such refined mockery of elections was reserved for their pretentious successors, without which Mr. Singleton himself would have remained a stranger to the council-chambers of the nation. served part of the credit so freely given, and

Flow of Population to the West.

Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette.
The record of land-sales in the West and South, by the Government and railroads, and the State of Texas, aggregates over 14,000,000 acres foa 1878. There has been a steady flow of population to the fertile lands of the West, and great States are rapidly developing. This alone will speedily settle all labor questions, as population will soon be distributed in a way that will equalize labor to the demands of consumption. It is thought that over half a mulion of people have settled on farms in the last year. In Philadelphia a colony was formed under the ausgices of the Roman Catholic Church, which bought 6,000 acres of land in Virginia, and divided into eighty-eight farms, of which forty-two are sold. Of those who colonize the West not more than one-fifth are foreigners. The four-fiths are from our towns and cities, where labor is not in demand. The result of all this farm settlement will be seen in a couple of years in the production of a vast surplus of breadstuffs. The new States of the Northwest will soon be populous and wealthy. acres foa 1878. There has been a steady flow of will soon be populous and wealthy.

The Main Question

St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.).

The cipher dispatches need no investigation; they speak for themselves. They reveal a depth depravity in politics unequaled outside of New York in the history of the country. They prove as absolutely as any written evidence can prove that the men who were nearest and dearprove that the men who were nearest and dear-est to Mr. Tilden—bosom friends and trusted advisers for a lifetime—engaged in a plot to buy Electoral votes enough to give him the Presi-dency as soon as it was known certainly that he was not justly entitled to that office. The only question in this connection that can be of public interest is whether or not Mr. Tilden knew what was going on while the "coparceners" were bid-ding \$8,000 for an Electoral vote in Florida, and \$55,000 for an Electoral vote in South Carolina. Even this is rather interesting than important, Even this is rather interesting than important, since, even if it can be proved that he was fully cognizant of the plot, nothing can be done to him in consequence.

New Orleans Times (Dem.).

It is true that in a very few parishes of the State, according to the recent message of Gov Nicholls, there were grave political disturb ances, and in some fraud, in the recent elections. It is also true that we have defaulted on the interest of our bonds. But it may safely be the interest of our bonds. But it may safely be said that violence will never be again allowed to rule anywhere in the State; that offenders will be surely brought to justice, in the future; and that the financial department of the Government will be so managed hereafter that the expenses of the State of all kinds will be promptly met. The extremists and revolutionists will not always be permitted to rule and ruin the State. They have had their day, and must give place to brains, honesty, and worth, must give place to brains, honesty, and worth,
—that class who have been in retirement during the whole period of revolution, robbery,
and blood, since 1860.

A Point to Be Explained.

After the negotiations of Messrs. Marble, Woolley, and others to purchase an Elector in Florida for Mr. Tilden had failed, Mr. Marble telegraphed to Col. Pelton that "The proposition failed. . . Tell Tilden to saddle Blackstone,"-that is, resort to legal proceed-Blackstone,"—that is, resort to legal proceedings. Now, on the supposition that Mr. Tilden was in blissful ignorance of these negotiations, which, but for some blundering in transmitting and translating ciper dispatches, would have been successful and have made the parment of large sums necessary, how would it have been possible for Mr. Tilden's nephew to have communicated the a vice of Mr. Marble "to endile Blackstone" without entering into some caplanation of the situation which rendered it messary to drop "proposing" and resort to legal proceedings. The wicked nephew must have deceived his confiding uncle by relating some fiction which would not excite the suspicion of that good old man, who has so many times been duped by his associates and made to bear their transgressions.

Moses.

Cleveland Herald (Ren.). We look with eager eyes for the report of the examination of Mr. Moses Manton Marble before the Cipher Committee. Mr. Marble is no ordinary man, and his examination, we trust, will furnish a rich mine of information. We expect from him a storm of magnificent indignation and righteous rhetoric. The English language will be shaken to its centre, and we look language will be shaken to its centre, and we look for such a superb spectacle in wordy pyrotechnics as will startle a continent into admiration. Every "ague-smitten pariah" will be made to dance a polka or a Scotch reel to the liveliest music. The "traces of money-payments heretofore darkly visible" will be brought out into "the glorious sunlight of publicity." The "lowest and vilest frauds of Sherman, Haves, and Noyes" will stand out black with "debauchment and dishonor." And when it comes to the grand finale of "the less absolute integrity or the more customary morals when it comes to the grand innate of "the less absolute integrity or the more customary morals of any devoted adherent," to which the devoted Tilden "could neither consent nor connive at," then comets, shooting-stars, rockets, or even chain-lightning, will be but as tallow-candles to the brilliant explosion of Moses, which, if it does not burst him to pieces, will make the Committee and spectators stand aghast with wonder. For Moses is on his ear, and, when he attempts the virtuous and the sublime, he will wonder. For Moses is on his ear, and, when he attempts the virtuous and the sublime, he will sparkle, and flash, dazzle, blaze, glare, and gleam, with all the splendor of the meteor, or the effulgence of noonday. Go it, Moses, and make things lovely!

CIGARS. CIGARS

Imported Coronis Londres, 3 for 25c, or \$7.75 per Hundred. POCO TIEMPO-Key West, Clear Havana, Hand-nade Clgar-5c each, or \$4.50 per box.

C. JEVNE 110 & 112 MADISON-ST.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES PAIRBANKS. MORSE & CO. 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago. Be careful to buy only the Ger

ELECTRIC BELTS AND BANDS.

[Extract from the Baltimore "American,"

December 21, 1878.1

"The Pulvermacher Electric Belt is recom-

mended to general use for the following rea-

sons: First, for its wonderful properties for the

cure of diseases of the kidneys, stomach, liver

and blood; secondly, for its extreme simplicity,

and the fact of its being applied outside, pre-

cludes all possibility of any injury being done

to the patient, as an external remedy is uni-

versally acknowledged to be safe. Another advantage is the facility with which the prog-

ress of the disease and cure can be watched, and if the Belt be not quite in the right place,

it can be very easily readjusted so as to cover

the parts affected. The Pulvermacher Electric

Belt, and its perfection, has been hailed with

delight, not only by the sufferers who have re-

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medical profession, who very frequently pre-

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ELECTRIC BELTS

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Are self-applicable to any part of the body, for

the speedy and effectual cure of

Nervous Debility,

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General Ill-Health, Wasting Decay,

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ELECTRIC BELTS AND BANDS

are indorsed and approved by the most em-

inent medical and scientific authorities in the world, by the Faculties of France, England,

Austria, Prussia, Belgium, and America, and by well-known writers, who refer to the extra-

ordinary cures effected by Pulvermacher's Electric Belts and Bands, in upwards of one

hundred medical and philosophical works.

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QUARTERLY, a large Illustrated Journal, con-taining full particulars mailed free. Call on

PULVERMACHER

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CHICAGO, ILL.

AUCTION.

AT AUCTION.

The Frankfort Furnace Company

Will offer for sale at Public Auction, in the City of Detroit, on Thursday, Feb. 13, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., in front of the German-American Bank, the entire property, personal and real, belonging to the Company, at Frankfort, Benzie Co., Mich., consisting of Furnace Buildings of brick, stone, and wood, with two Stacks, each 10 feet bosh, 45 feet high, with Hot Blast Gyens, Blowing Engine of sinule capacity, Hoisting

Stacks, each 10 feet bosh, 45 feet high, with Hot Blast Ovens, Blowing Engine of ainple capacity, Hoisting Engines, Steam Pumps, Ore Crushers, with Elevators, Steam Boliers, Water Tank, Hand and Steam Fire Pumps, Stock House with Elevated Tramway and Hoisting Engine, for receiving ore, Store House, Dock and Silps, Kallway from Casting House to Dock, with Platform Scales: Barn, Work Shop, Office: Twenty-one Coal Kilns, about 100-cord capacity oach: Incline Tramway from Kilns to Top House, Iron Coal Engages, Ore Cars, Ore Buckets, Smail Tools, Bars, Stokies, Fleks, Shovels, Wrenches, Taps, Dies, etc.: Wheelbarrows, Shovels, Wrenches, Taps, Dies, etc.: Wheelbarrows, Shovels, Wrenches, Taps, Dies, etc.: Wheelbarrows, Charcon, 150 tons of Ore, more or less: 14,000 Fire Brick, Fire Clay, and Sand, for New Hearth.

The real estate embraces about eighty acres of land, fronting on Lake Betsy. Also the east half (\(\frac{1}{2} \)) of the northeast quarter (\(\frac{1}{2} \)). Each the southwest quarter (\(\frac{1}{2} \)) of the northeast quarter (\(\frac{1}{2} \)) of Sec. 31. Township 26, north of Hange 15 west, situate in Benzie County, on the Betsy River, containing 120 acres of land, more or less. For particulars, address

Secretary Frankfort Furnace Co., Detroit, Mich.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

No. 1139 Girard-st.,

PRILADELPHIA, Jan. 23, 1879.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, with a copy of
this advertisement attached, will be received at this
office until noon, Wednesday, March 5, 1879, for furnishing the United States Quartermaster's Department
with the following articles:
To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot, at Philadelphia, Fa.;
SO Dress Cap Pompons, infantry; SO Cap Crossed
Sabres: 8,000 Cap Crossed Riffes; 20,000 Cap Letters;
10,000 Cap Numbers; SOO Trumpers with extra crooks;
Sious Stenich Plates, complete: 50,000 yards 6-4 SyBlue Kersey, heavy quality; 20,000 yards 6-4 Dark-Blue
Plannel; 5,000 Campaign flats.
To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot at San
Francisco, Cal.:

Blue Rersey, leavy quarty. Solve yards e-Boark-Blue Flannel; 5,000 Campaign Hats.

To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot at San Francisco, Cal.:

500 Dress Caps, infantry; 600 Dress Cap Pompons, infantry; 2,000 Cap Crossed Rifles; 50 sets Stencil Plates, complete; 30,000 yards e-4 Say-Blue Rersey, heavy quality; Desco be a subject to a fried inspection, and bidders are informed that a full compliance with specifications will be insisted upon, and that no article inferior to the standard will be accepted.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

"Preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference will be given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific Coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there."—Revised Statutes, \$5, 718.

The articles which are to be used in the States and Territories of the Pacific Coast will be received and inspected at San Francisco, Cal.

Bidders should state in their proposals on what dates and in what quantities they can make deliveries of the articles they propose to furnish at the Philadelphia or San Francisco Depots. For copies of printed instructions to bidders and other information sppiy at this office. Envelopes containing proposals to be informed: "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned. By order of the Quartermaster-General.

D. H. RUCKEE, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

NOTICE!

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. L. 1870.
The following notice is published by direction of the Missour Proposals will be received and encretained under the advertisement of Dec. 28, 1878, for the transportation on either of the rivers, separately or on the combine service of the Missouri and Yellowatone Rivers.
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

2*Office St. Louis, Kaneas City & Northern Railway Company, St. Louis, Jan. 25, 1879. Scaled proposals will be received at the office of 8. Thereson, Chief Engineer, St. Louis, up to Feb. 14, 1879, for the graduation, masonry, bridging, and tresting of sky miles west from Pattensburg of the Council Blurs & St. Louis Isalway Company. Flans, profiles, and specifications to be seen at the office. B. W. LEWIS, Jr., President:

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail ever lay from Bremen Fler, foot of Third-st., H tates of Passage From New Tork to South ondon, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin. \$100. abin, \$400; steeraag. \$30. Steerage tickets to a

E. H. REES.

Female Complaints,

Spermatorrhæa,

Spinal Diseases,

Indigestion,

scribe its use to their patients."

Rheumatism.

Nervousness,

Epilepsy,

Neuralgia,

Dyspepsia,

Paralysis,

And other chronic ailments.

FINANCIAL. VOLUNTARY VERMILYE TESTIMONY. & CO.,

BANKERS. Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.

NEW YORK, Buy and sell on Commission for cash or on margin all securities dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange. Allow linerest on deposits subject to check at sight, and make advances on approved collaterals. Govern-ment, State, City, and County Bonds for sale and im-mediate delivery.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - Saturday excepted. Sunday excepted. Monday excepted.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chi-

sage and Council Bulls, or as the sage of CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILBOAD,

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st. and at depots. | Leave. | Arrivo. | Mendota & Galesburg Express | 7:25 a m | 1:30 p m |
Ottawa & Streator Express	7:25 a m	1:30 p m
Rockford & Freeport Express	10:00 a m	2:20 p m
Dubuque & Solux City Express	10:00 a m	3:20 p m
Pacific Fast Express	10:00 a m	3:20 p m
Pacific Fast Express	10:30 a m	3:40 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	1:100 a m	2:05 p m
Aurors Passenger	3:15 p m	7:15 a m
Aurors Passenger	4:15 p m	7:15 a m
Aurors Passenger	5:30 p m	8:53 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	5:50 p m	8:53 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	5:50 p m	8:53 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	5:50 p m	8:55 a m
Downer's Farterss	9:05 p m	6:55 a m
Creas Fast Express	9:05 p m	6:55 a m
Ransas City & St. Joe Express	9:05 p m	6:55 a m
Ransas City & St. Joe Express	9:05 p m	6:55 a m
Ransas City & St. Joe Express	9:05 p m	6:55 a m
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Ransas City & St. Joe Express	9:05 p m	6:55 a m

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Union Depot. West Side, hear Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Tickjet Office, 122 Randolph-st. Leave. | Arrive.

Ransas City & Denver Fast Ex...	12-30 pm	3:25 pm	
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas...	9:00 am	7:55 pm	
Mobile & New Orieans Express	9:00 am	7:55 pm	
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas...	9:00 am	7:55 pm	
Feoris, Burlington	Fast Express	9:00 am	7:00 am
Peoris, Burlington	Fast Express	9:00 am	7:00 am
Keokun	Fast Express	9:00 am	7:00 am
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex...	9:00 am	7:00 am	
Streator, Lacon, Washingt Ex.	12:30 pm	3:35 pm	
Joilet & Dwight Accommedation	5:00 pm	9:10 am	CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

office, 43 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot. Leave. Arrive. Milwankee Express. Green Ray, and Menants through Day Express. 10:10 a m * 4:00 p m Madison, Prairie du Chien & 10:10 a m * 4:00 p m Misconsin & Minnesota, Green 9:00 p m 10:45 a m Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express. 10:00 p m 17:00 a m

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Frairie du Chien, or via Watertown LaCrosse, and Winona. ILLINOIS CENTRAL BAILROAD. Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-seco Ticket Office, 121 handolph-st., near Clark

Leave. | Arrive.

218 STATE-ST.

St. Louis Express. 8:30 a m 7 6:46 p m
St. Louis Fasc Line. 8:50 p m 6:30 a m
Cafro & New Orleans Express. 8:30 a m 6:45 p m
GCafro & Texas Express. 8:30 a m 6:45 p m
Springfield Express. 8:30 a m 6:45 p m
Springfield Night Express. 8:30 a m 6:45 p m
Springfield Night Express. 8:30 a m 6:45 p m
Peorfa, Burlington & Keokuk 8:30 a m 6:45 p m
Dubnque & Sloux City Express 9:00 a m 2:20 p m
Dubnque & Sloux City Express 9:30 p m 6:35 a m
Gliman Fassenger. 8:30 p m 6:35 a m Valuable Furnace Property

g On Saturday night runs to Centralia only. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD. Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Kan-dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

Leave. | Arrive. Mail (via Main and Air Line)... 7:00 a m - 6:55 a m
Day Express... 9:00 a m - 7:40 p m
Kalamaroo Accommodation. 4:00 p m - 10:34 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)... 5:15 p m - 8:00 a m PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

epot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Lcave. Arrive. BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroest. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st. Palmor House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

| Leave. | Arrive.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot. corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta., West Side.

KANKAKEE LINE. Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Leave. Arrive.

CHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIC BAILROAD. office, 56 Clark st., Sherman House. Leave. | Arrive.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILBOAD. ricket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and De-pot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

Leave. | Arrive. GRAY'S REMEDIES.



THE GRAY MEDICINE CO VAN SCHAACK, STEPHENSON & CO., 92 and 94 Laxe-st. Chicaro, wholesale and retail agents who will supply druggists at proprietors price.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO CURE! DR. KEAN

173 South Clark-st., Chicago. Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr.J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants earse or no pasHow It Is Now Being Utilized in Paris and Throughout France.

Its Immense Superiority to Gas for the Purpose of Street-Illumination.

Employment in Interiors--- Lighting of Circuses, Theatres, Stores. Pactories, and Poundries.

Use at Harbers, on Fertifications and Ships, in the Military Service, and at Railread-Stations.

Successful Application of the Light to Photography-Altogether a Wonderful Success.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Paris, Jan. 21.—Innovations in the shape of inventions seldom have a smooth and uninter rupted road to success. The exceptions are very rare, because nearly all beneficial inven-tions clash with existing interests. If not, there is a hard crust of drowev conservatism or indiface to penetrate before the beauties of the discovery are made apparent to the masses bold and original few who think out and drive an idea into their head, would eventually simmer down into a condition analogous to that in which Dr. Ox found the sleepy inhabitants of Keekendene. No matter what it has been every great enterprise in the way of progress

A MOUNTAIN OF IMPEDIMENTS TO CLIMB before it reached the point of acceptance. This assertion needs no proof. You know the opposition raised when the steam-engine was put oon a railroad; you recollect the tempest created and the wail of the seamstress when the sewing-machine was talked of. The inventor of the stereotyping process was hounded through England by compositors, and the Ger-man who gave birth to the steam printing-press had to travel to the Lonon Times office before he found a stener. Until the advent of gas our grandfathers were content to take as a substitute for unlight, in their homes and in their streets, oil and candle. The most bitter opposition greeted the discovery of gas; indeed, feeling ran so high in Paris that the introducer, Leboud, during the First Consulate, was brutally assassinated in the Champs Elysee by the candlemakers, who imagined that, if he succeeded, their occu-pation would be zone. Every obstacle was thrown in the way of those innovations; but the steam printing-press came and printers still existed; stereotyping was introduced, the cheap newspaper was made a possibility, and typeing increased; the sewing-machine amelioated the condition of the seamstress; gas came to the front, and, in spite of all the hue-andcry, candles continued to be made, and will contipue to be made, -lamvs continued to be manu-The candlemakers made a hard fight. The makers of gas are struggling quite as vigorously against the introduction of electricity as a inedium of illumination; but these protests, I

QUITE AS INEFFECTUAL to check the coming revolution as were those of the candlemakers; and Directors of Gas Companies, if they do not desire to stand opposed to their best interests, would do well to investigate the subject calmly and without prejudice, utilize the electric light, and "run the machine" past six or eight months extraordinary advances nave been made in the matter, a correct estimate of which it is exceedingly difficult to make from the discursive effusions in ninenths of the English, French, or American pa pers. Generally these notices amount to little else than irresponsible chatter, strongly flavored with the spice of prejudice in favor of the Gas favor of this or that lamp. are conflicting. Your correspondent has devoted considerable care to the collection of a few facts and figures, and the investigation of the prominent apparatuses in London and Paris set forth by each inventor as the rival of gas, from which you can form some idea, I think, of the probabilities of electric lighting.

In the present letter, I shall endeavor to tell you the extent to which the light is utilized in Paris, and popular opinion concerning it; in my next, I will speak of the cost in comparison to gas, and will endeavor to give you an idea of the latest improvements on this side of the water. In spite of the nonsense written in con-nection with the experiments in Paris,—genercessful enough to make the Municipal Council not only renew the contract with the Jablochkoff Company for the lighting of the Avenue de l'Opera and the space in front of the Theatre nealse, but they are now negotiating with the owners of the Werdermann lamp for the illumination of the Rue de Castiglione, Place Vendome, the Rue de la Paix, along the Boulevards Capercines, des Italieus, and Montmartre, the Place de la Bastile, and a number of other streets and squares; so you see that the utilization of electricity as a means of illumination, and its more than, favorable competition with gas in regard to brilliancy, steadiness, etc.,

ARB ACCOMPLISHED FACTS

The other day I saw it stated in a London paper The other day I saw it stated in a London paper that upon every light in the Avenue de l'Opera the Jablochkoff Company lost about 19 cents per hour. This is absurd, although there is no denying the fact that that corporation has lost money with the contract; the "renewal of which they sought more for advertising purposes than for immediate profit. It should be stated, in passing, that they labor under great disadvantage in competing with the Parisian Gas Companies in the matter of streetlighting, because in them, like nearly everything else started under the Empire, the Government has a hand, and supply the city with gas at one-sixth the price charged the private consumer. For each gas-jet the city pays one cent per hour; the private consumer, seven one cent per nour; the private consumer, sever cents. The Jablochkoff candle, so far as price cents. The Jablochkoff candle, so far as price is concerned, can 'never compete successfully with the Gas Companies of the City of 'Paris so long as its charter reads as it does. The machinery is too cumbrous and expensive. Therefore the Jablochkoff people do not seek to enlarge their territory, but allow the Werdermann parties to apply for the right upon the streets I have mentioned, the latter claiming that they can compete with the Parisian gas-makers even at their figures, and make money. Standing in at their figures, and make money. Standing in the Place de l'Opera, and looking alternately up the boulevard, with its row of sickly-yellow little gas-jets, making the darkness almost more intense, and up the avenue, with its brillant pale-blue light, reminding one of a bright moon-light night, no one can besitate as to the beauty

INFINITE SUPERIORITY OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHT. The avegue is nearly 1,000 yards in length, and is lighted by lifty-two lamps, some of which burn two candles at once. The latest estimate of the candle's strength is tweaty-two gas-burners; but, owing to the opaline globes necessary, 50 per cent of that strength is lost. Five candles are placed in each lamp, which give light from 5 until 12, when gas burns for the remainder of the might. Four steam-engines give the power necessary. The Rue de la Paix, which runs from the Place de l'Opera to the Place Vendome, has been studded with gas-jets,—three to six having been placed before each house,—by way of contrast to the electric filmination in the Avenue de l'Opera. In a distance equal to one large American block I counted 140 gas-lights; and yef, with this enormous attempt of the Gas Company to eclipse "the light of the future" in the adjoining avenue, looking at both from the Operaliouse at the function on the boulevard, the light of the future "in the adjoining avenue, looking at both from the Operaliouse at the function on the boulevard, the light of the gas is sickly and ineffectual in contrast to the refulgence of the electric.

This is the most remarkable outdoor exhibition in Paris, yet it is used in many other places. INFINITE SUPERIORITY OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

FOR INTERIOR USE

Paris, whose salon—some sixty by thirty feet—was brilliantly lit by one Jablochkoff candle. Paris, whose salon—some sixty by thirty feet—was brilliantly lit by one Jablochkoff candle. The extensive gardens surrounding this mansion were illuminated by three candles; and at the entrance, upon two brackets, were hing other two. The whole picture looked like a leaf from the Arabian Nights, enchanting in its beauty. I may here state that it has become the fashion aroughout France to illuminate with this electic light the mansions and grounds of the great when a fete occurs; at the various Ministries, Embassies, and at important gatherings. The candle for interior use is perbaps seen to the best advantage at the Hippodrome, on the banks of the Scine,—a building considerably larger than, but of a similar shape to, that bearing the same name in New York City. It is lighted by eighty candles,—shortly, I understand, to be increased to 100. The effect is grand in the extreme; and it is difficult to imagine how any other light than that now in use could be efficient in such an enormous structure, the seating capacity of which is over 12,000, and in whose arena it is not unusual to see over 300 beings, bipeds and quadrupeds, assembled. Viewed through the brilliancy of the electric light, the spectacle, with its glittering appointments, and dresses, and banners, is of

THE MOST GORGEOUS CHARACTER. THE MOST GORGEOUS CHARACTER.

The illumination by gas of this vast circus was found to be inadequate. The outlines of those in the arena were only dimly visible, while the electric light brings each outline out in bold relief. No straining of the eye is necessary. A spectator at one end of the arena can easily distinguish the features of those at the opposite end. In the Chatelet Theatre the electric light is utilized in the auditorium, on the stage, and tinguish the features of those at the opposite end. In the Chatelet Theatre the electric light is utilized in the auditorium, on the stage, and in front of the building. For my own part, I do not hink it a perfect success as a theatrical illumination, although opinion seems divided. Perhaps, however, my disciplination arises from the fact that I have always been accustomed to look at the artificiality of the stage through the yellow gas-glare. In St. Petersburg the Grand Opera-House has been illuminated with electricity, and from all accounts it gives satisfaction. I have reason to believe that shortly the Paris Grand Opera, the Theatre du Vaudeville, the Theatre des Nonveautes, and probably two other theatres, will adopt the Werdermann system. In the tase of the Grand Opera-House, comparative tests led to the adoption of the latter system.

So much for theatres.

So much for theatres. IN MANY LABGE STORES electricity has been adopted with most satisfac-tory results. The lighting of the Magazin du Louvre and the Bon Marche, each with about eighty candles, has been already spoken of in American papers. Each of these stores has over 2,000 employes, and they are the emportants of fashion and fancy wear of the French Capital. A lady need no longer wait for daylight to match colors, but, upon the sun's going down, can enter those stores, and with perfect accuracy distinguish the faintest and most imperceptible nuance. And not only is the new process an advantage on this score, but the oppressive, vitiated atmosphere consequent upon the burning of a large number of gas-jets is completely avoided. The manager of the Magazin du Louvre kindly conducted your correspondent, the other day, through the various departments, showing the electric apparatus of the concern; and assured me that, in addition to the light giving universal satisfaction, eighty candles, has been already spoken of in of the concern; and assured me that, in addition to the light giving universal satisfaction, its introduction had effected a saving of 40 per cent in contrast to the former expenditure for The goods are shown to better advantage gas. The goods are shown to better advantage than by daylight. Gas-light steeps everything in an artificial glamour; electricity exhibits silks, tapestries, carpets, laces, and other tissues, jewelry and silverware, to the best advantage,—not only showing the articles in their natural colors, but intensifying those colors. The light is also used in the Belle Jardiniere, the largest gentlemen's clothing and furnishing the largest gentlemen's clothing and furnishing establishment in France, and a number of other large establishments of that order.

IN THE LARGEST FACTORIES AND FOUNDRIES throughout France the electric light is being very rapidly introduced. Among the first to very rapidly introduced. Among the first to introduce it were Messrs. Hotehkiss & Co., the American manufacturers of cannon for the French Government; Menier & Co., the famous manufacturers who turn out 49,000,000 pounds of chocolate annually: Christoftic, of Paris, the largest metal-plater of the world; Val d'Osne, an immense foundry in the Boulevard Exterior; and Claparcele, the great snipbuilder t St. Denis - The immense harpor-works now at St. Dens's The immediate mator-works holding carried out at an expense of many hur dred millions, of francs by the French Republic and which will make of Cala's, Boulogne, Durkerque, Cherpourg, and Le Havre immens rts, making access at all times possible for most powerful vessels afloat, and abolishing the tidal services, always a nightmare to Channel travelers.—this gigantic undertaking, which, it is estimated, will take about ten years for its accomplishment, is being carried on day and omplishment, is being carried on day and the This would have been an utter impossi

BUT POR THE ELECTRIC LIGHT. It has been decided by the Minister of Public Works to furnish all these harbors, as well as those on the Atlantic and Mediterranean sea oard, with powerful electric lights. I learn trie machinery has been constructed, and is now being placed in the fortifications on the coast, t be used in connection with the torpedo-service. be used in connection with the torpedo-service. These lights are sufficiently powerful to distinguish, with the aid of telescopes, small objects at a distance of nearly forty miles. All, the ships-of-war are being fitted up with electric lights, which will beyond a question revolution-jize even the modern system of naval warfare. But not alone in the naval service has the French Gayacament decided to public the electric are Government decided to utilize the electric arc but its use has already bed

A FEATURE IN FRENCH MILITARY TACTICS. Each corps d'armee possesses a number of out-its, comprising a portable engine, to which is attached a Gramme machine (generator of the electric current), from which the wires run to the lamp. With this light the enemy's position becomes plainly visible. The immense strength the lamp. With this light the enemy's bostlon becomes plainly visible. The immense strength of the light hampers him in his operations. It may be here stated that the various sections of the corps d'armee and directed by the Juse of the telephone from the point at which the light is

The adoption of the light in passenger-vessel is being strongly agitated, both in France and in England. It has already rendered valuable service in the French Transatianticline; and, as I hear the matter considered pro and con, I should not at all be surprised if laws were shortly passed, both by the English and French Legislative Rodes conneiling the structure for the Rodes of the Rod passed, both by the English and French Legislative Bodies, compelling passenger-vessels to carry electric lights. The frequency of accidents through fog (the dread of Captain, sailor, and passenger alike) would beyond a question be greatly diminished—probably obviated—by the use of the electric light as it is to-day. Then the danger and difficulties of navigation around the English and French seaboards would be much lessened, the coast being discernible at all times. In regard to

ITS APPLICATION TO BAILROADS, I may say that so successful have been the tests already made that the number of depots illuminated by this new process is rapidly increasing. I will mention a few of the most prominent; they are: the depot of the Chemin-de-Fer du Nord; the Chemin-de-Fer de Paris, Lyons, Mediteranee; Chemin-de-Fer St. Lazare (Western Railway). La Chapelle, in Paris, and the Northwestern and the Paddiagram & Chemin Cross, at Loudon, are Paris, and the Northwestern and the Paddington & Charing Cross, at London, are now, I understand, being fitted up—the former with Ladd's and the latter two with the Werdermann apparatus. In Paris experiments are being made daily in its adoption, not only as a head-light, but as a means of illuminating the various sections of the cars, —emofering a free various sections of the cars,—employing a frac-tion of the locomotive's power, the loss of which is naturally imperceptible.

The application of the electric light

is destined to play a considerable role in the future. At the celebrated photographic studio of the American Leibert, in the Rue de Londres, a gathering of prominent Americans occurred the other night, to winess and take tart in a practical application of the electric light to photographic purposes. Among the gentlemen present your correspondent met Gen. Grant; Gen. Noyes, American Minister to France; Fairchild, our Consul-General; Vice-Consul R. M. Hooper; Mr. Henry Spaulding, of the Parisian branch of Tiflany & Co., New York; John Bigelow; Coi. Fred Grant; Healy, the artist; and First-Secre-TO PHOTOGRAPHY Tiffany & Co., New York; John Bigelow; Col. Fred Grant; Healy, the artist; and First-Secretary-of-Legation R. R. Hitt. The apparatus consisted of an ordinary Gramme continuous-current machine, with regulator. In front of the voltaic are is placed a small, circular, transituent substance. The light furnished was mellow, radiant, and sufficiently strong to take the place of the solar rays; indeed, Mr. Leibert stated that for photographic purposes the electric light was infinite. rays; indeed, Mr. Leibert stated that for photo-graphic purposes the electric light was infinitely superior to that given by the sun, because there was no difficulty on account of shadows caused by enassing clouds. Whether this is so of not, the fact is incontrovertible that the photographs

ARE QUITE AS GOOD as those taken during the day. Gen. Grant examined the apparatus in his usual quiet and thorough way, had his picture taken, and expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied. Mr. Leibert is the first to start nocturnal photography. Fashion has taken it up, and now, if you enter the studio of this artist between the hours of 9 and 12 you will find groups of ladies, on their way to parties or balls, anxious to get their pictures while they are dressed in flounces

it may be seen at a great number of public as well as private buildings; but, unlike the Werdermann, the Jablochkoff lamp cannot be advantageously introduced into dwelling-houses, except in rare cases. Lately, in the evening I that the house of a notable gentleman in

is merely a question of time. Mr. Werdermann has demonstrated practically its economy and its superiority over gas.

LOUISIANA.

Legislators and Officials Anxious to Repud ate State Debts—The Coalition.
Correspondence New York Heraid.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—The conditi

of political affairs in Louisiana would seem to be past finding out, so varied and contradictory are the statements made by persons either con-trolled by prejudice, or more anxious for the success of the political party with which they re affiliated than that the exact truth should be known. That the tie which binds the pres ent dominant party is little more than a rope of sand, liable to fall to pieces the moment any other issue is presented than opposition to car-pet-bag Republicanism, is an admitted fact; that the better element in the Republican party in the State is endeavoring to break away from those who have made the name odious to the intelligent and property-holding citizens, and form a combination with those who have acted with the Democracy as the choice of two evils, and with a fair the choice of two evils, and with a fair chance of success, is equally certain. 'Among the Republicans of the State there is no one, perhaps, who has a better knowledge of this movement and the general political condition of this State than ex-Marshal Pitkin, now in this city. In a recent interview with the Marshal he kindly expressed himself at length on the subject, as embodied in the following conversation:

Correspondent—As you are a native of Louisiana and have long been actively identified Correspondent—As you are a native of Louisiana and have long been actively identified with her Republican politics, I would like to know whether your party can regain there its Mr. Pitkin-I have no doubt that it can and will, but it must be under different conditions from those which prevailed in our three national elections since reconstruction began, else a Re-publican success would be impossible to achieve,

or, if achieved, impossible to achieve, or, if achieved, impossible to maintain. We have a vast voting posse, but we need something besides numbers.

Correspondent—What new conditions do you look for? Mr. Pitkin-Well, I look especially to certain Mr. Pikin—Well, I look especially to certain responsible elements, comprising merchants, planters, and others that have already detached themselves from the Democracy, and that in their initial experiment last November elected in New Orleans a goodly number of their candidates. The fact that these candidates were wantonly defrauded in the count, which was at the exclusive mercy of Democratic Commission. wantonly derivated in the count, which was at the exclusive mercy of Democratic Commission-ers, has served to quicken a distrust which had impelled them to antagonize the Democracy, to a determined enmity. These men dared much in arraigning their old party by Conservative and National platforms; they meant reform and retrenchment. But they found themselves thwarted in the count by the very." Ring" they sought to break up. They are left two alternatives: either to succumb to the Democracy and its exactions, or to persist in fighting it; and they have cheen the latter. The Republicant and ther have chosen the latter. The Republican numbers are vital to this end, and the Conan hambers are vital to this end, and the Conservatives will in the coalition prove a valuable leaven to those numbers. A certain class of small Republican "leaders," so called, will be eliminated, much to the advantage of the Republican party. Their object being spoils, they will naturally betake themselves to the "short will insturantly betake themselves to the "mort-hair" Democracy, against which the Nationals and Conservatives stand arrayed. The spoismen are naturally dumped together, and the coalition is thus largely disburdened of reasons in its personnel for reproach. Correspondent—Have the Federal officers of Louisiana joined the coalition of which you

Mr. Pitkin—I have reason for saying that, with perhaps two or three exceptions, those officers would scarcely be welcomed by the Conservative and National Democrats, and certainly could not, if they were welcome, take any forces with them into the coalition. Men with clean characters and honest purpose are welcome. The Conservatives and Nationals express hearty confidence that the National Administration will probable a discontinuation to provide their nearly considence that the National Administra-tion will exhibit a disposition to promote their worthy purpose so far as it can legitimately. The coalition is Louisiana's only hope and the State creditors' only hope: it merits prompt encour-agement, both because of immediate issues at stake, and because of 1880, when we may readi-ly reclaim the State and have a pacific election, in which the Conservative element, shall interin which the Conservative element shall inter pose between the violent and the colored ele-

Correspondent-It is reported that it is the Correspondent—It is reported that it is the purpose of the Louisiana Democrats to repudiate the State debt, and that for this object chiefly they have called a Constitutional Convention. What position do the Conservatives and Republicans of Louisiana occupy on this

Mr. Pitkin-These elements are entirely hostile to such action. It is believed by them that the State, though poor, is abundantly able to pay its debts, and ought to do so. They do not believe the people of the State could derive even a temporary advantage from repudiation. ought of except as a means of fund available for the support of party backs and general plunder. The income of the State is generous. Too large a part of it is spent in is generous. Too large a part of it is spent in exorbitant salaries and the maintenance of useless officers. A better and more equal system of assessment and a more business-like mode of collection would considerably increase this income. The Republicans and Conservatives agree in demanding these. They agree that the number of offices should be diminished, and the articuluments of many it is desirable to extend agree in demanding these. They agree that the number of offices should be diminished, and the emboluments of many it is desirable to retain should be much reduced. There is no reason why Louisiana should pay her Governor a salary of \$8,000 per annum. There is no excuse for the continuance of a system under which two Sheriffs for the same Parish of Orleans can each lay by profits of \$70,000 or \$80,000 in a single term of two years. Taxation should be simplified. The State, instead of levying its assessments upon each individual taxpayer, should levy its quota upon each city and parish, as in other States, and leave to the local authorities its collection and payment to the State Treasother States, and leave to the local authorities its collection and payment to the State Treasurer. By such a change the State would save very nearly \$100,000 per annum now paid in commissions to Tax-Collectors. Local interests would then antagonize the tax-resisting schemes of former years, and the general laxity in this respect which has been their fruit. The collection-expenses of parishes used by the replace till its which has been their fruit. The collection-expenses of parishes need not be substantially increased, and peculation would become more difficult than now. Reform in this particular would dispense with the most powerful and corrupting patronage of the State Executive,—not among the least of the accruing benefits. The State would derive another benefit in a saving State would derive another benefit in a saving of nearly \$30,000 per year which might then be made in the expenses of the Treasurer's and Auditor's offices. The State and Parish Judi-ciary should be greatly reduced. Nearly ninety judicial officers are employed by as to discharge duties which about thirty such perform, for induties which about thirty such perform, for instance, in Massachusetts, with twice our population and nine times our wealth. Many of these are excessively paid. The system is cumbrous, unsatisfactory, and an onerous charge upon the people and taxpayers of the State. In no department of the Government is a reform more necessary or can economics be effected more important. The heavy fees now applied to building up private fortunes for the Sheriff of Orleans, Harbor Board, Recorders, of Mortgages and Conveyances, etc., should chiefly go into the State now title and useless should be applied to some profitable use or sold. Valuable franchises, which have been alienated without substantial consideration for corrupt or private ends, should consideration for corrupt or private ends, should be resumed. Very considerable reductions should be effected in the legislative expenses. From all these sources of economy a saving of not less than \$750,000 a 'year can be made,—a sum more than ample to meet all existing deficiencies. The Consequentives and Republicans. ficiencies. The Conservatives and Republicans intend to accomplish these reforms, and to restore and maintain the financial honor of the State. I ought to add that very great numbers of men now remaining in the Democratic party are too honest to approve of the outrage of repudiation, and will doubtless sever their connection with that party rather than ratify the action of the coming Convention should repudiation be its result. I do not now believe that this result, however desirable it may be to the Ring managers of the Democratic party, can be reached. It is not at present likely that these men will be able to control a majority in the Convention. If they cannot they will retire to private life, and the finances and bonor of the State will be safe henceforth in honorable hands. I am satisfied that cur Senators and our members of Cougress, the last all members of the Democratic party, will be found jealously defending the honor of the State, and that each and all will heartily concur in the reformatory measures necessary to support her credit and good neme. ciencies. The Conservatives and Republicans

will be found jealously defending the nonor of the State, and that each and all will heartfly concur in the reformatory measures necessary to support her credit and good name.

Correspondent—Your Legislature has now been in session some four weeks, has it not? and is it not very largely Democratic?

Mr. Pitkin—Yes, and no resolution has yet been offered to assist the State out of the slough in which her recent default in her annual interest has left her. The Democratic and Republican vote is respectively ninety*three and thirty-eight. The especial object of the Democracy seems to be to aboilish the present State Constitution, which, among other things, limits the State debt to \$15.000,000, and declares all appropriations in excess of annual revenue to be null and void. But the Legislature has just passed an act providing for a convention to frame a new Constitution. This, following right upon the recent default in interest, excites grave misgivings. The election of delegates, as you will see from the official cony of the act, is to be held on

appropriation of \$40,000 to meet its expenses. The interval is certainly very short, and the contequences extremely momentous. the 18th day of March next, and on the 21st day of April the Convention is to assemble, with an

JACKSON'S SENTIMENTS.

What Old Hickory Thought of the Union and of Nullification and Secession. Washington Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial. Mr. Ellis' remark, that the South went into the War in obedience to Democratic teachings, enders it still more puzzling to understand what Democracy really is. In conversation lately with a gentleman who served in Congress forty years ago, he observed that he had voted ocratic ticket all his life, since he was eligible to vote, but he sadiv realized the fact that the party has ceased to be Democratic, except in name. "John Thompson ('who made and sold hats,' according to Dr. Franklin's anecdote) is still over the door, but the business has been changed, and John bimself is with his fathers. I drop into the old shop occasionally from long habit. The Democracy of Jackson, and Van Buren, and Polk is as much a thing of the past as John Thompson." Mr. Ellis certainly never found anything in the teachings of the first-named of these worthies justifying secession. His celebrated proclamation to the control of the second of these worthies justifying secession. justifying seession. His celebrated proclama-tion to the South Carolina nullifiers in 1832, and his messages to Congress during that period, express his views on that subject very clearly and unmistakably. In examining, recently, a large number of his letters and papers, hitherto unpublished, I came across the annexed memorandum in the Geperal's handwriting, which has so decided a bearing upon this point that I respectfully invite Mr. Ellis' attention to it. I give it precisely as it was written, save t give it precisely as it was written, save to insert or amend a punctuation mark here and there, to prevent the sense being confused: a f "The people possess the sovereign power. It was the people by States who formed the first confederation of perpetual union, &c., which carried them triumphantly thro' the Revolution, and established the freedom and independence of these United States. On a full experiment of the confederation of States and perpetual union, the people found that the conditions on which this perpetual union was founded, by

union, the people found that the conditions on which this perpetual union was founded, by which the people had reserved to each State its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, not exevery power, jurisdiction, and right, not ex-pressly surrend[er]ed, it was found that this confederation was not adapted to the great ends of regulating commerce and revenue. Upon a full experiment, it was found that these powers were necessary to be lodged in a Federal head to compleat a more perfect union of the people of these United States of America. It was to compress the control of these United States of America. The Constitution was formed to give authority to the national will on these subjects of trade and revenue. The Constitution of these United States shews that it was formed by the people to operate directly upon the people, and not upon the legislishative power of the States. The Constitution commences, "We, the people of the people of the states of the people o stitution commences, 'We, the people of the United States, to form a more perfect union,' &c. What people! Why, the same people who had formed the confederation and perpetual union of the confederation and erpetual union of the States wanted to make this perpetual union more perfect; appointed their delegates who met in convention and formed a Constitution to make the union more perfect by granting to the Federal Government more power, and, among the rest, to regulate trade and raise a revenue. This was the act of the whole people by their agents; it was ratified by the people inhabiting each State by their agents, and was the act of the whole people of these United States. The people are the sover-eign power; this was their sovereign act, and the power of a State to secede from the Union without the consent of a majority of the whole, or to dissolve the Union, never did exist since the adoption of the confederation of the States, and the formation of our present Constitution and the formation of our present Constitution upon that confederation of perpetual union by which it (the Union), as the instrument declares, was made more perfect. If a mere majority of the people inhabiting a State has a right to suspend the Revenue laws and stop the wheels of Government, and to seede, then has any less portion of the people who inhabit a State or Territory. Then, indeed, our Government is a rope of sand. Nullification is revolution; and if a State attempts to pullify the laws of the United State attempts to pullify the laws of the United States by force it is rebellion, and if she pos sesses the phisical power to resist successfully then she has the right to establish her own Gov ernment; and if the ballance of the States have the phisical power, they have a perfect right under this confederation of perpetual and per-fect union to coerce her to obedience. For a State to go out of the Union peaceably she must obtain the consent of that number of the States which the Constitution gives the power to alter and among it. The records health to fountain of all sovereign power, have a right to alter or of all sovereign power, have a right to alter or change their government, and the confederated and perpetual union formed by themselves upon which the more perfect union, the Constitution of the Enited States, is based, provides how it can be altered or dissolved; any other mode to alter it is revolution and war."

Gen. Jackson might not have attended many "spelling bees" in his early youth, but his ideas are sufficiently clear, and tersely and forcibly expressed.

expressed. GUESSING AT THE RESULT.

Figuring that Hendricks Will Be Nomi nated for President by the Democrats in

Cincinnati Sun. The Evansville (Ind.) Courier has been specu lating on the probabilities of the next Democratic Convention, and has reached the conclusion that the contest will be between Hendricks, Tilden, Thurman, and Bayard, with the chances decidedly favorable for the nomination of Hendricks, though "Mr. Tilden will be a very formidable candidate." The Courier of Sunday morning presents some figures intending to show the positive strength which each of these gentlemen will carry into the Convention. The adage that "figures never lie" has given place to the other adage, "There is only one thing more false than facts,—that is figures." But the Courier's estimates are interesting, not reliable. It says Mr. Hendricks will a into the contest with the following delegation Arkansas 6 Indiana 11
Illinois 21 Michigan 1
Kansas 5 Nebraska 1
Missouri 15 Pennsylvania 2
Oregon 3 Tennessee 1

Mr. Tilden's strength will almost certainly embrace the delegations from the following States:

Connectient. 6 Minnesota.

Massachu*etts 13 Nevada.

Colorado. 3 New Jersey.

New Hampshire. 5 Rhode Island.

New York. 35 Maine.

Vermont. 5

Iowa. 11 Total.

Mr. Bayard comes next with sixty-five votes, as follows: Mr. Thurman, according to the Courier, may count on the following delegations:

These figures give Hendricks the lead on the first ballot; and, assuming that a majority will hereafter be sufficient to nominate, the Courer predicts that its favorite will receive the nomination on the second ballot, by the additional votes of Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Texas, sixty-one in all,—giving Hendricks a total of 197 votes, twelve more than necessary. We have a suspicion that our contemporary underestimates Tilden's strength in the South, and overestimates the strength of Hendricks in that section. Probably Bayard will also take a State or two here put down for Hendricks, as well as two or three of the States given to Tiden.

Political guess-work, however, is usually very unsatisfactory and unprofitable.

Baron Grant's Difficulties. LONDON, Feb. 3.—Baron Albert Grant has filed

London, Feb. 3.—Baron Albert Grant has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities estimated at £681,938.

Was York World.

Grant, who became well known in this country on account of his connection with the Emma-Mine swindle, was born in Dublin in 1830, and educated at London and Paris. He early became known in London financial circles, for he embarked in immense speculations which at least for many years enabled him to command immense sums of money. He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers, and in 1865 was returned to Parliament as member from Kidderminster. In 1868 he was created by the King of Italy and also Commander of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazare, and in 1871 was made Commander of the Order of Christ by the King of Portugal. In 1874 he was again returned to Parliament by the Conservative electors of Kidderminster. In 1876 Baron Grant's remarkable defense of himself for his participation in the Emma-Mine affair will be generally remembered, for that unfortunate enterprise affected so many Americans in high station that it had given to it much prominence by American jourso many Americans in high station that it bad given to it much prominence by American jour-nals. Just before his last election to Partia-ment he purchased Leicester Square, and, adding

many wonderful decorations to it, presented to the City of London.

About the most recent thing heard of Baron Grant was when his elegant house at South Kensington was for sale. The house, which cost upwards of £300,000, surpassed anything in London, and was a far nobler edifice than either Buckingham or Kensington Palace. Standing as it does in about the same relative position to London that Mr. Vanderbilt's proposed house will stand to New York, it had seven acres of ground around it, filled with fine old forest trees. There was also a lake, a skating-rink, and an American bowling-alley. The principal feature of the grand house, however, was the carving of the wood-work, which was described as "so worthy of the palmy days of that neglected art that Grinling Gibbons himself would not have been ashamed of much of it."

GEN. GRANT'S SPEECH.

The One Delivered at Des Moines, Ia., Sept 29, 1875.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 5.—In THE TRIBUNI of the 29th ult. appears an authoritative and correct report of President Grant's speech delivered here on the evening of the 29th of Sep-tember, 1875, before the Society of the Army of the Tennessee,—with one or two exceptions At the close of the first paragraph, where it says: "It is a fair subject for our deliberation, it should read, "fair subject for soldiers' delib eration." With this correction, it will be seen that the word "they," in the last line, makes good sense.

A correct history of this speech, which has created so much sensation throughout both Continents, and the causes which led to it, should be put on record. That President Grant should make such a speech at such a time, and on such an occasion, has been deemed some

The day was crowded with events. There was an immense crowd of people here. The Presitent and illustrious General was the central at traction. Everybody was anxious to see him Various places were assigned for public recep tions. He met the soldiers at the State Arsenal beneath the tattered and war-worn battle-flags: and citizens at various other places. On such an occasion the children could not be omitted It was, therefore, arranged that the publi schools should be closed the afternoon of that schools should be closed the afternoon of that day, and the children be gathered at Moore's Opera-House at 3 o'clock, when the President would meet them. The house was packed with not less than 2,500 children. It was an inspiring and beautiful scene. When the President arrived, it was found impossible to get through the crowd from the front, and it was necessary to go in at the stage-entrance. As the President was entering the house, he said to Judge Cole, his escort, that under no circumstances would he make a speech to the children. tances would be make a speech to the children. This was a surprise to Judge Cole, who, with every citizen of the Capital City, is proud of our public schools, and who fully appreciated the disappointment that would come if the President did not speak. He therefore resorted to the General's tactics, to capture him by strategy, and, introducing him to the children, closed with a remark which left the President no way with a remark which left the President no way of escape. He made them ashort, good speech, which the children responded to with rousing cheers. It was a scene to be remembered during the lifetime of all present. The President returned to Judge Cole's carriage, and was driven about the city. During the drive he said to Judge Cole, "I suppose I will be called upon to make a speech this evening, and I have made no preparation. I think we had better return to the house, so that I can make some preparation." The party at once drove to Judge Cole's residence, and the President went to his room. In less than forty minutes after he entered the house he was called to supper: and it was during that time he wrote his speech. He got his inspira-

time he wrote his speech. He got his inspira-tion from the school-gathering in the afternoon, and from the costly and elegant school-build-ings, prepared by a progressive and prosperous people, which he saw on his route through the In the evening, when he was called out, he quickly stepped to the extreme right of the stage, instead of the front,—it being character-istic of the man not to do a thing like anybody else,—and, with considerable manifest embar-

rassment, said:
"I suppose I have been called on for a speech for two reasons: First—The Army of the Tennessee was the first army I commanded, and I was its first commander. Second—Because I am known to make short speeches, and the audience will sooner get rid of me. But I had t in my mind to say something to-night, and, to make sure of it, I have penciled a few lines." He then drew from his pocket the manuscript, adjusted his eye-glasses, and, arranging the pages in order, which in his haste to prepare he had omitted, he read it rapidly, very much like a school-boy's first effort,—his hands trembling a school-boy's first effort,—his hands trembling visibly. He made no coplay of oratory, and

a school-boy's first effort,—his hands trembling visibly. He made no to play of oratory, and made no stops for the storms of cheers which frequently arose. He was as totally oblivious of the vast throng before him as if the house had been vacant. At its close he quickly took his seat, while the whole audience rose and fairity made the walls crack with applause.

The manuscript of the speech was handed immediately to your correspondent by Gen. Belkuap. It consisted of three sheets of commercial-note paper, on which the speech was written hurriedly and badly, with a lead-pencil. There was but one interlineation in the whole, and, if I recollect aright, it was these words: "Certainly not partisan politics." From the manuscript two copies were taken,—one for the Daily Register and one for the Daily Journal,—and from these have come all the copies heretofore published. Owing to the rush of matter and pressure of reports of the day, serious errors appeared in both papers. The next day the manuscript was returned to Col. Dayton, Secretary of the Society, under a pledge given to Gen. Belknap that it should not go out of my possession until delivered to Dayton. Subsequently a garbled photographic report appeared in the New York Graphic.

This is the whole history of this speech. It was popular when it was made; it is popular now, and it will come to the surface frequently, and the oftener the more Corkonians attempt to bury it.

THE EUROPEAN STEAMERS.

Some of the Companies Said to Be on the Verge of Bankruptcy-Cause of Their Decline-Condition of the Several Lines. New York Sun.

The falling off in immigration and the estab-

lishment of railroad freight lines have had a depressing effect upon the old European steam-ship companies. They stand back-to-back in the effort to retain a fair and paying share of the freights. Of all the lines in the combination he National has probably suffered the least. Its steamships were built for freighting, th carrying of passengers being a secondary consideration, and in the future it is less likely than the other lines to be affected. It has bee managed with great prudence and skill. Everything has been done in an unostentatious man-ner, and there has been no leaks. The increase its fleet was made with an eye to the future. While its vessels can compete with any first-class freight line, they have ample and expensive passenger accommodations. In the face of the crist the line probably stands at the head of the list. Its steamers are adapted to all classes of par steamers are adapted to all classes of passenger and ireight traffic, including live stock, and have a speed suitable for ordinary mail service. The second in the list is the Guion Line. It has a fleet of superior freighters, with good passenger accommodations, and a speed that at one time gave them the mails. Under its American management it has been, considering the circumstances, a success. Its mistake was the construction of the Montana and Dakota, very costly vessels, which failed to come up to the standard of their designers. The loss of the latter was not mourned. The ships were very fast, and many thought a new ers had dawned in transatlantic travel. They will not, however, be duplicated. The Guion Company is said to be building a large freighting steamer, with an eye to speed and economy. Its managers are conservative.

eye to speed and economy. Its managers are conservative.

The Cunard Line is now working on the "limited" plan. In immunity from accidents it is the oldest and luckiest of all, but it has probably left the pressure as much as any of the others. In the last four years its earnings have steadily decreased. It has always carried the cream of the passenger trade to and from British borts, but of late years the White Star Line, offering better accommodations, has cut in upon its cabin lists. A new steamer, the Gallia has recently been launched. It is reported that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has agreed no take the Cunard freight across the river free, and to pay them a money subsidy besides.

river free, and to pay them a money subsidy besides.

The French line would quickly die were it not
for the assistance it receives from the French
Government. It never was a paying freight or
passenger line, and it never was under the management of a practical steamship man. It receives liberal passenger support, and formerly
had a large inward freight list.

The Hamburg is probably the most successful
and best paying of the German lines. It has
always followed the chart laid down by its proprietors, and not branched off into West India,

froubled by the lesser German, Dutch, and Bergian lines, which appear to do a fair business in coarse freights.

The White Star Line grew rapidly in public fayor. The speed and luxurious accommodations of its steamers drew heavily from the passenger lists of its rivals. But it has not been a paying concern. It cost a mint of money, for its proprietors aimed at carrying the mails and passengers at a high rate of speed, and sacrificed freight capacity to gain their ends. They have found that mails and passengers alone will not pay. They thought that quick trips would control first-class freight, but it was a mistake. The passenger business, also, did not do as well as expected. It only paid about a quarter of the year. The managers of the line apparently never dreamed that they were to encounter an opposition in cheap-built freight ships, the rates being cut down to starvation prices, and their ships must rank among the most unprofitable in the trade.

The Anchor Line has had its share of suffering, but its vessels are small and its management Scotchy. Its Mediterranean trade has enabled it to pull along without any serious difficulty. Many of its vessels come here bullast-laden with mud from the bottom of the Clyde. Some of this mud is said to have been used in filling in North River piers. The decrease in immigration is a severe blow to this line.

The Inman Line, pext in age to the Curard.

The Inman Line, next in age to the Cunard.

line.

The Inman Line, next in age to the Cunard, has probably been the greatest sufferer. It has been one of the most lavish in the expenditure of its earnings. It was the first to attract immigrants to steam vessels, and it has always controlled an enormous amount of steerage travel. It has built a fine fleet of vessels, but it has lacked a discriminating head. No precantions for the future were taken. All was for the present. It battled energetically for the fleetest ships, and lost sight of its freighting interests. Each new ship was an improvement upon its predecessor, but speed, and not space, was the objective point. Everything was sacrificed to speed. A change in policy was demanded. The Company was reorganized upon the limited plan. Some of the ships were sold, and others altered; but business grew worse, immigration decreased, and freights dropped down to a song. The railroads began a ruinous cutting, and, worse than all, transient steamers came here, taking freight away under rates. The Hull Line was started with steamers that had been used in the Suez Canal trade; then the State Line levanted in, tapping a heavy Irish trade; and now the Unicorn appears. Things look bive all levanted in tapping a heavy Irish trade; and now the Unicorn appears. Things look blue all around the horizon.

The great question is: How long can the old lines stand the pressure? Time alone can tell.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Effect of the Recent Decision of the United States Supreme Court—The Question at Issue Considered—Their Settlement Substantially in Favor of the Government.

New York Railroad Gasette, Feb. 3.
The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Company again Government, for the payment of one-half of the earnings from Government transportation withheld, finally settles a question which has been in controversy ever since the roads were opened, and which affects to a considerable extent the value of the shares of the Pacific Com panies. It would affect them still more but for the Thurman bill passed last year, which puts the matter on a new basis from the 1st of July, 1878,-or will, if it is held constitutional by the Court, as the Companies contest its validity. The law under which the Pacific Railroads

were organized and granted their subsidies in vernment bonds required that they should pay to the Government one-half of the earn ings from the transportation which they might do for the Government, and 5 per cent on the net earnings from the date of the completion of the road, toward paying the interest on the bonds, and the principal when it becomes due. Hereupon two questions arose. The Union and Central Pacific Companies claimed that the road was completed, not when it was opened through for business, in 1869, but five years

afterward, when the Government finally accepted the road as completed, and made over to the Companies the remainder of the lands to which Companies the remainder of the lands to which they were entitled. This would make a difference of about \$1,100,000 in the amount now due to the Government from the Union Pacific,—that being, approximately, 5 per cent on the net carnings from the time the road was opened until October, 1874, when the Company claimed that the payments first became chargeable. The Court decides that the 5 per cent of net earnings must be oald from the opening of the road. The other chief question was the interpretation of the term net earnings as used in the act. The Government claimed that it meant there what it commonly means in railroad-reports; that is, the earnings of the Company's business less the cost of conducting it,—gross earnings less working expenses. The Compony, on the less the cost of conducting it,—gross earnings less working expenses. The Compony, on the other hand, claimed that the interest paid by the Company on its bonds should be deducted, as well as working expenses, in order to arrive at the net earnings from which it was to pay 5 percent per year to the Government. The interest on the Company's first-mortzage bonds (which is the only mortgage on its road on which it pays interest) amounts to \$1,633,590 a year, so that the difference due to this in the amount of the "5 per cent of net earnings" would be \$81,694 per year. With respect to its land-grant bonds, we believe that the Company did claim that the interest on them should be deducted, they not being a lien on the road.

The decision of the Supreme Court is substantially in favor of the Government's interpretation. Net earnings are held to be the gross earnings of the road, including the earnings from Government transportation (half of which are withheld), but not the receipts from its lands, less "the necessary expenses of operation and all expenditures for ordinary improvement and repairs, but not expenditures arising out of the Company's land-department nor interest upon its bonded undebtedness. The latter, the Court holds, is not properly chargeable against receipts in computing net earnings." But the Court also holds that, though the interest on bonds must not be deducted from receipts in order to ascertain the net earnings from which 5 per cent is due the Government, still the interest on the first-mortgage bonds is a claim prior to the Governent's, and,

ings from which 5 per cent is due the Government, still the interest on the first-mortgage bonds is a claim prior to the Government's, and, if the net earnings are not sufficient in any year to pay both, then the 5 per cent need not be paid the Government that year. This, however, is not a practical question with the two great Companies, the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific, as their net earnings, calculated as the Court directs, after paying first-mortgage interest, have always been several times as great as the 5 per cent of net earnings.

The application of this decision to the Union The application of this decision to the Union Pacific Railroad is made approximately below. The reports are for the calendar years, and we have no figures for the fraction of the year 1839 during which the road was worked, nor for the first half of 1878, at the close of which the Thurman bill terminates the operation of the provisions of the bill interpreted by the Court. The Company's reports include no earnings from the land-grant (which are all applied to reducing the land-grant mortgage); neither declaring the land-grant mortgage; neither declaring the land-grant which we have the second control of the se from the land-grant (which are all applied to reducing the land-grant mortgage); neither do they include those of the Omaha Bridge, which we believe another decision makes it necessary to include. In 1876 the net earnings of this bridge were \$256,000; in 1877, \$196,000.

Below we give the net earnings, the 5 per cent on them'tue the Government, and the amount of net earnings after paying interest (\$1,633,800) on the first-mortgage bonds for the eight calendar years ending with 1878:

Net earnings

The sum of the 5 per cent of net earnings for these eight years is \$2,189,381, to which must be added the amounts for the part of 1869 that the road was open, and for half of 1878, which be added the amounts for the part of 1869 that the road was open, and for half of 1878, which will bring up the amount due on this account, probably, to about \$2,400,000. Against this the Government held at the end of June last \$1,747,691, which it had withheld from the amount earned by the road on Government business. (The law makes one-half of this applicable to current interest paid by the Government, and the above amount was withheld from the other half in consequence of the non-payment of the 5 per cent of net earnings.) Apparently, then, something like \$650,000 becomes due immediately to the Government from the Union Facific Railroad Company in consequence of the Supreme Court's decision. The addition of the net earnings of the Omaha Bridge may make the sum somewhat (but not very much) larger.

Under this decision the amount due from this Company to the Government, on account of its advances, was, in 1877, nearly \$1,000,000, namely:

One haif of Government transportation.. \$627, 117
Five per cent of net earnings (including

Under the Thurman oill, if it had applied to that time, for the year ending June, 30, 1878. according to the report of Mr. French, the Government Auditor of Railroad Accounts, the e old law—the law actually then in ount due was \$968,397. From this in, the Thurman bill requires mor law under the Supreme Court's d

tional.

We are not able to trace the effect of the decision on the Central Pacific, because that Company reports, with the earnings of the road from Ogden to San Francisco, which alone has a subsidy and owes anything to the Government, those of a great number of other roads, the contract any leaves which it works. a subsidy and owes anything to the Government, those of a great number of other roads, of greater aggregate mileage, which it works in various parts of the State of California. We have no means of knowing what the net earnings of the main line by itself have been since the road was opened. But, in the case of the Union Pacific, nearly two-thirds of the yearly dues under the old law arise from earnings from Government business. Now these earnings are very much greater on the Union Pacific than on the Central Pacific. The one-half of them that had accumulated down to June 30, 1878, amounted to \$4,105,179 for the former, and to but \$1,529,302 for the latter Company. If the Central Pacific's main line net earnings were the same per mile as the Union Pacific's, the 5 per cent on them in 1877 was about \$305,000, but the one-half of earnings from Government transportation was less than \$174,000, and the total due the Government under the law that year was but one-half the amount due from the Central Pacific. By the Thurman law, however, it would have been about \$1,030,000. Thus the operation of the law increases the payments of the Central Pacific. By the Thurman law, however, it would have been about \$1,030,000. Thus the operation of the law increases the payments of the Central Pacific 127 per cent where it increases those of the Union Pacific but 37 per cent; that the former has more reason than the latter to prefer the Supreme Court's interpretation of the old law to the provisions of the Thurman bill. The 5 per cent of net earnings due from the Central Pacific down to the end of June last probably amounts to but little less than that due from the Union Pacific,—we should say that it cannot well be less than \$2,000,000. Against this the Government had withheld down to June 30, 1878, from transportation of the mare in condition to pay anything to the Government without withholding interest from the central pacific can be should be a supplied to the contral pacific to the other subsidized Pacific Railroads has littl

The application of the law to the other subsidized Pacific Railroads has little interest. None of them are in condition to pay anything to the Government without withholding interest from some of its boudholders.

It is five years that this question as to the interpretation of the original Pacific Railroad act has been beeding, making doubtful all that time the exact financial position of the Companies. And, when the decision comes, the law which it interprets has been superseded already for six months by a new one, the validity of which the Companies contest, and which will also, doubtless, have to run the gauntlet of the Courts. It is to be hoped that it will not be so long in reaching a final settlement.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA

The Threatened Retaliatory Tariff Policy o the Former Cleveland Heraid.

The Protectionist movement is beginning to is not for absolute Protection as a general policy, but for reciprocity, or application of the international-copyright principles to other branches of industry. By the present English law of copyright all that is required to give the authors of any country copyright of their pubauthors of any country copyright of their publications in England is for their own country to extend a similar privilege to English authors. It is argued that the same rule should be made general, and that countries opposing a house tariff to the importation of English products should have a similar tariff-barrier erected against the admission of their products to England. This demand meets as yet but with little favor in London, but is frequently heard in the Provinces. In fact, it is rapidly advancing to the dignity of an issue, though neither of the two great parties has assumed a definite attitude toward it,—Liberal manufacturers insisting on the need of reciprocity—or

turers insisting on the need of recipro retaliation—if English iron and cotton facturers are to live, and Conservative urging a similar policy for their own and leading members of both parties and leading members of both parties making strong opposition. The great difficulty is how to carry the proposed retaliatory policy into effect. England's industry is chiefly employed in the conversion of the raw products of other countries into manufactured articles. Its imports are mainly such raw material and articles of food. Just now its manufactures are suffering from constituted in the world's making sides. that Protection is demanded. The United States, once the best market for English manufactured iron and cotton, now takes but a very small quantity; and its own iron and cotton goods not only supply its home markets, but are drining the English articles out of the best foreign markets, and even compete advantageous. ly with them in England itself. A relaliatory policy is, therefore, demanded against the United States. But how to give practical effect to such a policy? A duty on American manufactured goods would not hurt us seriously, as the exports of this kind to Great Britain are not as yet very large, and their total cessation would ruin no American manufacturer so long as all the rest of the world remains open to his enterprise. The only way in which the United States could be "punished" would be to place heavy duties on corn, breadstuffs, food-materials of all kinds, and cotton. Such a punishment would fall most heavily on the English themselves, for a duty on raw cotton would but still more hamper the Lancashire manufacturers, and a duty on breadstuffs would increase the present almost unbearable misery of the unemployed or underpaid people.

ers, and a duty on breadstuffs would increase the present almost unbearable misery of the unemployed or underpaid people.

The difference between the United States and England is just this: The United States and England is just this: The United States produces its own food, and has an enormous surplus to export. It produces all the raw material required for iron and cotton manufacturing, and is now able to supply its own wants in manufactured articles and have a surplus for other markets. England must import the greater portion of its food-supplies and raw materials for manufactures, and is dependent on its export of manufactured goods for means with which to purchase food and raw products. A retailatory tariff against the United States is, therefore, an absurdity.

Louise and the Little Girl.

The Princess Louise is exceedingly interested in church-work in Sunday-schools, and in schemes for the relief and comfort of the poor. She recently entertained at Rideau Hall ail the teachers and pupils of the Sunday-school connected with the church which she attends. The servants were dismissed and the hungry chidren were served by the Princess, the Marquis, and their suite. Addressing a pretty little girl the Princess asked her if she would not take more cake. The little guest declined with awe, and her hostess, fearing that bashfulness was standing in the way, pressed her again. Againshe declined. Her Highness, struck by the sweet modesty and child-like simplicity of the pretty creature, cut a large slice from the cake and said, "Well, my dear, you must, at least, take this home as a present from me; let me put it in your pocket." The child hesitated, blushed, and exhibited a decided unwillingness to accept the proffered gift. And the more unwilling she seemed, the more charmed the Princess became with her innocent look and blushing diffidedec. Using a gentle force, she found the pocket of her young visitor, when lo, to her infinite astonishment, she discovered that it was already filled to overflowing with cake which this bland little Heathen Chinee had stealthily abstracted from the table. Louise and the Little Girl.

A New System of Shorthand.

Prof. J. D. Everett, who published a year age a new system of shorthand, explained it to the assembled members of three of the principal associations of shorthand writers in London the other day. The tests applied were satisfactorily met by Prof. Everett. The following curious sentence, which was dictated rather rapidly, was written by him on the blackboard and read off correctly: "Read the rude reed writing the ready-writing wright wrote right for a road on the ruddy Reading road to rid the rating rad. Rodd, arrayed in red, from a raid, a rod and a writ for taking a readish radish root from a rat in a rut." As Prof. Everett expresses all needful vowel sounds at the time of writing, and not by subsequently added dots and strokes, it must be confessed that he has made a step in advance. For a rough-and-ready system of shorthand writing, it has remarkable power of expression. A New System of Shorthand,

Stable Drainage and Diphtheria.

Stable Drainage and Diphtheria.

Boston Transcrist.

The diphtheria in the West Roxbury public school, which has caused nine deaths in Roslindale since Dec. 19, the most of them within the present week, is traced to the drainage of an extensive but long-disused stable, which has saturated a portion of the ground on which the Charles Sumner school-house stands. This is something to think of for people who, for the sake of thick lawn grass, bury the ground under their windows with stable manure some inches thick, for several months in the year.

Susan's Definition of Marriage. Susan B. Anthony enforced the rights of her sex with all her old vim in the new Assembly Chamber at Abany the other night. She defined marriage as binding one's self out to 056 man for board and clothes. 35,906 C

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